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[H.A.S.C. No. 97-34]

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

# HEARINGS

ON

# H.R. 5561

[H.R. 6214]

# TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

BEFORE THE

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND
FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

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HEARINGS HELD

MARCH 5, 10, 11, 18, 19, 24, AND 25, 1982

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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## MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

JACK BRINKLEY, Georgia, *Chairman*

G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, Mississippi
ABRAHAM KAZEN, Jr., Texas
ANTONIO B. WON PAT, Guam
EARL HUTTO, Florida
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PAUL TRIBLE, Virginia
G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST, Virginia
DONALD J. MITCHELL, New York
WILLIAM L. DICKINSON, Alabama
CHARLES F. DOUGHERTY, Pennsylvania
KEN KRAMER, Colorado

Paul L. Tsompanas, *Professional Staff Member*
Peter C. Scrivner, *Professional Staff Member*
Alma B. Moore, *Research Assistant*

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION
# H. R. 5561

To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 23, 1982

Mr. BRINKLEY (for himself and Mr. TRIBLE) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

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# A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1983, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1983".

## TITLE I—ARMY

### AUTHORIZED ARMY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

## INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Fort Bragg, North Carolina, $25,120,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky, $10,650,000.

Fort Carson, Colorado, $11,900,000.

Fort Devens, Massachussets, $3,200,000.

Fort Hood, Texas, $7,950,000.

Fort Irwin, California, $31,340,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, $21,700,000.

Fort Meade, Maryland, $2,500,000.

Fort Ord, California, $14,700,000.

Fort Polk, Louisiana, $16,850,000.

Camp Roberts, California, $2,050,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia, $23,000,000

Fort Wainwright, Alaska, $3,020,000.

Yakima Firing Center, Washington, $2,950,000.

### UNITED STATES ARMY WESTERN COMMAND

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, $20,730,000.

### UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

Fort Benning, Georgia, $15,500,000.

Fort Bliss, Texas, $21,300,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia, $6,400,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, $8,400,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, $44,200,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, $11,000,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama, $7,500,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama, $17,750,000.

Fort Story, Virginia, $13,800,000.

## UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, $9,400,000.

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, $19,650,000.

Red River Army Depot, Texas, $39,000,000.

Tooele Army Depot, Utah, $4,150,000.

White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, $5,500,000.

## AMMUNITION FACILITIES

Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Indiana, $2,910,000.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa, $1,030,000.

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, $7,200,000.

Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas, $230,000.

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana, $3,410,000.

Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee, $5,500,000.

Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Virginia, $2,400,000.

Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas, $3,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, $7,550,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

Fort Detrick, Maryland, $1,700,000.

Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Colorado, $3,600,000.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, $9,800,000.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Classified Locations, $20,000,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

Korea, $68,300,000.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS COMMAND

National Missile Range, $21,600,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Panama, $6,800,000.

Egypt, $53,000,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE

Germany, $248,090,000.

Turkey, $7,050,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY WESTERN COMMAND

Johnston Island, $1,050,000.

UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Germany, $3,950,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, (4) improved production schedules, or (5) revisions in the tasks or functions assigned to a military installation or facility or for environmental considerations, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $20,000,000. The Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire on October 1, 1983, or on the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984, whichever is later, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

### MINOR CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to accomplish minor construction projects under section 2674 of title 10, United States Code, in the amount of $62,760,000.

### FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 104. (a) The Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such location in the United States until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such location. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of fifteen days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to acquire less than sole interest in existing family housing units in foreign countries when determined to be in the best interests of the Government.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development-held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section, if the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States, but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in this section for the project nor the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority, and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) Family housing units and community service facility for the Department of the Army, $70,095,000; five hundred and seventy-two units:

Fort Irwin, California, one hundred and forty-four units, $13,754,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington, one hundred and fifteen units, $9,962,000.

Grafenwoehr, Germany, one hundred and forty-three units, $17,214,000.

Hohenfels, Germany, thirteen units, $1,565,000.

Wildflecken, Germany, one hundred and fifty-seven units, $18,900,000.

Aliamanu, Hawaii, consolidated community center, $8,700,000.

(d) The projects and amounts authorized by subsection (c) include the costs of shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition, site preparation, installation of utilities, and solar energy systems.

(e) The Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed $109,680,000, of which $43,800,000, shall be available only for energy conservation projects.

(f) The Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary's designee, within the amounts specified in subsection (e), is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing family housing in amounts in excess of the dollar limitation prescribed in section 610(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1968 (Public Law 90–110; 81 Stat. 305), as amended, as follows:

Fort Hamilton, New York, one hundred and eight units, $4,800,000.

(g) Section 505 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1976 (Public Law 94–107; 89 Stat. 561) is amended by striking out "$195,000" in the item relating to Fort McNair, Washington, District of Columbia, and inserting in lieu thereof "$223,000".

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR YEAR PROJECTS

SEC. 105. Section 702(1) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97–99); 95 Stat. 1375), is amended to read as follows:

"(1) for title I: inside the United States $391,356,000; outside the United States $395,006,000; minor construction $34,150,000; for a total of $820,512,000;".

## FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON—WEYERHAEUSER LAND EXCHANGE

SEC. 106. (a) The Secretary of the Army (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to convey to the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, Tacoma, Washington, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to five parcels of land aggregating approximately three-hundred acres located along the westerly boundary of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, Pierce County, Washington, together with the improvements on such land. Such conveyance shall be made subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers to be in the public interest and shall include the following reservations:

(1) a training easement over tract 1–US, and

(2) an access easement over tract 4–US.

(b) In consideration for the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), the Weyerhaeuser Corporation shall—

(1) convey or cause to be conveyed to the United States all right, title, and interest in two parcels of land aggregating approximately two hundred and ninety acres, together with improvements, to be equivalent in value as determined by the Secretary to the land conveyed under subsection (a) and that are otherwise acceptable to the Secretary.

(2) pay all costs associated with surveying, installing boundary monuments, and fencing costs.

(3) shall not reserve any easements in the lands to be conveyed to the United States with the exception of two easements over roads in tract 1-W.

(c) The exact acreages and legal descriptions of the lands to be conveyed under subsections (a) and (b) shall be determined by surveys which are satisfactory to the Secretary.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to enter an agreement with the responsible officials of Pierce County, Washington, whereby the reversionary interest of Pierce County in the United States lands to be conveyed under subsection (a) is extinguished and replaced with a reversionary interest in the lands conveyed to the United States under subsection (b).

## TITLE II—NAVY

### AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Sec. 201. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

## INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, $4,650,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $28,550,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, $33,965,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $31,800,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, $7,200,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, $1,450,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, $1,550,000.

Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, $23,250,000.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, $27,100,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, California, $7,350,000.

### OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia, $1,800,000.

### CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, $16,900,000.

Naval Submarine Support Base, Kings Bay, Kingsland, Georgia, $147,750,000.

Commandant Naval District of Washington, District of Columbia, $15,400,000.

Naval Support Activity, San Francisco, California, $1,400,000.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, $9,300,000.

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $12,250,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia, $1,850,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida, $15,800,000.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut, $5,900,000.

Commander Oceanographic System Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, $3,100,000.

Atlantic Fleet Headquarters Support Activity, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,085,000.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia, $2,150,000.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Facility, Adak, Alaska, $1,900,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, $3,650,000.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California, $10,700,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California, $11,800,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California $31,070,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $14,400,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California, $27,300,000.

Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity, San Diego, California, $14,100,000.

Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $7,000,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, $1,200,000.

NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia, $1,700,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, $2,800,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $1,850,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee, $8,400,000.

Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $1,100,000.

Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia $5,400,000.

Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, $5,500,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, $5,400,000.

Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Florida, $4,450,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center Pacific, San Diego, California, $3,950,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Naval Regional Medical Center, Oakland, California, $9,700,000.

Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, $2,800,000.

NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, California, $1,400,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina, $1,140,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, North Carolina, $5,550,000.

Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California, $8,700,000.

Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Virginia, $10,800,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, $3,400,000.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, California, $2,250,000.

Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, Rhode Island, $6,500,000.

Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia, $160,000,000.

Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia, $16,030,000.

Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island, California, $18,500,000.

Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, $1,400,000.

Naval Ship Weapon System Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, California, $7,800,000.

Naval Supply Center, San Diego, California, $4,430,000.

Naval Mine Engineering Facility, Yorktown, Virginia, $3,250,000.

Navy Public Works Center, San Francisco, California, $9,800,000.

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, Maine, $2,200,000.

Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pennsylvania, $1,400,000.

Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak, Maryland, $5,700,000.

### NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Communication Area Master Station Eastern Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii, $6,300,000.

Naval Communication Area Master Station Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia, $1,850,000.

## OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan, $2,000,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan, $1,350,000.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET

Naval Facility, Keflavik, Iceland, $1,400,000.

Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, $8,800,000.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Naval Air Facility, Atsugi, Japan, $1,700,000.

Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines, $10,400,000.

Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, $80,630,000.

Naval Activities, Kenya, $8,300,000.

Naval Activities, Somalia, $30,000,000.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE

Fleet Operations Control Center, Europe, London, England, United Kingdom, $3,250,000.

Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy, $31,900,000.

### NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, $2,050,000.

### NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

Naval Communication Area Master Station Western Pacific, Guam, $1,750,000.

Naval Communication Area Master Station, Mediterranean, Naples, Italy, $2,500,000.

Naval Communication Station, Thurso, Scotland, $1,400,000.

### NAVAL SECURITY GROUP COMMAND

Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland, $9,390,000.

### HOST NATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Various Locations, $3,000,000.

### EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, (4) improved production schedules, or (5) revisions in the tasks or functions assigned to a military installation or facility or for environmental considerations, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $20,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire on October 1, 1983, or on the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984, whichever is later, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

### MINOR CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to accomplish minor construction projects under section 2674 of title 10, United States Code, in the amount of $61,068,000.

## FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 204. (a) The Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such location in the United States until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such location. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of fifteen days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire less than sole interest in existing family housing units in foreign countries when determined to be in the best interests of the Government.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development-held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section, if the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States, but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in this section for the project nor the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority, and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) Family Housing units for the Department of the Navy, $83,513,000; one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine units:

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, one hundred and four units, $9,112,000.

Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, California, seventy-seven units, $10,908,000.

Naval Station, Long Beach, California, three hundred and sixty-eight units, $33,090,000.

Naval Air Training Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, one thousand units, $5,000,000.

Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, two hundred units, $25,403,000.

(d) The projects and amounts authorized by subsection (c) include the costs of shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition, site preparation, installation of utilities, and solar energy systems.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to purchase ninety-one acres of real estate at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000 in support of a future project to construct family housing units at the Naval Station, Mayport, Florida.

(f) The Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed $47,333,000 of which $7,574,000 shall be available only for energy conservation projects.

(g) The Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary's designee, within the amounts specified in subsection (f), is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing family housing in the amounts in excess of the dollar limitation prescribed in Section 610(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1968 (Public Law 90–110; 81 Stat. 305), as amended, as follows:

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland, three hundred and thirty units, $16,800,000.

Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, one unit, $75,000.

## TITLE III—AIR FORCE

### AUTHORIZED AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment for the following acquisition and construction:

### INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Hill Air Force Base, Utah, $5,845,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, $12,000,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, California, $9,000,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, $4,700,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $10,650,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, $32,186,000.

### AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, $6,600,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, California, $12,100,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, $13,200,000.

Fort MacArthur, California, $1,900,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts, $10,650,000.

Cape Canaveral, Florida, $15,700,000.

Moffett Naval Air Station, California, $1,900,000.

Sunnyvale Air Force Station, California, $11,700,000.

### AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, $11,460,000.

Columbus, Air Force Base, Mississippi, $1,150,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, $15,300,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, $9,000,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, $6,100,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas, $5,770,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, $13,050,000.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, $15,150,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, $3,900,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Texas, $3,750,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, $5,500,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Arizona, $8,700,000.

### ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, $6,580,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, $4,800,000.

Galena Airport, Alaska, $2,050,000.

Shemya Air Force Base, Alaska, $1,200,000.

Various Locations, Alaska, $43,600,000.

### MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, $1,060,000.

Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, $13,200,000.

Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, $4,200,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, $1,550,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, $2,500,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, $3,570,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas, $5,500,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Washington, $3,700,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, $16,000,000.

Norton Air Force Base, California, $1,300,000.

Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina, $4,400,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, $4,850,000.

Travis Air Force Base, California, $2,400,000.

### NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER

Pentagon Building, Virginia, $3,300,000.

### NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

NORAD Cheyene Mountain Complex, Colorado, $1,900,000.

### STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, California, $2,595,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas, $1,350,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas, $54,500,000.

Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, $1,650,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota, $1,350,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, $4,150,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, $3,740,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, $49,050,000.

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, $4,450,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Maine, $38,420,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana, $49,900,000.

March Air Force Base, California, $1,550,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, $3,000,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, $13,255,000.

Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, $67,700,000.

Powell, Wyoming, $1,250,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, $91,459,000.

Various Locations, Continental United States, $1,900,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, $1,800,000.

### TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, $5,450,000.

Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, $1,800,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, $11,950,000.

George Air Force Base, California, $1,400,000.

Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field, Arizona, $1,700,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, $3,902,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, $1,500,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, $15,550,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, $3,700,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Georgia, $2,550,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho, $4,350,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, $19,900,000.

Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, $3,620,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina, $1,150,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, $6,300,000.

Various Locations, Maine, $7,200,000.

### UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado, $6,050,000.

### M–X

Various Locations, Continental United States, $207,000,000.

### AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Buckley Air National Guard Base, Colorado, $1,100,000.

Otis Air National Guard Base, Massachusetts, $3,440,000.

### AIR FORCE RESERVE

Westover Air Force Reserve Base, Massachusetts, $2,700,000.

## OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND

Lajes Field Azores, Portugal, $55,700,000.

Rhein-Main Air Base, Germany, $7,270,000.

### PACIFIC AIR FORCES

Camp Long, Korea, $1,750,000.

Clark Air Base, Republic of the Philippines, $14,380,000.

Diego Garcia Air Base, Indian Ocean, $36,550,000.

Kadena Air Base, Japan, $15,950,000.

Kunsan Air Base, Korea, $36,490,000.

Kwang-Ju Air Base, Korea, $2,450,000.

Misawa Air Base, Japan, $6,600,000.

Osan Air Base, Korea, $44,000,000.

San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines, $1,750,000.

Yaedake Radio Relay Station, Japan, $1,300,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, $2,440,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Keflavik Naval Station, Iceland, $3,600,000.

Various Locations, Worldwide, $45,000,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Egypt, Various Locations, $125,600,000.

Germany, Various Locations, $23,794,000.

Aviano Air Base, Italy, $7,200,000.

Oman, Various Locations, $60,350,000.

Torrejon Air Base, Spain, $4,000,000.

Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, $7,290,000.

Various Locations, United Kingdom, $64,610,000.

Various Locations, $128,330,000.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by (1) unforeseen security considerations, (2) new weapons developments, (3) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, (4) improved production schedules, or (5) revisions in the tasks or functions assigned to a military installation or facility or for environmental considerations if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next Military Construction Authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $20,000,000. The Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization shall expire on October 1, 1983, or on the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984, whichever is later, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to such date.

### MINOR CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to accomplish minor construction projects under section 2674 of title 10, United States Code, in the amount of $104,691,000.

### FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 304. (a) The Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named, but no family housing construction shall be commenced at any such location in the United States until the Secretary shall have consulted with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as to the availability of suitable private housing at such location. If agreement cannot be reached with respect to the availability of suitable private housing at any location, the Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, in writing, of such difference of opinion, and no contract for construction at such location shall be entered into for a period of fifteen days after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to acquire less than sole interest in existing family housing units in foreign countries when determined to be in the best interests of the Government.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned or Department of Housing and Urban Development-held family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section, if the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States, but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in this section for the project nor the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units be acquired under this subsection through the exercise of eminent domain authority, and in no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) Family Housing units for the Department of the Air Force, $100,550,000; nine hundred and sixty units:

Fort MacArthur, California, two hundred units, $20,000,000.

Powell, Wyoming fifty units, $3,850,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, forty units, $3,200,000.

Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, two hundred units, $20,000,000.

Bentwaters Royal Air Force Station, United Kingdom, three hundred units, $35,000,000.

Greenham-Common, United Kingdom, one hundred and seventy units, $18,500,000.

(d) The projects and amounts authorized by subsection (c) include the costs of shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition, site preparation, installation of utilities, and solar energy systems.

(e) The Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed $76,500,000 of which $17,000,000 shall be available only for energy conservation projects.

(f) The Secretary of the Air Force, or the Secretary's designee, within the amounts specified in subsection (e), is authorized to accomplish repairs and improvements to existing family housing in amounts in excess of the dollar limitation prescribed in section 610(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1968 (Public Law 90–110, 81 Stat. 305), as amended, as follows:

Loring Air Force Base, Maine, four hundred units, $13,080,000.

F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, one hundred and sixty-two units, $5,783,300.

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, one hundred and twenty-five units, $4,123,700.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, one hundred and forty-two units, $4,253,600.

Ramstein Air Base, Germany, one hundred and twenty units, $7,630,000.

RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, thirty-six units, $1,569,700.

RAF Upper Heyford, United Kingdom, eighteen units, $934,900.

### DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIOR YEAR PROJECT

SEC. 305. The Military Construction Act, 1977 (Public Law No. 94–431, 90 Stat. 1349), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) in section 301 concerning the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tennessee, delete "$519,010,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$561,010,000", and

(2) in clause (3) of section 602 delete the phrases "$759,759,000" and "$816,409,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$801,759,000" and "$858,409,000", respectively.

### LAND CONVEYANCE, FLORIDA

SEC. 306. (a) Notwithstanding the restoration provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940 (Public Law 668, ch. 437, 54 Stat. 628, 655 (1940)), the Secretary of the Air Force (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to adjust the base boundaries at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, to resolve encroachments by both the Air Force and private property owners resulting from reliance on inaccurate surveys. In doing so the Secretary is authorized (1) to disclaim intent to acquire property by prescription, which disclaimer shall be binding on all parties, (2) to dispose of tracts by gift, sale or exchange for privately owned land adjoining Eglin Air Force Base to parties in possession of such tracts who mistakenly believed that they had acquired title to such tracts, and (3) to acquire tracts by purchase, donation or exchange for Government-owned land at Eglin Air Force Base.

(b) Conveyances pursuant to this action may be made without consideration at the Secretary's discretion.

(c) The exact acreages and legal description of all properties are to be determined by surveys which are acceptable to the Secretary.

# TITLE IV—DEFENSE AGENCIES

## AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR THE DEFENSE AGENCIES

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following acquisition and construction:

### INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

#### DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Property Disposal Office, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, $2,700,000.

#### DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri, $24,141,000.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, $75,500,000.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Classified Activity, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $2,100,000.

Defense Foreign Language Institute, Monterey, California, $31,000,000.

Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, $4,600,000.

## OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Defense Fuel Support Point, Guam, $43,900,000.

Defense Personnel Support Center, Kaiserslautern, Germany, $5,100,000.

Various Locations, Korea, $29,000,000.

### SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Classified Location, $13,000,000.

Mariana Islands, $35,000,000.

### NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Classified Locations, $8,557,000.

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

Bamberg, Germany, $3,470,000.

Kaiserslautern Air Base, Germany, $7,967,000.

Karlsruhe, Germany, $7,380,000.

Mainz, Germany, $2,830,000.

Nuernberg, Germany, $2,820,000.

Ramstein Air Base, Germany, $1,460,000.

Wuerzburg, Germany, $3,920,000.

Zweibruecken Air Base, Germany, $1,780,000.

Comiso, Italy, $15,280,000.

Yokota Air Base, Japan, $5,660,000.

RAF Greenham Common, United Kingdom, $15,250,000.

RAF Woodbridge, United Kingdom, $1,200,000.

### EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States and, in connection therewith, may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $30,000,000. The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including real estate actions pertaining thereto.

### MINOR CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 403. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to accomplish minor construction projects under section 2674 of title 10, United States Code, in the amount of $13,460,000.

### FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 404. (a) The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to construct or acquire sole interest in existing family housing units in the numbers and at the locations hereinafter named. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise. The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to acqure less than sole interest in existing family housing units in foreign countries when determined to be in the best interests of the Government.

(b) With respect to the family housing units authorized to be constructed by this section, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to acquire sole interest in privately owned family housing units in lieu of constructing all or a portion of the family housing authorized by this section, if the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, determines such action to be in the best interests of the United States, but any family housing units acquired under authority of this subsection shall not exceed the cost limitations specified in this section for the project nor the limitations on size specified in section 2684 of title 10, United States Code. In no case may family housing units other than those authorized by this section be acquired in lieu of construction unless the acquisition of such units is hereafter specifically authorized by law.

(c) Family Housing units for the National Security Agency, $1,009,000; five units:

Classified locations overseas, five units, $1,009,000.

(d) The project and amount authorized by subsection (c) includes the costs of shades, screens, ranges, refrigerators, and all other installed equipment and fixtures, the cost of the family housing unit, supervision, inspection, overhead, land acquisition, site preparation, installation of utilities, and solar energy systems.

(e) The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions, not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed $33,000 for the Defense Agencies.

## TITLE V—NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to incur obligations in amounts not to exceed $375,000,000 for the United States' share of the cost of multilateral programs for the acquisition or construction of military facilities and installations (including international military headquarters) for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area.

(b) Within thirty days after the end of each calendar-year quarter, the Secretary of Defense shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a description of obligations incurred by the United States during the preceding quarter for the United States share of the cost of such multilateral programs.

# TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

### WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 601. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774 and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or lands includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 602. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1982, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, but appropriations for public works projects authorized by titles I, II, III, IV, and V, shall not exceed—

(1) for title I: military construction inside the United States $489,540,000; military construction outside the United States $409,840,000; minor construction $62,760,000; family housing construction $179,775,000; family housing support $905,678,000; homeowners assistance under section 1013 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. § 3374), including acquisition of properties, $4,000,000; for a total of $2,051,593,000.

(2) for title II: military construction inside the United States $857,120,000; military construction outside the United States $199,820,000; minor construction $61,068,000; family housing construction $131,846,000; family housing support $659,439,000; for a total of $1,909,293,000.

(3) for title III: military construction inside the United States $1,080,002,000; military construction outside the United States $696,404,000; minor construction $104,691,000; family housing construction $177,050,000; family housing support $809,535,000; for a total of $2,867,682,000.

(4) for title IV: military construction inside the United States $140,041,000; military construction outside the United States $203,574,000; minor construc-

tion $13,460,000; emergency construction $30,000,000; family housing construction $1,042,000; family housing support $17,279,000; for a total of $405,396,000.

(5) for title V: a total of $375,000,000.

(b) The amounts authorized to be appropriated for family housing support may be increased to the extent additional funds are necessary for increased pay costs associated with actions taken pursuant to law.

### COST VARIATIONS

SEC. 603. (a) OVERALL TITLE TOTAL LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (b) and (d), the total cost of all construction and acquisition in each of titles I, II, III, IV, and V, except as provided in subsection (c), may not exceed the total amount authorized to be appropriated for that title.

(b) VARIATIONS IN INSTALLATION TOTALS—UNUSUAL VARIATIONS IN COST.—Any of the amounts specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act (other than in sections 103, 203, 303, and 403) may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned, be increased if the Secretary of the military department or Director of the defense agency concerned determines that such increase (1) is required for the sole purpose of meeting unusual variations in cost, and (2) could not have been reasonably anticipated at the time such estimate was submitted to the Congress.

(c) VARIATIONS IN NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION TOTAL.—When the Secretary of Defense determines that the amount set forth in the title V for the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization program must be increased, the Secretary may incur obligations in excess of such amount if the amount of the increase does not exceed by more than 25 per centum the amount set forth in such title. When the Secretary of Defense determines that the amount set forth in title V of this Act must be exceeded by more than 25 per centum for the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization infrastructure program, the Secretary may proceed with such construction or acquisition after a written report of the facts relating to the increase of such amount, including a statement of the reasons for such increase, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives and either (1) fifteen days have elapsed from the date of submission of such report, or (2) both committees have indicated approval of such construction or acquisition. Notwithstanding the provisions in prior Military Construction Authorization Acts, the provisions of this subsection shall apply to such prior Acts.

(d) COST AND SCOPE VARIATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS: REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—No individual project authorized in section 101, 104, 201, 204, 301, 304, 401, and 404 of this Act for any specifically listed military installations for which the current working estimate is greater than the statutory upper limit for minor construction projects may be placed under contract if—

(1) the approved scope of the project is reduced in excess of 25 per centum; or

(2) the current working estimate, based upon bids received, for the construction of such project exceeds by more than 25 per centum the amount authorized for such project by the Congress;

until a written report of the facts relating to the reduced scope or increased cost of such project, including a statement of the reasons for reduction in scope or increase in cost, has been submitted to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives and either fifteen days have elapsed from the date of submission of such report or both committees have indicated approval of such reduction in scope or increase in cost, as the case may be.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary's designee, shall submit an annual report to the Congress identifying each individual project (other than a project authorized under sections 103, 203, 303, or 403) which has been placed under contract in the preceding twelve-month period and with respect to which the then current working estimate of the Department of Defense, based upon bids received, for such project exceeded the amount authorized by the Congress for that project by more than 25 per centum. The Secretary shall also include in such report each individual project with respect to which the scope was reduced by more than 25 per centum in order to permit contract award within the available authorization for such project. Such report shall include all pertinent cost information for each individual project, including the amount in dollars and percentage by which the current working estimate based on the contract price for the project exceeded the amount authorized for such project by the Congress.

### CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

SEC. 604. Contracts for construction made by the United States for performance within the United States and its possessions under this Act shall be executed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army; the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy; or such other department or Government agency as the Secretaries of the military departments recommend and the Secretary of Defense approves to assure the most efficient, expeditious, and cost-effective accomplishment of the construction herein authorized. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a breakdown of the dollar value of construction contracts completed by each of the several construction agencies selected together with the design, construction supervision, and overhead fees charged by each of the several agents in the execution of the assigned construction. Further, such contracts (except architect and engineering contracts which, unless specifically authorized by the Congress shall continue to be awarded in accordance with presently established procedures, customs, and practice) shall be awarded insofar as practicable, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, if the national security will not be impaired and the award is consistent with chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretaries of the military departments shall report annually to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives with respect to all contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder. Such reports shall also show, in the case of the ten architect-engineering firms which, in terms of total dollars, were awarded the most business; the names of such firms; the total number of separate contracts awarded each firm; and the total amount paid or to be paid in the case of each such action under all such contracts awarded such firm.

### REPEAL OF PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION: EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 605. (a) As of October 1, 1983, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984, whichever is later, all authorizations for military public works, including family housing, to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefore, that are contained in titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99; 95 Stat. 1359), and all such authorizations contained in Acts approved before December 23, 1981, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

(1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in those Acts in the titles that contain the general provisions; and

(2) authorizations for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts, land acquisition, or payments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in whole or in part, before October 1, 1983, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1984, whichever is later, and authorizations for appropriations therefor.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal provisions of subsection (a) of this section and section 705 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99; 95 Stat. 1377), authorizations for the following items authorized in section 101 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1981 (Public Law 96-418; 94 Stat. 1770), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Temperature Control/Heat Recovery Construction in the amount of $2,300,000 at Baumholder, Germany.

(2) Temperature Control/Heat Recovery Construction in the amount of $2,270,000 at Hanau, Germany.

(3) Temperature Control/Heat Recovery Construction in the amount of $2,500,000 at Giessen, Germany.

(4) Energy Monitor and Control System in the amount of $840,000 at Karlsruhe, Germany.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section and of section 705 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97-99; 95 Stat. 1377), authorizations for the following items authorized in section 201 or such authorizations as were extended in section 605 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1981 (Public Law 96–418; 94 Stat. 1770), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Municipal Sewer Connection construction in the amount of $2,500,000 at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island.

(2) Nautilus Memorial in the amount of $1,930,000 at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.

(3) Energy Monitoring and Control System in the amount of $765,000 at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida.

(4) Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing Modernization in the amount of $4,700,000 at the Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic, Dam Neck, Virginia.

(5) Land Acquisition in the amount of $330,000 at the Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nevada.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section and section 705 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982 (Public Law 97–99; 95 Stat. 1377), authorizations for the following items authorized in section 301 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1981

(Public Law 96–418; 94 Stat. 1770), shall remain in effect until October 1, 1984, or the date of the enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1985, whichever is later:

(1) Various Rapid Deployment Force Facilities, in the amount of $20,000,000 at Lajes Air Base, Portugal.

(2) Energy Showcase Initiatives in the amount of $1,600,000 at McClellan Air Force Base, California.

### EFFECTIVE DATE FOR PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 606. Titles I, II, III, IV, and V shall take effect on October 1, 1982.

## TITLE VII—GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

### AUTHORIZATION FOR FACILITIES

SEC. 701. Subject to chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may establish or develop additional facilities for the Guard and Reserve Forces, including the acquisition of land therefor, but the cost of such facilities shall not exceed the following amounts:

(1) For the Department of the Army:

(a) for the Army National Guard of the United States, $33,000,000; and

(b) for the Army Reserve, $28,500,000.

(2) For the Department of the Navy: for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $21,900,000.

(3) For the Department of the Air Force:

(a) for the Air National Guard of the United States, $89,800,000; and

(b) for the Air Force Reserve, $29,000,000.

### WAIVER OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 702. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529) and sections 2662, 4774, and 9774 of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on lands includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

### NOTIFICATION ON USE OF LUMP-SUM AUTHORITY

SEC. 703. Section 2233a(1), of title 10, United States Code is amended:

(1) by striking the word "thirty" after the words "until after the expiration of" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifteen",

(2) by striking the words "Senate and the House of Representatives" after the words "Secretary of Defense or his designee notifies the" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives",

(3) by striking the words "Senate and the House of Representatives" after the words "damaged or destroyed, where the" in exception (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Committees on Armed Services and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives", and

(4) by adding an additional exception, subsection (c) as follows: "(c) Facilities contained on the list of projects supporting the annual lump sum authorization, providing that the location or nature of the facility have not changed, and that the estimated cost is within 125 per centum of the amount indicated on the supporting list.".

# TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

## REVISIONS TO MINOR CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 801. Subsection 2674 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by—

(a) deleting in paragraph (b)(2)(A) the word "Defense" and substituting therefor "the military department or the Director of a defense agency concerned", and providing a period after the word "Congress" and deleting paragraph (b)(2)(B) entirely,

(b) deleting paragraph (3)(A) entirely, and renumbering paragraph (3)(B) to (3), and,

(c) deleting, in paragraph (f) the words "Secretary of Defense, for" and substituting therefor "Directors of".

## CONTRACTS FOR ENERGY OR FUEL FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

SEC. 802. (a) Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, relating to miscellaneous Procurement Provisions is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

**"§ 2393. Contracts for energy or fuel for military installations**

"(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, if the Secretary of a military department or the Director of a defense agency determines that it is in the interest of the Government to do so, the Secretary or Director concerned may:

"(1) develop for the use or benefit of the Department of Defense any geothermal energy resource within lands under his jurisdiction, including public lands, if such development will not deter commercial development and use of other portions of such resource if offered for leasing.

"(2) contract, for a period not to exceed thirty years, (A) for the provision and operation of energy production facilities on real property under the Secretary's or Director's control or on private property and (B) for the purchase of energy produced from such facilities.

"(3) contract, for a period not to exceed thirty years, for the purchase of fuel derived from waste materials, commonly known as refuse derived fuel (RDF), or other waste sources. Contracts for refuse derived fuel may provide for the collection and disposal of solid waste from a military installation and for the delivery to a military installation of refuse derived fuel that exceeds such installation's generation of solid waste.

"(b) Any contract under subsection (a) may be made only after the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified of the terms of the proposed contract, including the estimated dollar value of such contract and the estimated amount of energy or fuel to be delivered to the Government under such contract."

(b) The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Section 613 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1978 (Public Law 95–82; 91 Stat. 380).

(2) Section 803 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1979, as amended (Public Law 95–356; 92 Stat. 585).

### ADVANCED PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

SEC. 803. Section 612 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1967, as amended (80 Stat. 756, codified at 31 U.S.C. 723a), is further amended as follows:

(1) delete "$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "50% of the amount set forth in § 2674(a) of title 10, U.S. Code", and (2) delete "30" and insert in lieu thereof "15."

### RECYCLABLE MATERIAL

SEC. 804. Section 612 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1975 (Public Law 93–552; 88 Stat. 1765, 1766) is amended as follows: (1) delete "$50,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$200,000", and (2) delete the last sentence.

### RESTORATION OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

SEC. 805. Section 2673 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of Defense after notifying the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, may acquire, construct, rehabilitate, and install temporary or permanent public works, including appurtenances, utilities, equipment, and the preparation of sites, to restore or replace facilities that have been damaged or destroyed. The project for replacement or restoration shall adhere to Department of Defense building criteria, and may be of sufficient size as to accommodate the most up-to-date requirements of the mission or function served by the damaged or destroyed facility.".

### FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

SEC. 806. Section 610(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1968 (Public Law 90–110, 81 Stat. 305), as amended, is amended further by striking out "$20,000" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "$30,000".

### LEASING OF FAMILY HOUSING

SEC. 807. Section 2675(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Expenditures for the rental of family housing in foreign countries (including the cost of operation, maintenance, and utilities) may not exceed $1,400 per month for any one unit, provided, that not more than twenty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two family housing units may be leased in foreign countries at any one time, and provided further, that not more than two hundred and fifty such housing units may exceed the cost limitations contained herein so long as such units are leased for incumbents of special positions or for personnel assigned to Defense Attache offices or are leased in countries where the excessive cost of housing would cause an undue hardship on Department of Defense personnel, as follows:

"(1) for the Department of the Army, eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy three units, of which twenty five units may exceed the maximum dollar limitation prescribed in this subsection.

"(2) for the Department of the Navy, one thousand eight hundred and seventy four units, of which forty seven units may exceed the maximum dollar limitation prescribed in this subsection.

"(3) for the Department of the Air Force, eight thousand and twenty eight units, of which seven units may exceed the maximum dollar limitation prescribed in this section.

"(4) for the Defense Intelligence Agency, three hundred and fifty four units, of which one hundred and seventy units may exceed the maximum dollar limitation prescribed in this subsection.

"(5) for the Defense Mapping Agency, one unit, which may exceed the maximum dollar limitation prescribed in this subsection.

"(6) for the National Security Agency, three hundred and two units.".

### MAXIMUM LIMITATIONS ON SPACE

SEC. 808. Section 2684 of title 10, United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) The maximum limitations prescribed by subsection (a) do not apply to family quarters acquired or constructed by the Department of State for occupancy by members of the Armed Forces assigned to State Department missions.".

### WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED STATES ORIGIN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

SEC. 809. (a) Section 906 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1982, Public Law No. 97-99, 95 Stat. 1384 (1981) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a) delete the phrase "subsections (b) and (c)" and insert in lieu thereof "subsections (b), (c), and (d)," and,

(2) Add the following new subsection:

"(d) In extraordinary cases where the authority of the project manager under subsection (c) to authorize the use of materials not produced, manufactured, or refined in the United States is insufficient to ensure the orderly and timely construction of such projects, the Secretary of the Military Department concerned may waive the restrictions of subsection (a).".

(b) Section 405 of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1981 (Public Law 96–418, 94 Stat. 1761 (1980)), is amended as follows:

(1) delete subsection (e), and,

(2) amend subsection (f) to read as follows:

"(e) The provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall apply with respect to funds appropriated pursuant to section 201 and 301 for the construction of a naval support facility at Diego Garcia.".

# FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Friday, March 5, 1982.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 9:10 a.m., in room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JACK BRINKLEY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. Brinkley. The subcommittee will be in order.

This morning the subcommittee begins its consideration of the fiscal year 1983 military construction authorization request as contained in the bill H.R. 5561 that Mr. Trible and I introduced on February 23.

The request totals $7.8 billion. This funding level is approximately $1.3 billion larger than the $6.5 million that Congress provided for military construction in fiscal year 1982. Much of the increase is for bed-down of new weapon systems, overseas construction, and readiness and morale initiatives.

The subcommittee is encouraged by the Defense Department's focus on improving the living and working conditions of our conventional forces. There is no question that the strategic forces must be maintained, but it is to the individual soldier that we must look.

At the same time, the subcommittee is faced with the problems of the overall economy and the issue of Government deficits. We, therefore, will need to scrutinize the request that has been submitted and to try to hold the line on not going above it.

To assist us in our deliberations this morning, we are pleased to have Mr. James N. Juliana, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics, as our first witness. He will provide an overview of the 1983 military construction program.

Following this presentation, the subcommittee will receive Mr. Juliana's testimony on H.R. 5241, the military construction codification bill that Mr. Trible and I have introduced. The purpose of the legislation is to consolidate and organize in comprehensive fashion the numerous military construction and family housing authorities contained in the general law.

At 10:30 or thereabouts, the subcommittee will then receive a briefing in executive session on the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force [RDJTF]. Our briefer will be Brig. Gen. Carl Steiner, Chief of Staff of the Joint Task Force. His overview will be helpful to us as we consider the RDF military construction projects that are contained in the respective service requests.

We will now receive Secretary Juliana's statement.

At this time I am pleased to recognize my counterpart from Virginia, Mr. Paul Trible.

## STATEMENT OF HON. PAUL TRIBLE, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIRGINIA

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I, too, want to join you in welcoming our witnesses here today. We have a difficult task ahead of us. This year's military construction authorization request is the largest in recent history. Its goal is to help strengthen our national defense, and we must keep this goal in mind as we review each project that is requested.

In the bill before us, there are requests for projects to support our Rapid Deployment Force, funds to provide an interim basing for the MX missile system, and facilities to improve the living and working conditions of our troops, mostly at overseas bases.

All of the projects in this year's program must be to enhance the readiness of our strategic and conventional forces or to improve the quality of life for our service personnel.

The burden is on this subcommittee to look for economies wherever possible in the fiscal year 1983 military construction program. As these hearings progress, we will be given the justification for the projects in this bill. If they are convincing and consistent with our goal, I feel the subcommittee should approve them. If some projects can be deferred without hindering our effort to strengthen our defenses, then I believe that this subcommittee must take that course.

With that said, I look forward to hearing the testimony which will be given today. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I know my thoughts are shared by a substantial number of the members of this committee, and we hope they will be implemented.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Mr. Juliana, we wish to welcome you and invite your testimony at this time.

## STATEMENT OF JAMES N. JULIANA, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS AND LOGISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT A. STONE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, FACILITIES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS AND LOGISTICS; GEORGE R. SCHLOSSBERG, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE; BRIG. GEN. NORMAN G. DELBRIDGE, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY; REAR ADM. WILLIAM M. ZOBEL, CEC, USN, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY; MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON D. WRIGHT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE

Mr. JULIANA. I would like my full testimony, of course, to be made part of the record, and I will summarize it at this time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Without objection that is the procedure we will employ.

Mr. JULIANA. Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss the Department of Defense fiscal year 1982 military construction program. Mr. Chairman, as you and the other members know, readiness and sustainability have been given the highest priorities by the Secretary of Defense. We are committed to maintain the highest degree of the quality of life for military personnel, which we believe is so necessary and essential to our recruitment and retention objectives.

I would like to briefly address some of the important facility requirements and initiatives that we are taking. The Department of Defense emphasizes the execution of the military construction program in the year for which funds are appropriated. Management of the programs by the services in fiscal year 1981 was very good, we believe.

We have established a performance goal to execute 90 percent of a fiscal year program in that fiscal year. Performance for 1981 was 91 percent, the highest rate in the last 6 years.

Another indication that management has been good in fiscal year 1981 is the control of cost growth. We awarded 578 military construction projects, with only 32 projects requiring cost variation approval by the Congress. This compares to 51 in fiscal year 1980.

Competition has improved, resulting in lowering the contract cost. There was an average of about nine bidders for each project in fiscal year 1981 compared to about six bidders in fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1979.

A number of things are being done to improve the management of our defense facilities. We believe that decisions should be made at the lowest possible level where sufficient information is available, cutting down on costly administrative delays and encouraging responsible management.

Administration of family housing is being decentralized, placing responsibility with the administrator most directly involved in program development and execution. Amendments have been included in this year's military construction authorization bill to devolve certain authority to the Secretary of the military department. The proposal includes approval of minor construction projects, elimination of unnecessary reporting and approval to restore damaged facilities.

I might add I was recently down at Fort Hood and found that Gen. Earl Cavastis, the commanding officer there, could not get Department of Defense approval to repair four damaged family housing units. One of them had been partially burned out. Upon returning, we determined that there was nothing more than bureaucratic delay, and with a phone call back to General Cavastis, that was corrected and he went forward with the repair of those housing units.

So what we are saying, we are giving the man down there that knows what his problem is greater authority and flexibility.

Several actions to increase economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the management of base operations have been initiated. We are seeking to increase interservice support, cut costs by making internal organizations compete with potential contractors and creating incentives for improved efficiency starting at the base level.

On energy conservation this is the eighth year of our program to reduce energy consumption and to achieve significant savings in utility costs. This year authorization and appropriations of $182 millions are requested for energy conservation projects. The average amortization period of these projects is estimated at less than 5 years.

We have developed a policy that will make us a better construction customer and thus reduce our construction costs. In the past it was a standard practice to retain about 10 percent of payments to contractors until the contract was actually completed. Contractors had to pass on the cost of this retainage through higher bids. Our new policy dictates that retainage will no longer be routine but only for valid reasons.

Current law requires that the Department use American-made construction materials on certain overseas projects. We propose an amendment that would authorize waivers when necessary for cost-effective and timely completion of facilities in strategic areas of the world. Many military people work in our old, crowded, and decrepit facilities. This is especially troubling overseas because military personnel assigned overseas generally cannot rely on the nearby community for housing, food, or clothing purchases, religious facilities, and the other quality-of-life needs.

We plan to spend more money to reduce the construction and maintenance backlogs with primary attention to working and living conditions in Europe. In fiscal year 1983 we are requesting $1.2 billion for construction in Europe.

Additionally, we are requesting funds to correct serious safety and health deficiencies in DOD workplaces. International construction encompasses Europe and Southwest Asia. In Europe, this includes family housing, dependent schools, the NATO infrastructure program.

The Army budget devotes $308 million to improving working and living conditions in Europe. The Army also has budgeted for facilities associated with new weapons systems such as the multiple launch rocket system, division air defense, and the Patriot missile.

The Navy request focuses on facility requirements in Iceland, Sicily, and the United Kingdom.

The Air Force includes $73 million for family housing and $85 million for work on ground launched cruise missile sites. In addition $375 million is requested for the U.S. share of the NATO infrastructure program. Our contribution, as you most likely know, remains at 27 percent.

The Department has continued to press for its increase in support from our NATO allies. An additional $280 million was approved for the ground-launched cruise missile. In addition, the United States has secured agreements by several NATO allies to increase wartime host nation support, including the provision of over 90,000 support people by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this year's program there is $27 million to complete the program started in Vilseck last year, which will enable the Army to restation two battalions. We do not intend to program any other master restationing planned projects until we and the Germans have an agreement on how the plan will be implemented.

I might add there, also, Mr. Chairman, we will be meeting with the Germans in Washington, D.C., this month to again review that very program.

The $474 million requested for Southwest Asia will provide additional contingency construction in Egypt, Oman, Kenya, Somalia, Diego Garcia, and Lajes, Portugal. The projects in the 1983 request will provide a significant increase in support capability for our Rapid Deployment Forces and military operations in the Southwest Asia area.

We are continuing to correct air and water pollution problems. The fiscal year 1983 request is for $33 million for water pollution abatement and $16 million for air pollution abatement.

Mr. Chairman, I have prepared a separate statement on the proposed legislation to codify the basic MilCon authorization and I would like to submit the full statement for the record, and I will summarize that here, also, Mr. Chairman.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF JAMES N. JULIANA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before your Committee to discuss the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1983 Military Construction Program and matters relating to the management of Defense facilities, improvements to military working and living conditions, and international construction.

The request for Fiscal Year 1983 is for $7.8 billion in authorization. This represents a balanced program based on a systematic review of present and future deployments, condition of existing facilities, requirements for modernization and replacements, and overall Defense goals and priorities. Our program will provide the facilities to enhance our military capabilities and improve working and living conditions for our military people. The following summary compares our Fiscal Year 1983 request with the enacted amounts for Fiscal Year 1977 through Fiscal Year 1982.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

[In millions of dollars]

| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authorization | 3,324 | 3,725 | 4,130 | 3,839 | 5,597 | 6,547 | 7,811 |
| Constant fiscal year 1983 dollars | 5,368 | 5,481 | 5,516 | 4,677 | 6,338 | 6,939 | 7,811 |

Also, we are requesting supplemental authorization of $52 million for fiscal year 1982. The supplemental is required: to support current and future missions of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, the United States Readiness Command, and Joint Deployment Agency; to alleviate unacceptable living conditions for military families in Europe; and, to provide additional family housing in Korea.

We are placing increased emphasis on improving the management of Defense facilities. The responsibility for certain recurring actions, approval authorities, and reports is being devolved to the military departments and agencies. In this way, the majority of the decisions affecting facilities management will be made at the lowest practicable level. We are increasing our efforts to consolidate base operations, improve competition for Defense work, and economize the cost of operating and maintaining Defense facilities. Additionally, the Fiscal Year 1983 military construction program places special emphasis on improving working and living conditions, particularly for our troops stationed in Europe.

I would like now to address our most important facility requirements and initiatives in more detail.

## EXECUTION OF PRIOR YEARS PROGRAMS

The Department of Defense emphasizes the execution of the Military Construction Program in the year for which funds are appropriated. In our judgment, management of the Military Construction Program by the Services in fiscal year 1981 was good. This judgment was based on performance.

We have established a performance goal to execute 90 percent of a fiscal year program in that fiscal year. Performance for fiscal year 1981 was 91 percent, the highest rate in the last six years. Our success in fiscal year 1981 was partially attributed to the early enactment of the fiscal year 1981 Military Construction Program. It was also the result of the Services meeting goals which encourage project design in the early months of the fiscal year. For example, approximately 50 percent of our fiscal year 1982 program has been advertised or is ready for advertisement.

Another indication that the Services' management of the Military Construction Program has been good in fiscal year 1981 is the control of cost growth. During fiscal year 1981, we awarded 578 military construction projects. Also during fiscal year 1981, only 32 projects required cost variation approval by the Congress. This compares to 51 in fiscal year 1980. So far in fiscal year 1982, we are finding that contract awards are well within the programmed amount for all but a very few projects.

Competition on military construction projects has improved and has resulted in lowering the contract costs. We had an average of about 9 bidders for each project in fiscal year 1981, whereas the number of bidders was about 6 in fiscal years 1980 and 1979.

## IMPROVING MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES

### *1. Devolution*

We are doing a number of things to improve the management of our defense facilities. We believe that decisions should be made at the lowest possible level where sufficient information is available. This will cut down on costly administrative delays and encourage responsible management at lower echelons. For example, we have told the Military Departments to advise you directly of their plans to obligate planning and design funds and we have permitted them to approve Architect-Engineer contracts without the delay of coming to my office for approval. These actions mean earlier project completion and avoid unnecessary additional design costs.

We are decentralizing the administration of family housing, allowing the Services greater flexibility in developing standards, eliminating many unnecessary and redundant reports, and, generally placing responsibility where it belongs, with the administrator most directly involved in program development and execution.

Legislative amendments have been included in this year's Military Construction Authorization Bill to devolve certain authorities to the Secretary of the Military Department or Director of the Defense Agency concerned. The devolution proposal includes approval of minor construction projects, elimination of unnecessary cost variation reporting on minor construction projects, and approval of projects to restore damaged facilities.

### *2. Inter-service support and contracting-out incentives*

We have initiated several actions to increase economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management of base operations. We are seeking to:

Increase inter-Service and inter-base consolidation of family housing and other real property maintenance and base support activities. Consolidations with proper maintenance and base support activities. Consolidations with proper inter-Service support agreements and performance standards can reduce overhead costs and lead to more effective and efficient management of resources.

Cut costs by making internal organizations compete with potential contractors for the right to operate many activities. Past experience shows that efficiencies are realized just by going through the competitive process, regardless of whether or not a private contractor wins.

Create incentives for improved efficiency starting at the base level.

### *3. Energy conservation*

This is the eighth year of our program to reduce energy consumption. The program has been designed to accomplish cost effective retrofit work in older facilities to lower energy-use levels and to achieve significant savings in utility costs.

We have issued more detailed guidance to the Military Departments to strengthen the program. We have instituted an annual report of completed projects and energy savings, and are using the information from this report to make sure we are investing wisely in energy conservation projects. Also, we have proposed a legislative amendment to codify the authority for a Service or Defense Agency to develop geothermal energy resources or to contract for the provision of energy for up to 30 years.

We believe, that with continued high Service emphasis and support of this program, we can achieve a 12 percent energy reduction from energy conservation projects by 1985. Further energy reductions will be attained by O&M-funded conservation measures including additional operator training, instrumentation calibration, and cleaning and tuning of utility systems. Low cost and "no-cost" improved administrative practices, voluntary personnel action and normal replacement of old equipment (e.g. boilers) will also be emphasized.

This year, authorization and appropriations of $182 million (including $68 million for family housing) are requested for energy conservation projects. The average amortization period of these projects is estimated at less than 5 years. The annual energy cost avoidance from this program to date is estimated to be over $180 million.

### *4. Progress payments on contracts*

We have developed a policy that will make us a better construction customer, and thus reduce our construction costs. In the past it was a standard practice of our construction agents to retain about 10 percent of project progress payments to contractors until such time that the project was contractually complete. In theory this retainage encouraged a contractor to complete all work in a timely manner. However, due to high interest rates on commercial construction loans, contractors had to pass on the cost of this retainage to the Department through higher bids. This situation was especially true among subcontractors who perform most of the work. Our new policy dictates that retainage will no longer be a matter of routine practice, but instead be used only in specific cases as warranted by a contractor's unsatisfactory performance or for other valid reasons.

### *5. Buy American provision and American preference contracting*

Current law requires that the Department use American-made construction materials on certain overseas projects, so long as that would not conflict with existing government-to-government agreements. We propose an amendment to that Buy American provision that would authorize waivers when necessary for the cost effective and timely completion of contingency facilities in strategic areas of the world.

The Department will continue its policy of giving preference to U.S. construction firms on major projects in the Indian Ocean/Persian Gulf region.

## WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Working and living conditions in the military service affect readiness, morale, enlistments, and retention. Many military people live and work in old, crowded and decrepit facilities. We will start Fiscal Year 1983 with a construction shortage and maintenance backlog of about $47 billion. On a dollar for dollar basis, a working and living condition shortfall overseas affects service-people more than a shortfall in the United States because of the cultural shock of foreign duty. People assigned overseas generally cannot rely on the nearby community for housing, food or clothing purchases, religious facilities, and so on, and depend on the U.S. military installation to satisfy their needs.

Over the past ten years, spending on facilities has lagged behind the requirement to modernize or replace existing facilities and the need for new facilities to support new and changing missions. We plan to spend more money to reduce the construction and maintenance backlogs, with primary attention to working and living conditions in Europe, since three quarters of the active forces stationed ashore in foreign countries are on that continent. In FY 1983, we are requesting $1.2 billion for construction in Europe.

Additionally, we are requesting funds to correct serious safety and occupational health and fire protection deficiencies in DoD work places. All new construction and major modernization projects are required to comply with safety and health standards. We are continuing work to eliminate hazardous conditions, as required by law, Federal regulations, and sound management practice to help control the costs of personnel disabilities and property damage.

## INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

International construction encompasses construction in Europe, NATO Infrastructure, and construction in Southwest Asia. European construction focuses primarily on facilities in support of new weapons systems and across-the-board improvements to working and living conditions. Southwest Asia construction reflects the increasing emphasis on providing facilities in support of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force.

### *1. European construction*

The current budget proposes $1.2 billion for construction in Europe, which includes family housing (less operation and maintenance), dependent schools and the U.S. annual contribution to the NATO Infrastructure Program. The Army budget devotes $308 million to improving working and living conditions in Europe. The Army also has budgeted for facilities associated with new weapons systems deployments such as the Multiple Launched Rocket System (MLRS), Division Air Defense (DIVAD), and the PATRIOT missile. The Navy request focuses on facility requirements in Iceland, Sicily, and the United Kingdom. The Air Force request includes some $73 million for family housing and $85 million for base support work at Ground Launched Cruise Missile sites. Also requested is $28 million for the prefinancing of minimum essential airfield facilities at a number of collocated operating bases throughout the NATO theater.

### *2. NATO infrastructure*

In addition to the unilaterally-funded construction in Europe, $375 million is requested for the U.S. share of the NATO Infrastructure Program. The U.S. contribution to this commonly-funded program remains at 27 percent. However, the percentage of U.S.—user projects being programmed continues to be higher.

For the past year, the Department has continued to press for an increase in NATO Infrastructure funds and other support from our NATO allies. An additional $280 million was approved for the construction of operational facilities for the Ground Launched Cruise Missile. In addition, the U.S. has secured agreements by several NATO Allies to increase wartime host nation support, including the provision of over 90,000 support people by the Federal Republic of Germany.

### *3. Master restationing plan*

We have had initial meetings with the Germans to gain their support for the movement of three Army brigades closer to their forward defense positions. We will meet again to engage in more detailed discussion on how, together, we can develop a mutually acceptable plan on meeting the U.S. objective. In this year's program there is $27 million to complete the program started at Vilseck last year which will enable the Army to restation two battalions. We do not intend to program any other MRP projects until we and the Germans have an agreement on how the Master Restationing Plan will be implemented.

### *4. Southwest Asia construction*

The FY 1983 proposed program for construction in Southwest Asia is required to support the rapid deployment force and to improve readiness of our forces in the area.

The $474 million requested in this budget will provide additional contingency construction in Egypt, Oman, Kenya, Somalia, and both contingency and routine support facilities in Diego Garcia and Lajes, Portugal. These funds are required to continue the base development previously authorized and will complete the known enroute requirements at Lajes Air Base. The additional funds requested for Egypt will provide the initial staging capability for the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. Recognizing the almost complete lack of support facilities we faced in 1981, the efforts to date and the completion of the projects in the 1983 request will provide a significant increase in support capability for our rapid deployment forces and will provide the basic building blocks for support of military operations in the Southwest Asia area.

### ENVIRONMENTAL

We are continuing to identify and correct all air and water pollution problems necessary to comply with federal, state, and local requirements. Our FY 1983 request is $33 million for water pollution abatement, and $16 million for air pollution abatement. We have incorporated language in the authorization bill to eliminate an annual report on the operation of resource recovery and recycling programs since it is of little or no management use. We have also requested an increase in the limitation on local expenditure from $50,000 to $200,000 to offset higher operating costs and to encourage new recycling programs where they do not currently exist.

Our environmental program remains structured to provide necessary corrections in a timely and fully responsible manner. Your continued support in this area will enable DoD to meet its obligations and to maintain its leadership role in environmental protection.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation for this opportunity to appear before you today to present the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1983 military construction request. I emphasize that these efforts will strengthen our military facilities in support of the nation's security goals and requirements. This request is consistent with the President's objective for national security, management efficiency, and economy. I strongly urge your support for our $7.8 billion authorization requirement, and for the general provisions contained in our request to amend existing legislation which will enable improvements to the management of our programs.

I am well aware of the support this Committee has provided for the Military Construction programs over the years. I look forward to our working together for the continued benefit of military construction, and its contribution to the nation's defenses.

With me today are members of my staff, as well as representatives of the Services and Defense Agencies. We will be pleased to answer your questions and provide any information you might require regarding our proposed program.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. If the witness would suspend, I think that would be a good procedure. But at this time I think we will take questions from the subcommittee members on the MilCon portion.

I should like to again inquire about your testimony concerning progress payments on contracts. You refer to a 10-percent retainage that had been practiced before, and it had been practiced as a matter of routine. I have also heard that that was invalid and so this is good news.

I wonder if this change can be done through a policy decision or will we be dealing with any legislative provision in that regard.

Mr. **JULIANA**. Mr. Chairman, before I proceed I do have staff here, and also the services are represented, who can respond directly to questions in their areas.

In answer to your question, we have done this as a matter of policy and it already has been implemented.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. I congratulate you on that.

The testimony with reference to European construction, I know that a substantial portion of that does relate to housing. Of course as long as we have dependents overseas and as long as we have forces there, it is our wish to be responsive to their needs and to deal with them fairly.

There is some concern in the minds of many of us about maintaining the structure of NATO forever as it was and as it is without considering the changing needs of the world as we perhaps shift gears and move into rapid deployment. We have concerns about continuing to sustain NATO as if we were going to be there in perpetuity. The budget is a bit heavy for Europe this time.

Could you just give me your views about military construction for NATO, say, over the next decade?

Mr. JULIANA. Mr. Chairman, first we have to look at living and working conditions in Germany as a very, very serious problem. I visited there in September, I believe it was, and in many areas it is deplorable. Our people are really living and working over there as second or third class citizens, so we do have a commitment. We are emphasizing correcting that situation as quickly as we possibly can.

It does impact on retention of those young soldiers and airmen and other service personnel and ladies over there.

I think the commitment is there, and it has to be a long-term commitment because the condition is based on the fact that we haven't done anything over there for so long. We are playing catch-up football here.

I think we are making progress with our allies. The Germans, as I said in my statement, have committed 90,000 support troops. We are meeting with them.

We feel it is absolutely necessary to continue the program initiated in last year's budget to try to bring these facilities up to date, and in a condition we believe our military people are entitled to.

On more specifics, now, Mr. Stone, Deputy Assistant Scretary for Facilities—and by the way, Bob is fairly new in this job, although not new to the Department of Defense, and under the leadership there, the new leadership, the new initiatives that we talk about really are based on the fact that Bob is taking a whole new look at this area of facilities and the impact on our military.

Bob, do you have anything specific as it relates to Europe?

Mr. STONE. With respect to Europe, Mr. Chairman, Secretary Weinberger has repeatedly said that the alliance is an exceptional part of the forward defense of the United States and this is a policy for the long run. The conditions for many of our military personnel in Europe are just so awful and so lacking in basic amenities, things like a hot shower or a place to get out of the rain. We have a long way to go and we have tolerated years of neglect in those facilities.

We won't be playing fair with our troops if we allow their well-being to get tied up in the serious efforts that we are making, or to await success from serious efforts we are making to get our allies to increase their defense programs just as we increase our defense program We ought not to let our troops be hostage to that decision.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Stone, thank you very much. We have heard compelling evidence in the testimony that you give, that our troops are second- and third-class citizens in the sense of housing and things like that.

I think the issue, though, that I was raising did not relate to that. I think as long as we have the troops there and as long as we have the responsibilities there, each and every one of us would wish to respond to doing that which is right, in their best interests. I think the big issue is the policy issue you referred to, Mr. Stone. Our being there is a first line of defense for our country and, of course, we will be there.

But there are changing lines of defense, there are changing national interests, and you can't put them all in place to the same heavy degree. If there are shifting priorities, you simply must apportion your resources. You must prioritize your resources and so, therefore, I suppose I am just questioning the long range policy that we should remain in Europe forever. More and more Members of Congress are beginning to make that inquiry.

General Delbridge, who is here with us today, has stressed the matter of troop housing over in Europe, and so we are mindful of the concerns that you feel. And we thank you for the testimony that you have given.

Mr. Trible.

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I must associate myself with your final remarks, and we are going to talk about that in a couple minutes.

First of all, of the $7.8 billion request, what is the spend-out in the next fiscal year? What are the actual outlays?

Mr. **Stone**. The request includes about $2 billion in the military construction bill for operation and maintenance of our family housing. That $2 billion will essentially all be spent during 1983. The remaining request, the remaining $5.8 billion or so, about 14 percent of that should be spent this year. That is perhaps $800 million or $900 million will actually be laid out in fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you. That is very helpful.

Mr. Secretary, you have talked about the progress that has been made with our friend in Europe in securing additional support. What progress? What are you talking about?

As you know, I am not interested in the suggestion that they are going to provide 90,000 support people in a time of war. What are they doing more now to help us pay the substantial cost of maintaining our troops there for their protection primarily?

Mr. **Juliana**. As a general response——

Mr. **Trible**. I want a specific response.

Mr. **Juliana**. I am not sure I can give you a specific response at this time, but we will certainly develop it for you and give it to you for the record, Mr. Trible, but there is a continuing dialog going on on this very issue.

Mr. **Trible**. That dialog has been going on for years, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. **Juliana**. I know it has.

Mr. **Trible**. You are doing us a disservice to come in with a broad, glib statement that progress is being made, without some specific evidence to support that proposition. I would like to see the specific signs of progress, and if you would submit that for the record we would appreciate it.

Mr. **Juliana**. We will be very happy to.

Mr. **Trible**. I would suspect no real progress is being made, although meetings continue. I will await your response, and I look forward to that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

First, I would like to emphasize that our troops are not in Europe primarily for the protection of the Europeans. As Secretary Weinberger told the Senate Appropriations Committee earlier this year, "It is enormously in our own interest . . . to make sure that Europe is not overrun. I don't believe we could exist in the world with a Europe that was overrun by the Soviets. So we have an enormous national interest in NATO as well as an interest that derives from a long history of shared traditions and friendships and similar values."

This is not to say we are not encouraging our allies to do more. As General Jones said on the same occasion, "When the Secretary and I meet with our counterparts in Europe, that is the No. 1 item on the agenda." He went on to say, however, that "We don't respond well to threats from allies and our allies, I don't think, will respond (to) threats from us on Mansfield. Then if we implemented it, that would be a tragedy."

The second thing I would like to clarify is the conception that the allies are doing little for their own defense. Their contribution is indeed a major one—some $116 billion in expenditures for the common defense in 1981 alone. Not only is their contribution a major one, the allies have been steadily assuming a larger share of the total NATO burden.

Some specific examples include:

1. HNS support provided U.S. forces in Belgium consists of provisioning some family quarters and facilities, peacetime storage of ammunition and material, military related sites planning support and tax free privileges for U.S. military and DoD civilian personnel stationed in Belgium. Some 165 sets of family quarters, plus other facilities such as school buildings, etc. are provided for U.S. personnel collocated with Belgian units. Along with some of the costs of utilities and maintenance, this service costs Belgium $600,000.

2. In Denmark, a number of facilities and services for U.S. ships, aircraft, and personnel are provided cost free.

3. In Italy, a number of training facilities and exercise areas are provided for U.S. use cost free. Exemption from host taxation, customs duties and value added tax (VAT) for construction contracts is significant.

4. In many other nations scores of bilateral agreements have been initiated which provide land, services, use of facilities, etc. Many other examples could be provided, however, details are classified and sometimes sensitive.

Additional examples of support being provided the U.S. forces in Europe, are included in Secretary Weinberger's "Classified Report to Congress on Allied Contributions to the Common Defense". The report contains detailed description of specific host nation support being provided by each NATO country and Japan. We do not, however, believe these contributions are fully satisfactory for many countries, and are seeking to increase their size and scope.

Mr. **Trible**. Tell me about your continuing dialog with the Germans about the MRP project. You will have a meeting in a week or so. Tell us about the progress there, Mr. Stone, if you will.

Mr. **Stone**. I will be glad to, Mr. Trible.

Our discussions with the Germans on restationing started really about 5 or 6 years ago when the United States and the Germans saw the desirability of stationing American troops in the northern part of Germany. And after some time and some difficult negotiations, the Germans built for an American Army brigade, a kaserne in north Germany at Garlstedt.

We started a couple years ago to try and convince the Germans to build three more kasernes similar to Garlstedt in the south, and in return for which we would give them back some of the land of theirs that we occupy.

Our people at this time thought this could be a self-liquidating thing. That is we could turn over land with a certain value, the Germans could sell the land and use the proceeds to buy the buildings that we wanted. It turns out that it is legally and politically complicated for the Germans to sell this land so that the process that we thought would be self-liquidating is not self-liquidating.

However, notwithstanding that difficulty, we told the Germans starting last fall—I went to Bonn with General Groves, who is really the father of this plan—to try and convince the German Government that it was important that they provide these facilities and that it was important to the long-term capability of the U.S. forces.

The Germans' initial reaction to that was, "We have an agreement with the United States, a status of forces agreement, which says that provisioning the troops is the United States responsibility. Why should we pay costs after we have an agreement that you will pay?"

We have had a number of discussions with them. They have so far moved from this rather standoffish position of "It is really your concern" to "We understand it is a matter of great importance to both nations."

We had for a long time been trying to get a delegation representing the German Government to negotiate with us and the German Government is as complicated as our Government, and there is the foreign ministry, and the finance ministry, and the defense ministry, and they are bureaucratically even slower than we are, but they have named a delegation. They have agreed to send that delegation to Washington, and we are scheduled to meet with them March 17.

My expectation is, my hope is that at this meeting we will be able to agree on setting up a working group of technical experts to work out details of the plan and a long-range plan for joint funding of these projects.

We have a long way to go, sir, but we, in my judgment, have made some important psychological progress to date, if not yet financial progress.

Mr. TRIBLE. I appreciate, and I applaud your best efforts.

I will recommend that this subcommittee substantially reduce the funding for projects in Europe, and hopefully that will give you and your German colleagues some impetus in your discussions and help you underscore the concern of this body.

Let me just take a moment, if I might, Mr. Chairman, and share with you the frustration that I feel as one Member of this body, the frustration that you saw evidenced in the remarks of my chairman, and the mood that will dictate the final result of this committee.

It is my own view that our friends in Europe are not doing enough. Now I recognize the importance of the central front of Europe to us, and I am prepared to pay a price for that defense of that strategic area. But our friends are not doing enough for their own interests, and quite frankly, my people in Virginia are not willing to pay that price any longer, when we have more obvious interests in other parts of the world.

The future lies in the Pacific Basin, not in Western Europe. We have much more direct interest at stake in the Middle East, Southwest Asia, generally, in Africa, and people are realizing that today.

Now as long as we put troops in Western Europe we have a responsibility to try to provide for them, and we have a long way to go. But I am telling you this: Unless the Germans and the Japanese of the world do more, the United States is going to do less, and we are not going to leave our troops over there in dilapidated circumstances. We are going to start bringing them home.

We are going to start reevaluating our national strategy. And quite frankly, I have some very genuine concerns whether our strategy in Western Europe makes any sense at all in terms of the disposition of our forces and the strategy and tactics now in place, but that debate we will reserve for another time.

I think it is fair to say that the remarks that I have just made reflect fairly accurately the thoughts and concerns and frustrations of this body, and I hope that you will do your best to convey that mood to your German friends. Thank you is not enough.

We are going to act this year in such a way that you will feel the pressure and that they will feel the pressure. I would hope that (1) you would keep us advised of the progress of those talks, if indeed there is progress; (2) I would request, Mr. Secretary, that you recommend to us $1 billion worth of reductions in this proposal.

That may run counter to your presence here today, but I want to give you an opportunity to recommend how this budget request is substantially reduced. And if you would care to take part in that process and share with us your orders of priority, we would profit from that input. But I want to express again my intention as the ranking member of this subcommittee, as someone who yields to no one in terms of my support for a strong national defense—no one can point to a stronger record of support for the defense community, and I have joined forces with these men in trying to provide for a strong and effective national defense, through some difficult years, but we are going to have to pare this bill down.

I understand the unmet requirements. I understand the decade of neglect. I understand the difficult circumstances our men and women find themselves in, but I also recognize we are facing a $100 billion deficit or more. I also believe that our allies are not doing their fair share, and that calls for action this year, not at some time in the future. I hope that you will listen, because this statement I think not only reflects my own frustration, my own viewpoint, but I would daresay, gentlemen, it reflects the disposition of a majority of the Members of this body.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your indulgence.

Mr. JULIANA. May I just make a comment or two?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Go right ahead.

Mr. JULIANA. Your concerns and observations, Mr. Trible, are well received. I would like to add to that, however, the Department of Defense budget as submitted we believe is the most honest Department of Defense budget ever submitted, not only the MilCon but the total budget. That budget has resulted from literally hundreds of hours of debate by everybody in the Department of Defense and the services involved in the process. We think it is honest; we think we can justify every penny of it, and we are prepared to try to do that.

We have looked at areas to reduce it, and we will continue, I am sure. That debate will go on.

We do have a very, very serious problem in Germany and we have a commitment as a Department, and we are going to meet that commitment as best we possibly can, to support our troops over there and their families. It is deplorable. I was there, and I saw how these people are living and how they are working, and it has to be corrected. We are committed to do that.

We would hope that you would give us your full support and your best judgment to do that, and I am sure you will because you have done it over the years and we will work this problem out and we will solve the problem together. But it is a national problem, it is not a Department of Defense problem. It is a national problem.

And, Mr. Trible, I thank you for your remarks, and we will keep the committee advised of how we are making out with the Germans, yes. We will look at the budget again and we will do everything we possibly can, but you understand—I know you do—that we have made this commitment and the Secretary and everyone, the services, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have all participated in this process.

Hopefully we can convince Congress and the American people indirectly that what we are doing is in the best interests of national security.

Thank you.

Mr. **Trible**. Let me just respond for just one moment if I might, by saying I applaud your efforts. I am an ally in that effort, and you have spoken very eloquently about the need. No one questions the need, but there are other important public interests at stake as well that have to be balanced, and we look forward to working together. But I think it would have been unfair for me to begin this process without sharing with you my thoughts, and I hope that we can address that feeling of unease, of frustration, that exists here in the Congress in the days ahead.

To the extent that you can help us meet that mood, to the extent that you can show by convincing evidence the requirement, then our changes of prevailing are enhanced.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your indulgence.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Trible.

At this time I will recognize Mr. Montgomery, the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and who is a senior member of our committee and a great member in championing Reserve and National Guard forces, and a good friend of all of us.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't really want to say much after that introduction.

Mr. Secretary, it is good to see you again and have you testify for the first time before this committee. We have known each other over the years. You have a tough job. I know you can handle it, though. You are welcome before this subcommittee.

Mr. **Juliana**. Thank you.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Mr. Stone has testified before the Personnel Subcommittee at different times and has moved over to a new position. We are glad to have you before this subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Trible, I certainly agree with what you have said earlier in your opening statements and also what Mr. Trible has just said. We find ourselves in a little different situation than we were last year. Interest rates have gone out of control, we are in a recession and we have got to take a good hard look at this military budget.

I never thought I would get around to saying that we have really had to scrutinize it and look for things to knock out, but I think if we don't show some sincerity in this committee to make some reasonable reduction, the President doesn't have a chance of getting the other part of his budget through. I think it is based on what we come out of in this committee.

Mr. Chairman, I would like for us to do the cutting if it has to be done and not have it done by the Appropriations Committee, or by some amendment on the floor that is straight across the board of 5 or 10 percent as a cut. Or if you go the Senator Hollings' route that some Members are talking about, this would be a disaster to the military budget.

I think ours is a reasonable approach, and it should be done by this committee and not by someone else if we can find ways to make these cuts.

We can live with this, but, Mr. Secretary, you have the Reserves under your jurisdiction, too. I have spent some time working with the Reserve Forces. That is your best bet to cut down on military spending, turning over more missions to the Reserves and to the National Guard and giving them the equipment and giving them the facilities.

Last year we had to add some funds to the Reserve installation programs so they could carry on certain types of training. What percentage of your budget is for National Guard and Reserves this year of this construction authority?

Mr. **JULIANA**. Before we respond, Mr. Montgomery, which we will do specifically, as you know, we have been giving great emphasis to giving the Guard and Reserve better support in the form of updating their whole equipment program. That is going forward. We would like it to go forward a lot quicker than it is, but we do have the constraints. Your support in those areas has been very helpful, but we have that program going forward and it will continue.

This authorization budget includes $202.2 million for Guard and Reserves. $202.2 million.

Mr. **MONTGOMERY**. What percentage is that of the total construction authority?

Mr. **JULIANA**. About 4 percent, I am told.

Mr. **MONTGOMERY**. I can understand you don't need the living facilities and so forth for the Reserve and Guard, but I point out to my committee members that the Reserves now have well over—between 35 and 40 percent of all the combat missions, of the total force, and I am sure you are looking at that. And I realize that because you don't have to furnish living quarters for the Reserves that that figure would be lower.

Mr. Chairman, I just learned last night, to point out this about the Reserves, that the Air Guard had the best safety record of 1981 that has ever been held, and it was better than the regular Air Force of not destroying equipment or losing personnel. It was the highest safety record that they have ever had in the country, a safety record of flying hours.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. They had good teachers, the regular Air Force.

Mr. **MONTGOMERY**. I will buy that.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Both are good.

Mr. **MONTGOMERY**. I will buy that.

How much money is in here for the Caribbean bases and where are these facilities being built or renovated?

**Mr. Juliana.** Mr. Montgomery, I think, when we are talking about any additional funding requirements in the Caribbean or any new considerations, that we are not prepared to discuss that in open session. I understand there have been some press reports, but we are not prepared to discuss it here.

**Mr. Montgomery.** I guess I don't have any problems with that, but surely this committee is entitled to know if there are any funds and where the funds are.

**Mr. Juliana.** We will be very happy to furnish that, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Montgomery. We will be very happy to do that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Caribbean Airfield improvements—Within the Military Construction program for 1983 funds [deleted] have been requested to provide improvements to various airfields in the western Caribbean area. This fund request is part of the Air Force line item for Contingency Facilities at various locations.

**Mr. Montgomery.** I believe that is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Thank you, Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Bennett, the chairman of our Seapower Subcommittee and a mentor to most of us.

**Mr. Bennett.** It has been helpful for me to hear the discussion this morning. I think I agree with everybody here that the fiscal situation in our country is such that we have got to do something about it. All of us have different views, I guess, as to what caused it.

My view is that the tax cut bill was excessive—is excessive, but it is with us. Unless we can repeal it or get a modification of it, this country is headed for a bad financial situation.

How it affects building in Europe, my own reaction to that is that Europeans should take a heavy responsibility. However, I don't want to have the American soldier, or sailor, or airman captive and hurt because the country hasn't been able to make a better arrangement with the host countries. So the only alternative I see is to bring some of the troops back. I think that probably is the way to do it.

In other words, I feel that not letting them have adequate housing because we want to force the Europeans without their agreement to have better housing there is likely to result in hurting people who are totally innocent; to wit, our own soldiers and sailors.

Am I wrong in that? Can you address that? That is what I got from the discussion this morning. Maybe I am wrong about it.

In other words, is there some way we can, by reducing the level of construction, really do anything but hurt our enlisted personnel? Would we be accomplishing a change in the basic responsibility if we just reduced the construction?

**Mr. Stone.** The main thing, Mr. Bennett, that would happen if we reduced construction in Europe is, as you say, our troops over there would have to continue to live in the same conditions they are living in.

**Mr. Bennett.** Are they bad? I don't know whether they are bad or not. I have never seen them, so I don't know.

**Mr. Stone.** The only word that I can think of is "awful." The barracks are mostly pre-World War II, many pre-World War I. Plumbing is poor. There are some barracks where it is impossible for the troops to get a hot shower, ever. Some of our maintenance facilities just are open fields where troops are maintaining equipment in mud. Many of our senior enlisted people choose to go to Europe unaccompanied rather than face living in a foreign country where we don't provide them housing, or where they have to wait a year or more for housing, so they agree to separate from their family for 2 years with terrible personal costs, not to say readiness costs.

The conditions in Europe as a whole really threaten the long-term integrity of the Army. They are a serious threat to retention and morale of our Army.

Mr. **Bennett**. What I am leading up to is this: If this committee should decide to make substantial cuts in European expenditures for housing, it seems to me that in all candor we ought to say at least in the report that the reason why we are doing it is not to imperil the personnel but to arrange for the withdrawal of the personnel if they cannot be adequately housed.

In other words, I don't think we should keep these people hostage who are serving our country, but we should tell the administration we favor bringing them home if they can't be adequately housed by their hosts. Wouldn't that be at least a constructive step in the right direction? It may not be answered by the administration—I am not asking you to say whether or not they ought to be brought home, but I think it would be a mistake, just by cutting the funds, to say that these people are going to pay all the penalties. That is what I am worried about. I am worried about the enlisted men and officers being hurt simply because of a few.

The Europeans are not going to react to that. They are not going to build any more buildings because we hurt our own personnel, as I see it.

Mr. **Juliana**. I think you are absolutely right, Mr. Bennett. Any reduction in our construction program in Europe, particularly Germany, would have a very, very serious impact on the morale of our soldiers and airmen and air ladies over there.

We have situations where people are living in barracks, by our own standards should be two in a room. There are four in those rooms. I have been there. I have been in the room with the soldiers. They are deplorable. They are not awful, they are deplorable. It is almost a national disgrace if you see it.

Mr. **Bennett**. People can live in an awful tight, compact situation if they live carefully. You know I have lived all kinds of ways myself, and I have lived in a one-room house, a whole family, so I have had experiences living closeup. Even when I went to college, I think we had six in one room. I am used to living cramped up. That has a lot to do, however, with how people operate in those cramped quarters.

In other words, it takes a lot more care to live in a very tight situation. Is this partly the fault of the enlisted men and officers, or do you just think it is deplorable anyway?

Mr. **Juliana**. The soldiers take reasonably good care of the facilities made available to them. In fact, they are very innovative. They use their lockers to sort of partition these living quarters off to get some privacy, but four men in a room that is built for two is a very crowded condition, plus the footlockers and all the rest of the things that they like, and their stereos that they like to have with them.

Also, we are not talking about living facilities alone, we are talking about working facilities. You have maintenance shops that have no heat at all during the wintertime. None whatsoever. They do not have the exhaust tubes for the trucks so they can run the trucks inside while they are repairing them, so they have to leave the doors open. Some of the doors don't even close all the way. These are facilities that our local mechanics here in the States would tear down and rebuild new facilities.

Mr. **Bennett**. The other thing I wanted to ask you about is the parity in the United States and elsewhere between the various branches. Are we having a similar type of construction. I don't want to get to that before I conclude my remarks on this. And my remarks on this are that I feel if we make substantial reductions in European or other foreign construction that it ought to be clearly accompanied by something that says that we don't want this to be at the peril of the officers and enlisted men, and know it has to be until there is a change in our basic agreement with these countries.

And that should be a message that we want them to come home if they are not adequately taken care of. I don't want these people held hostage because of our desire to put pressure on the Europeans. Personally I don't think it puts any pressures on them. They can say, "If you want to treat your people that way, that is up to you." The decision has to come at a higher level than that.

One thing that disturbed me a little bit as we improved our construction for the military—and we have improved it. We air-conditioned some things, made different floor space and all that. I saw one thing going by I didn't really like. I presume it is locked in now, but I wanted to see if any effort was made to eliminate what I don't like, and that is inequality between the three branches; that is, the number of square feet allowed every enlisted man. Is it the same now for the enlisted men and officers? I am not talking about between officers and enlisted men; but is it the same for personnel in all three branches as to air-conditioning, as to square feet, as to how many people live in the same quarters?

Mr. **Juliana**. There are some differences. I will ask Bob to give you the specifics on them.

Mr. **Bennett**. Are you making any effort to make them alike? Because I think potentially what you are going to do is, we will be lined up by getting the maximum of all three services for services and that wouldn't necessarily be wise.

Mr. **Stone**. We have minimum standards, Mr. Bennett, DOD-wide. The services respond to these standards in different ways and they have quite different needs and different traditions and different sets of priorities. We don't consider that it would be wise for the Pentagon to insure that soldiers and airmen live in exactly the same condition, for example.

The Army has to take care of the soldiers and the Air Force takes care of the airmen, and so forth, and we think that is reasonable and appropriate.

Mr. **Bennett**. I must say I have some concern about it. I am not going to pursue it. My feeling is that down the line somewhere somebody is going to say, "We don't get quite as many square feet as the other branch does," so you will wind up giving them the square feet, and then somebody else would bring it up further. By the time you get equality it may be very expensive.

I yield back the rest of my time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you very much.

Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Secretary, I would like to go on the record agreeing with the comments of Mr. Trible. I have grave reservations about what we are doing and the inability of our allies to carry their fair share. Can you tell us how much money is being requested for facilities in Japan in the fiscal year 1983 budget request?

While they are getting that figure, Mr. Secretary, I think we should differentiate in this committee between those facilities providing direct support to the troops—that is housing—and those projects that provide permanent structures that would remain in a country long after we go. For example, improvements to airbases and so on.

Mr. STONE. The 1983 request includes $37 million for facilities in Japan. It is just under 2 percent of our foreign construction budget.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. That will be an interesting point to look at in more depth.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Yes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Does that include facilities for the Marines in Okinawa?

Mr. STONE. Yes, it does. Okinawa is included in our figures for Japan.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Are you aware of any study that has been done to indicate the feasibility of moving troops back and forth from Europe every 6 or 9 months, and therefore eliminate the need for dependents being overseas, and so on?

Mr. JULIANA. Are you referring to a specific study? The subject is under continuing study, Mr. Dougherty. The answer to your question is yes, but a specific study, I can't relate to.

Mr. STONE. The Department of Defense looked into that in quite a lot of detail about 5 years ago, Mr. Dougherty. They were looking at whether the new brigades that were formed up for Europe at that time should be permanently stationed there or should be permanently stationed in the United States and to go Germany on 6 months' rotations and the conclusion was that permanent stations was a lot better—gave us better capability, better readiness and the cost was reasonable.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. The point I am getting at, Mr. Secretary, is that there are all kinds of grand studies about how long we would be able to hold on in Western Europe if there was a Soviet attack against NATO and how long it would take us to reinforce Western Europe, and having visited Germany just last year it is my understanding that if there was a massive attack against Western Europe we couldn't get there quick enough with the reinforcements, so why bother to spend all this money on building an infrastructure to maintain the troops in Western Europe when if the attack came we couldn't get there to reinforce them anyway? Why don't we take that money and put it into more amphibious lift or airlift to fly the troops in as we need them?

Mr. **Stone**. The best reason, Mr. Dougherty, is that there has not been an attack there for 40 years, and in large measure that is because of the alliance and the existing structure, including American troops there. We have successfully deterred Soviet interventionism in Europe with the present system.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I think the present system has made the Soviets think about it, Mr. Secretary, but I doubt that you could say we could successfully deter the Soviets today from taking Western Europe if they wanted to. Maybe the point you making should be made to our allies in Western Europe.

Would you try, Mr. Secretary, to give me a copy of whatever the most recent study was on the feasibility of the rotation of troops in and out, then we don't have to worry about facilities but just talk about the troops being in the field for a couple of months getting experience they would get in combat?

[The following information was received for the record:]

In the 1974/1975 time frame, the Army conducted an evaluation of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the TDY versus the PCS system of deployment. The positive aspects of temporary duty stationing and unit rotation were found to be:

1. The combat effectiveness of forces could be enhanced because the deployed unit has no other mission except that of combat readiness. No family distractions are present.
2. The number of dependents in overseas areas are reduced. This reduces the U.S. presence and might prove beneficial to any balance-of-payment difficulties.
3. Unit esprit can be enhanced.
4. A desirable change in the CONUS unit routine is provided.
5. The difficulties and costs associated with family moves are reduced. For example no dependent school disruption occurs as a result of the sponsor's PCS orders.
6. The 3-year-long tour, found unattractive to many soldiers, is avoided.
7. The requirement for an overseas educational system, commissaries and post exchanges is reduced.

The negative aspects of such temporary duty stationing are:

1. A reduction in CONUS force readiness will result from support of a rotation system.
2. It is conceivable that a rotational system would result in increased foreign country/American relation difficulties and disciplinary problems.
3. May result in low morale for the married solider.
4. Increase CONUS post and station responsibilities in the care of families.
5. The 6-month tour will be viewed by many as an uncredited unaccompanied short tour.
6. Many soldiers will be required to place in storage such items as automobiles, TV's, stereo's, etc.
7. Given the current balance of combat battalions between CONUS and overseas, we could support unit rotation only for a small part of the deployed force.

At that time the comparative costs of PCS versus TDY stationing were not available. Indictions were that the TDY concept would be slightly more expensive than permanent stationing.

Subsequently, (1979) costs were quantified by the Army and applied to a model unit. Assumptions used in the case development include: the unaccompanied tour length would be 12 months, the number of troops overseas would remain unchanged and that movement of dependents to designated locations in CONUS would be authorized.

The following chart summarizes quantifiable costs:

## ANNUAL COST OF MAINTAINING DEPENDENTS OF ONE REGIMENT/BRIGADE[1] IN EUROPE

[In millions]

| Support category | Cost to U.S. Government | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Dependents accompany sponsor to Europe | Dependents remain in CONUS | Cost of Dependents in Europe |
| Medical | $1.42 | [2]$1.14 | +$0.28 |
| Commissary | .48 | [3].36 | +.12 |
| Family housing | 4.75 | [4] 4.94 | −.19 |
| Schools | 2.93 | 2.68 | +.25 |
| Base operations | .57 | ([3]) | +.57 |
| PCS costs/overseas allowances | 5.51 | [5] 5.8 | −.29 |
| Recruitment, examining, training, and placement costs | | [6] 3.12 | −3.12 |
| Total | 15.66 | 18.04 | −2.38 |

[1] Size of regiment/brigade: 4000; number of dependents: 3400; (command sponsored 3267; noncommand sponsored 133).

[2] Does not include $462,000 increased annual CHAMPUS cost burden placed on service members (average $135 annually per dependent) which in effect reduces total compensation. Assumes that 26 percent of the dependents would use CHAMPUS.

[3] Assumes that: dependents would be dispersed throughout the United States and therefore no additional support requirements would be necessary; only 40 percent of dependents would use existing commissary stores in CONUS.

[4] Does not include one-time conversion of family housing to bachelor quarters: cost of $2 million (if allied governments allowed conversion) to $111 million if new construction were requried.

[5] The shortened tour length increases the number of PCS moves as well as the number of personnel in a transient status. This figure also reflects overseas allowance cost avoidance and increases in separation allowance.

[6] Based on cost of recruiting, training, and placing the additional 465 personnel in a transient status.

In addition to the costs shown above, there are numerous unquantifiable and intangible costs. Examples are:

a. Recruiting and retention: Establishing Europe as an unaccompanied 12 month tour would drastically shorten the CONUS turn around time. For some grades and skills, most notably in the I-Hawk group, the CONUS tour would be less than 12 months. Soldiers will be reluctant to join the service or reenlist if confronted with frequent overseas tours without their dependents. In addition to costly recruiting and training expenses, there would probably be a need for additional incentives (bonuses) to replace losses in highly technical skills and perhaps even the more basic skills. This would make the current with-dependent policy the less expensive alternative.

b. Morale: Family separations for 12 months impact on the family as a unit and on the family's finances. Surveys have shown family separations to be one of the least desirable aspects of peacetime military service. Increased hardship discharges and compassionate reassignments can be expected; both have a cost impact on the Army. Increased divorces, use of drugs, family disagreements and other personal and moral problems can be expected. The cost of operating two households (or residences) frequently places families in dire financial straits, especially when the dependents live in a high cost area such as Washington, D.C. These and similar problems result in lower morale which in turn impacts on readiness and soldiers retention. But as importantly, it results in a social/human price more costly than that reflected in the above chart.

c. Readiness:

(1) An effective force must have junior enlisted leaders. If our reenlistment rates decrease, we will have skill/leadership voids which we can ill afford.

(2) A shorter tour length overseas will increase turbulence in CONUS and overseas units, thereby precluding the development of cohesive team/squad/crew skills that are necessary to win.

d. Noncommand sponsored dependents. The Army cannot preclude dependents from joining their sponsors in a tourist status. We estimate that by lowering the tour length and thereby increasing the number of unaccompanied tours, more noncommand sponsored dependents will go overseas. They will place an unquantifiable cost burden on medical facilities and require evacuation from Europe in the event of hostilities—even if use of other facilities is prohibited.

e. The international perception of our firm commitment to Western Europe is reinforced through the presence of dependents. To withdraw dependents could indicate or signal a change in our national purpose and intent.

Dependent related cost viewed in isolation cannot be used to make decision on shorter or unaccompanied tours. Using the assumptions and unquantifiable data above, the 12 month unaccompanied tour is costly.

Mr. **Dougherty**. What kind of relationship do we have with the Government of Mauritius? And have you read an article in the winter edition of Strategic Review, which raises some serious questions about the future governance of Diego Garcia and the relationship between Great Britain and Mauritius?

Mr. **Juliana**. I am not familiar with the article you are referring to, and I am in no position to comment as to our relationship with that Government. I don't know that we have anything in the Department of Defense directly pending at the moment, Government to Government.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Well, the article which is in the winter 1982 edition of Strategic Review, by Joel Larus, indicates that there will be an election in Mauritius in the near future, and that there is a serious challenge to the existing Government of Mauritius, and that a pro-Marxist movement may win the elections. And if they do, there will be further agitation for the removal of Great Britain as the sovereign over Diego Garcia, and in fact, the existing pro-Western Government has gone as far as to the Organization for African Unity to have a resolution adopted in 1980, in effect, saying that Great Britain played dirty when they created Diego Garcia and did not allow it to be a part of Mauritius.

And so it would seem to me if this committee is to continue to spend millions of dollars on facilities in Diego Garcia you certainly should be able to provide us with some understanding of the future political situation and what happens if a pro-Marxist government wins in Mauritius and a Labor Party takes over in Great Britain, when the antinukes in the Labor Party have already said they would not allow nuclear weapons to be stored in any British facility.

And yet we spend billions and billions of dollars in overseas bases and then there is a change in command and we get screwed. I would like some comment on it, if I could, from your Department?

Mr. **Juliana**. Mr. Dougherty, Admiral Zobel I think can speak to that.

Admiral **Zobel**. I am not sure that I can be too helpful to you, with regard to country-to-country agreements as that involves the State Department but to add to what Mr. Juliana said, we have used Mauritian laborers on our contract in Diego Garcia.

We have an agreement with the Mauritian Government to use Mauritian laborers. We are currently doing so, so there is an indirect relationship with the Department of Defense. However, as far as treaty provisions are concerned, or changing of treaty provisions, I believe the provisions we have established over the years with the British for Diego Garcia will stand. The State Department would have to talk specifics with regard to future changes in intercountry agreements and relationships.

Mr. **Dougherty**. We are going to be asked to spend millions of dollars to continue to build facilities at Diego Garcia which, from a tactical viewpoint, I recognize but from a dollar point of view I have to question. The Government of Mauritius under the pro-Western Prime Minister—if this article is correct—has indicated it expects the United States to negotiate with it for any use of Diego Garcia and that it intends to try to recover Diego Garcia from the

British. And I think, Mr. Chairman, we ought to be aware of that as we are asked to spend more money there.

The next question, Mr. Secretary, Ras Banas. What is our objective in establishing a military facility in Ras Banas, in Oman, and in Somalia? What countries are we supposedly trying to position our troops in and for what purpose?

Are we looking at Iran? Are we looking at Saudi Arabia? Where are we going in with permanent facilities in the Middle East? I know all about the Joint Rapid Deployment Force and all that bit, but why are we doing it? What countries are our objectives in establishing these bases?

Mr. STONE. Mr. Dougherty, our objectives in all of Southwest Asia are—I guess our principal objective is the maintenance of the oil-producing areas in a stable and independent and pro-Western fashion.

The base structure, or the base utilization agreements that we pursue in that area are to allow us to project our force into the area for whatever contingency the national leadership decides is necessary.

For example, at Ras Banas in Egypt what we are after is a place where we can stage the RDF through. Where we can deploy ground and air forces en route to whatever trouble spot the President should ever need to deploy them to.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Isn't it true that—I have visited Ras Banas, Mr. Secretary, so I know what we are talking about. You are talking probably about $1 billion when you get done, building a facility at Ras Banas. Is that not correct?

Mr. STONE. It could be, Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. It is easily going to be $1 billion, because to stage this force you will have to dredge the whole area. The airfield there is an absolute bombout, and there are mines in the hills around Ras Banas. Is it not true at the Cairo Airport and Alexandria Airport, and at the third base the Israelis are building in the Negev, that with some improvements at the Israel base at Avda we could, in effect, without much greater increase in expenditures of taxpayers' moneys, achieve the same goal, which is to have a staging area for operations in the Middle East?

Mr. STONE. Mr. Dougherty, I don't know what the cost would be——

Mr. DOUGHERTY. The airport is there, Mr. Secretary. Alexandria airfield is there. I have been into both of them. The Port of Alexandria is probably the finest deepwater port in the Mediterranean. Maybe Naples is better, but I have only ridden a boat around Alexandria Harbor. You have access to Suez into the Red Sea. Why spend $1 billion to build a base in the desert when we have Cairo Airport, Alexandria, Avda, and we have the third Israel base in the Negev?

We are blowing taxpayers' money on bases that we are sure we are not going to have 5 or 10 years from now.

Mr. STONE. Mr. Dougherty, our consideration of alternative bases in that area gets into some classified information that I can't talk about in an open hearing. I would like to ask General Wright, the U.S. Air Force construction chief, to comment on your questions about Ras Banas and related areas.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Fine. Do you want to do it in closed session?

General **Wright**. I think we would have to proceed in closed session.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Are we spending money on increasing facilities at Guantanamo, Cuba?

Mr. **Juliana**. No, sir, not this year, Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Why do we maintain the phony disposition that we could do anything in any way, shape or form to maintain Gitmo if Mr. Castro decided to take it? I have also visited Gitmo and the Marines there I think are grossly undermanned, and undergunned, and the facilities are grossly inadequate. You know if we are going to be there, then we ought to be there in the best degree, and it seems to me we always are undercutting Gitmo, and I would like to know why.

Mr. **Juliana**. Guantanamo has been a very strategic establishment of ours for years and continues to be such. We do have some funds allocated for that facility. We don't have any that are to be spent in this fiscal year.

Admiral, could you add anything to that? As a general observation, I think that would be my response.

Mr. **Brinkley**. If the gentleman would yield, I believe that for fiscal year 1983 we have some family housing or a request for $25.4 million, and an elementary school addition for half a million dollars. That is the authority request.

Admiral **Zobel**. Mr. Chairman, I think that is correct. I have to be more careful when I talk about what is in this bill because in the past we have not had family housing included in the Navy request. It is this year and part of what we are addressing today. I have to remind myself that family housing is a part of the Navy request. We do have the items you mentioned.

The only thing I can add to that is over the years there has been some concern about the use of Guantanamo, vis-a-vis Puerto Rico, and there has been a recent determination that Guantanamo does serve a useful purpose and, therefore, we should continue its use. There had been a reduction of the amount of assistance that has been given to Guantanamo through the MilCon program over the last few years. I think you will find that is beginning to change, and there will be more assistance in future military construction programs.

Mr. **Dougherty**. How much did the people at Guantanamo ask for in their initial request to the Department for military construction funds?

Admiral **Zobel**. We will have to furnish that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION REQUEST—GUANTANAMO BAY

Projects requested by the Naval Base Guantanamo Bay which are included in the FY 1983 military construction request are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Family housing (200 units) | $25,403,000 |
| Elementary school addition | 510,000 |

Projects requested by the Naval Base Guantanamo Bay for FY 1983, but not included in the FY 1983 military construction request are:

[Dollars in thousands]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Satellite Earth terminal | P-740 | $1,400 |
| Family services center | P-402 | 1,270 |
| Gymnasium | P-230 | 3,650 |
| Fleet training group facilities | P-130 | 4,200 |
| Water storage (LPt) | P-159 | 2,400 |
| Modernize UOPH | P-270 | 2,100 |
| Civilian barracks | P-347 | 5,500 |

The first four projects listed above as presently given high priority for the FY 1984 program and are under design.

Mr. **Dougherty**. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We have seven questions which have been developed by our staff which we will submit to you for answering in the record. If you will ask your people to respond to those, we would be much obliged.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

*Question*. You mention the supplemental request for 1982. What is the urgency?

Answer. Supplemental authorization is urgently required to correct a serious shortfall in facilities needed to support current and emergent missions of the Rapid Deployment Task Force, the United States Readiness Command, and Joint Deployment Agency facilities at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida; to alleviate the unacceptable living conditions which confront our forward deployed service members and their families by reducing the backlog of family housing deferred maintenance in Europe; and executing additional family housing leases in Korea. The authorization bill also includes a provision which would allow the use of Foreign Military Sales administrative funds to modify an existing facility at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, to safely house 400 personnel assigned to the Foreign Military Sales Center.

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND CODIFICATION HEARING

*Question*. What is the current bidding climate for military construction?

Answer. The climate is good. We have more bidders per project and lower ratios of current working estimates to programmed amounts than in previous years. Both indicate a favorable climate for military construction.

*Question*. You mention interservice and contracting out initiatives. Could you give us examples of what you mean by interbase consolidation of base support activities?

Answer. Interservice consolidation of base support activities includes all administrative and logistical support services. Examples of some of these service categories follow: Computer and Data Processing, Finance and Accounting, Civilian Personnel Services, Legal, Mail Pickup and Delivery, Custodial, Purchasing/Contracting, Fire Protection, Police Service, Housing/Lodging, Laundry/Dry Cleaning, Health Services, Food Service, Storage/Warehousing, Transportation, Utilities, Chaplain/Religious Services, Safety, Entomology Services, Ice and Snow Removal, Environmental Quality Control, Airfield Operations, Micrographic Services, Training, and Printing and Reproduction.

*Question*. With regard to energy conservation, how much has been spent in the last eight years? What savings have been realized?

Answer. Through our fiscal year 1976–fiscal year 1982 Energy Conservation Investment Programs we will have spent over $904 million in military construction funds to provide permanent energy conservation retrofits to existing Defense facilities, including family housing. During fiscal year 1981 the Services achieved a 14.5 percent reduction in energy use per square foot of facilities compared with the energy use of fiscal year 1975. This 69.9 million mega Btus of energy equates to a savings of over $350 million in fiscal year 1981 facilities energy costs.

*Question*. You mention that your progress payments schedule will be modified. Exactly how will the new system work? When will a determination be made that a contractor's work is satisfactory?

Answer. The new progress payment procedures recognize the high cost of commercial loans to contractors, and will normally provide for full payment of work completed if the project is on schedule and substantially in compliance with contract. There are conditions under which the contracting officer may retain a percentage of the payment requested; as a contract approaches completion funds may be retained to ensure that construction deficiences are corrected, and where past unsatisfactory performance by a certain contractor has been experienced or there is another valid consideration relating to a particular contract, the contracting officer is authorized to retain funds.

the determination that a contractor's work is unsatisfactory could occur at any time during a contract. The contractor will not be paid for unsatisfactory work.

### BUY AMERICAN PROGRAM

*Question*. With the Buy American program, what, if any, problems have you encountered?

Answer. The Buy American provision in the Fiscal Year 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act has created one problem of note to date for the Navy. The requirement to use U.S. steel and other U.S. materials made it necessary to redesign the Fiscal Year 1982 pier improvements project in Berbera, Somalia. We estimate that the Buy American program will increase the project cost by $4 million. An additional $6 million is also required for this project due to the American Contractor Preference program. The additional $10 million is being requested in Fiscal Year 1983.

The Army's overall experience with the Buy American provision, especially in Europe, has been favorable. The Air Force has reported no problems with the law as written.

*Question*. There has been discussion about the sale of military lands to reduce the national debt or to provide additional funds for defense needs. Could you tell us what the Department of Defense's position is on this proposal? What is the current status of the proposal?

Answer. The Administration proposes to reduce the burden of the national debt by selling unneeded Federal real estate. The Department of Defense is now implementing Executive Order 12348, "Federal Real Property," dated February 25, 1982. This Order requires a report to the Property Review Board, established by the Executive order, by April 26, 1982, of all property not utilized, underutilized, or not being put to optimum use. We expect to meet the deadline for the report. We do not expect to capture funds directly from military property sales to provide additional monies for military needs.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We thank you for your testimony with regard to the overview on military construction.

Mr. Bennett, have you further questions?

Mr. BENNETT. When does our treaty run out in Cuba? It has a terminal date, doesn't it? I don't believe it is indefinite. I believe it is 100 years or something like that.

Mr. JULIANA. We will give you that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

The July 2, 1903, treaty can only be nullified by mutual consent. It is in effect as long as the United States occupies this base

Mr. BENNETT. That does become important when you start investing millions of dollars in construction, because there isn't any indication at the present time that the present Government of Cuba, at least, would be very happy to continue the arrangement.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Tsompanas has some more on that.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. I understand we can stay in Guantanamo Bay in perpetuity. The law I would have to research again. It is said that so long as we use Guantanamo Bay as "a coaling station." Back in the days when we had steam warships we could maintain our presence in Guantanamo Bay in perpetuity. And I think that one of the strategic reasons that has been given for us remaining in Guantanamo Bay primarily is to deny it to the Russians.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Mr. Chairman, I have been there and the problem is that while we have it and we have people there, civilians, families of military personnel and so on, from a military point of view we couldn't hold it if the Cubans decided to move on it, because there is a grand design to fly people in and all that kind of thing. But from a military point of view we couldn't hold on long enough to the airfield to allow reinforcements to arrive.

I guess my point is if we are putting people that far out on a limb, we ought to do as much as we can from a military point of view to make them secure. And to my best understanding, we have not.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Juliana, before we leave Milcon the questions I am submitting for the record for responses, please give special emphasis to question No. 7. That deals with the sale of military lands that we have heard some discussion on that would serve to reduce the national debt and provide additional funds for defense needs.

Especially, we have received concerns on some excess lands that are under review in Hawaii that I would be perhaps concerned about, and I am sure the committee would be concerned about.

[Whereupon, at 10:20 a.m., the subcommittee proceeded to other business.]

# FISCAL YEAR 1983 ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Wednesday, March 10, 1982.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room 340, Cannon Building, Hon. Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. Brinkley. The subcommittee will be in order.

Thank you, General Delbridge, for your patience, and I say that to all of those who are with you. We can tell that this is the Army, because you are well disciplined, and you are patient.

This morning the Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities will receive testimony on the Army portion of H.R. 5561, the fiscal 1983 military construction authorization bill.

The Army request totals $2.05 billion for military construction and family housing. Of this amount, $466 million is for our overseas construction, including $297 million for our forces in Europe.

There is no question that the subcommittee wants to provide the necessary facilities to support properly our military. At the same time, the subcommittee is faced with making certain that every project is carefully examined and fully justified. Our severe economic problems require the application of a very rigorous litmus test of need for every project before authorization can be recommended.

We are especially sensitive to the issue of burden sharing and to questions of whether or not our allies are cooperating and providing their fair share. We do not want to hold our individual servicemen hostage and in dispute over who should pay the bill, but it must be realized that if circumstances warrant, we would be constrained to take action to reduce the overseas military construction program.

Our principal witness this morning is Brig. Gen. Norman Delbridge, Assistant Chief of Engineers. It is a real pleasure to welcome you here this morning, General Delbridge, and to invite your testimony at this time.

### Biographical Sketch of Norman G. Delbridge, Jr.

Brig. Gen. Norman G. Delbridge, Jr., was born 4 January 1928 in Detroit, Mich. He is a 1953 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, having also served as an enlisted man and active reserve officer for 3 years prior to entry into West Point.

He holds a master's degree in civil engineering from Iowa State University and is a registered professional engineer. General Delbridge is a graduate of the U.S.

Army Command and General Staff College and the Army War College; has attended Michigan Technological University at Houghton, Mich.; and has served 2 years as Assistant Professor of Military Science at Michigan State University at East Lansing, Mich.

General Delbridge's service with engineer troop units has included tours in Korea as commander of a combat engineer company in the 3d Infantry Division and in Vietnam as Commander of the 4th Engineer Battalion, 4th Infantry Division. He has also commanded the Division Support Command of the 3d Armored Division in Germany.

In addition to various staff positions, recent assignments have included tours as the South Pacific Division Engineer in San Francisco; as European Division Engineer in Frankfurt, Germany; with the Army Staff; and as the District Engineer at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

On 15 September 1980 General Delbridge was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Engineers with duty as the Assistant Chief of Engineers.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. NORMAN G. DELBRIDGE, JR., ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, ACCOMPANIED BY ALLEN M. CARTON, CHIEF, PROGRAMING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

General **Delbridge**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am very pleased to appear again before this committee. I am accompanied this morning by Mr. Allen Carton, Chief of the Programing Division, who is no stranger to this committee, who is on my right. Also, I have with me today Maj. Gen. Niles Fulwyler, the Director of the Nuclear and Chemical Directorate, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. I will call on General Fulwyler in a moment.

Also, later this morning, Maj. Gen. Grayson Tate, Commanding General of the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command, and the Project Manager for the Ballistic Missile Defense will be here.

Mr. Chairman, I would propose this morning that we start our testimony with a short overview. I have a statement that I would like to submit for the record, and will give you a short annotation of that, using some slides, if that is your desire.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection, your entire statement will be included in the record, and we approve the format of hitting the high spots and providing an overview in conjunction with the slide presentation.

General **Delbridge**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

*Fiscal Year MCA*

| | *Thousand* |
|---|---|
| Appropriations | $1,100,200 |
| Authorization | 962,140 |

Mr. Chairman, we are requesting of your committee a military construction authorization of $962,140,000. The appropriation request is shown on the upper portion of the slide. I will also give a résumé at a later time of family housing, which will include those costs.

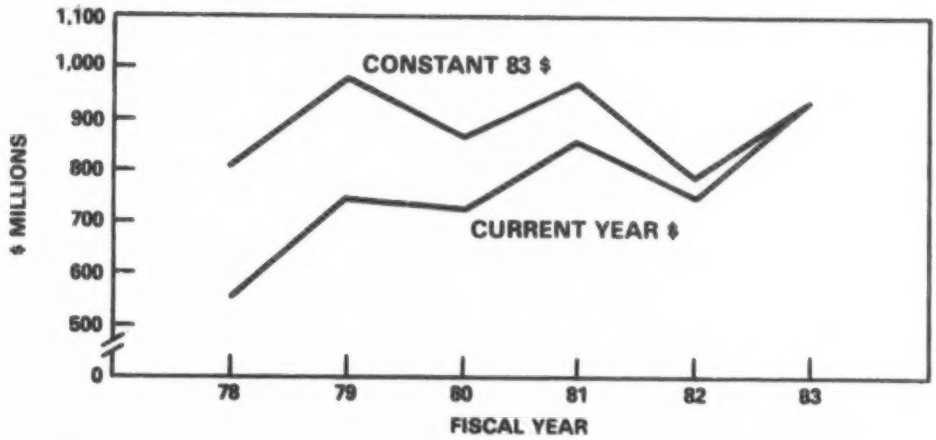
*Fiscal year, 1983 MCA authorization request*

| | *Thousands* |
|---|---|
| Appropriation request | $1,100,200 |
| Previous authorization | --15,500 |

| | *Thousands* |
|---|---|
| General authorization | −148,240 |
| Procurement Army/ammunition (PAA) | +25,680 |
| Total authorization | 962,140 |

The authorization request is broken out, as you see, on the next slide, Mr. Chairman. The appropriation request is shown as $1.1 billion. We have a previous authorization of $15.5 million, which is still in being for the hangar at Fort Hood and is not included in the authorization request. Also, it does not include our general authorization of $148 million for planning and design, but it does include our $25 million for construction at Army ammunition plants.

## MCA FY 78-83



Taking a look at where we stand this year compared to previous years, on the Army's request for its facilities, you will note that we are continuing an upward trend in current year dollars. However, in constant 1983 dollars, it is with a rather minor growth. The graph includes the military construction only. It does not include construction at Army ammunition plants. I will discuss the rise and fall of that curve in just a moment.

### Army Status and Needs

That upward trend is designed to meet the status and number of needs. Those items, Mr. Chairman, manning, training, modernizing, mobilizing, and deploying, are needs stated by the Chief of Staff and Secretary of the Army in their joint 1983 posture statement.

### Program Thrust

To meet these needs, the thrust of a 1983 program is to facilitate force modernization, to improve the quality of life of our soldiers and their families, and plant replacement and modernization.

Fifty-six percent of our total request for authorization this year is encompassed in those three areas.

*MCA backlog, fiscal year 1983*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| New mission | $2,209 |
| Current mission | 7,047 |
| Plant replacement | 12,365 |
| Total backlog | 21,621 |

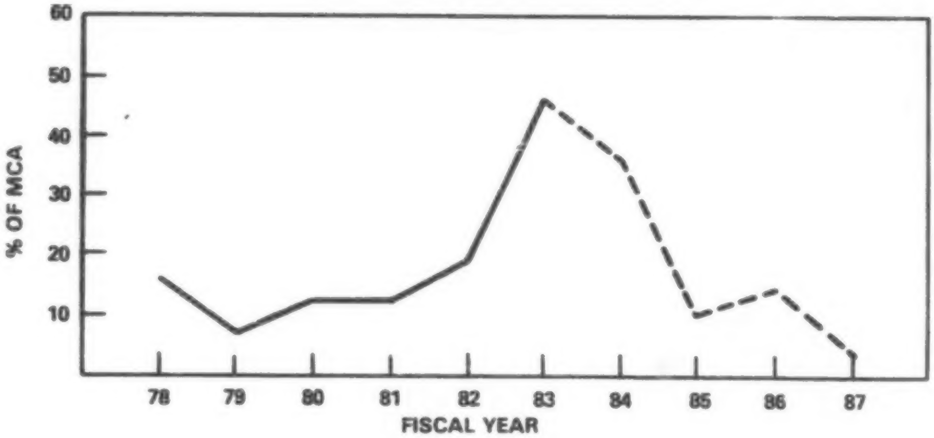
Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, our backlog of military construction continues to rise. Presently, in fiscal year 1983, we have some $21.6 billion, a staggering backlog, and we will continue to work at reducing that. I will show you about how our funds in the 1983 program will be utilized as we address the backlog.

FISCAL YEAR 1983 MCA BY MISSION

| | Percent | Thousands |
|---|---|---|
| New mission | 46 | $507,520 |
| Current mission | 11 | 126,220 |
| Replacement/modernization | 26 | 288,220 |
| Exigent minor | 3 | 30,000 |
| Gen. authorization | 14 | 148,240 |
| Total request | | 1,100,200 |

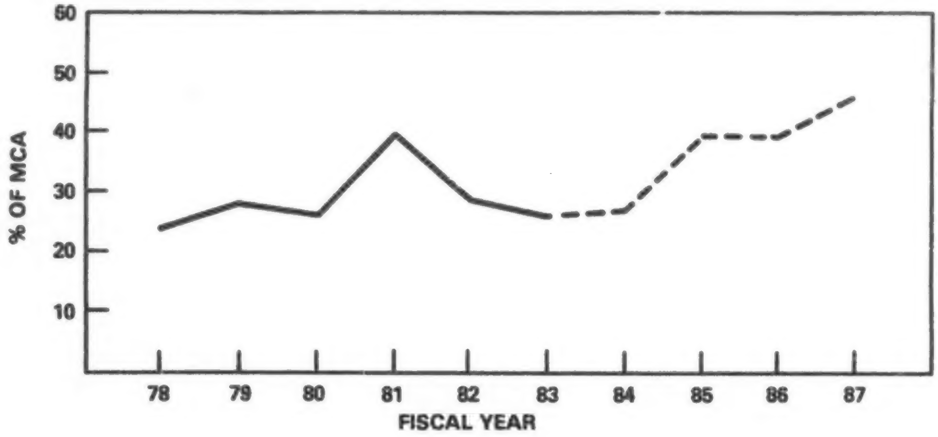
The slide on the right will show you that 46 percent of our program this year goes into new mission and 26 percent in replacement and modernization. As you look on the slide, on your left, you will note that plant replacement of our aging inventory of facilities in the Army nowadays, $12 billion, is the largest single amount, and yet in our 1983 program we are dedicating merely 26 percent. We would like it to be higher than that, but we still consider this to be a balanced program based on the requirements that face the Army at this time in the area of force modernization.

# NEW MISSION % OF MCA



Taking a look at the curve on your left, you will note that this is another way to look at what is happening in our program as driven by force modernization or the new missions. You will note that the curve goes up in the 1982 to 1983 timeframe to 46 percent of the program. It is being driven by the new equipment fielding which is starting now. I will show you examples of that equipment as we go into the program in a moment. We need the construction funds now to support fielding that equipment in the 1984-85 timeframe.

# PLANT REPLACEMENT/ MODERNIZATION % OF MCA



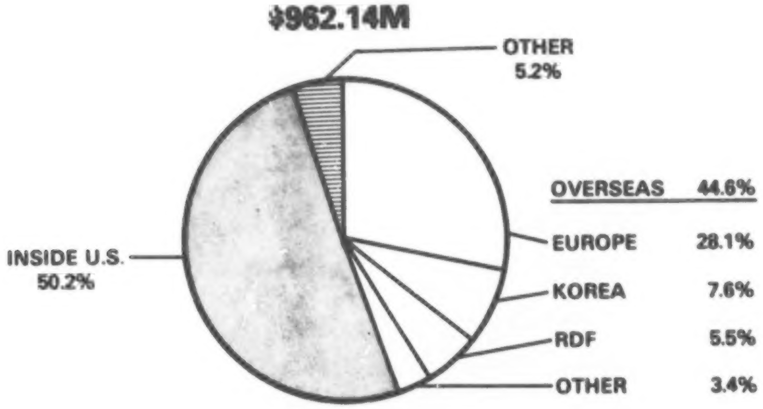
As new mission rises, Mr. Chairman, the plant replacement and modernization then must take an appropriate decrease. We work in a constrained funding environment, as we all know, replacement and modernization of our facilities is where we will give. Yet, we are not neglecting the living and working conditions of our soldiers.

Although we would like the plant replacement/modernization portion to be higher, you will note that as the fielding of new equipment has taken place, we then will be able to increase the amount of funds devoted to plant replacement and modernization in the outyears.

### PROGRAM STRUCTURE

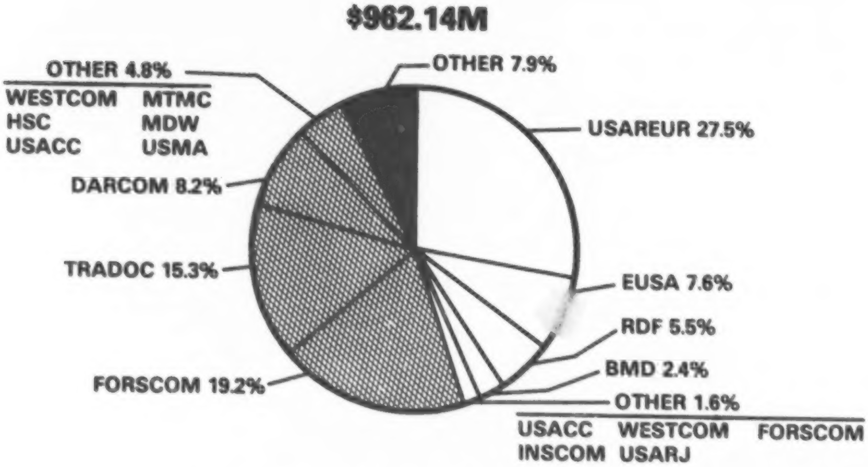
To present to you our program so that it is in some defined structure, Mr. Chairman, I have broken it down into two areas, geographically and facility category.

## FY 83 MCA
## INSIDE U.S. vs OVERSEAS



Geographically, you will note the pie chart on your right. You will note that about 50 percent of our program is inside of the United States. About 45 percent is outside the United States. The other 5 percent of our program, or $50 million, includes $30 million in exigent minor and $20 million in the classified location project which we can discuss later. The inside the U.S. portion includes construction at Army ammunition plants.

# FY 83 MCA BY MACOM



First, geographically, inside the United States, we have broken that down by major commands in terms with which the committee is familiar.

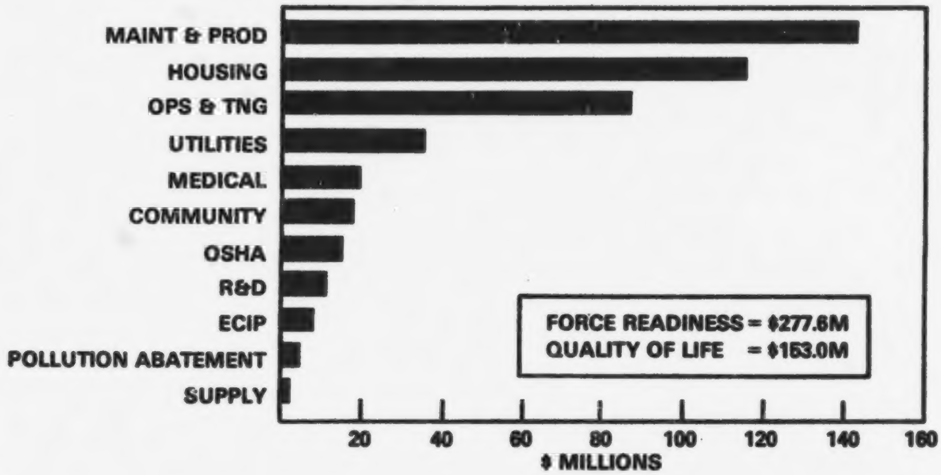
Inside the United States we are requesting authorization of $457.69 million. The blue section of this pie chart does not include our ammunition plant construction.

*Fiscal year 1983 MCA inside the United States by MACOM*

| | |
|---|---|
| FORSCOM | $185,090,000 |
| TRADOC | 146,890,000 |
| DARCOM | 79,470,000 |
| WESTCOM | 20,730,000 |
| HSC | 17,150,000 |

The slide on the right indicates the breakdown by major command, Mr. Chairman. You will notice that Forces Command, headquartered at Fort McPherson in Georgia, has the major share, $185 million. Then there is Training and Doctrine Command, the Development and Readiness Command, Western Command in Hawaii, and the Health Services Command.

# FY 83 MCA INSIDE U.S. BY FACILITY CATEGORY

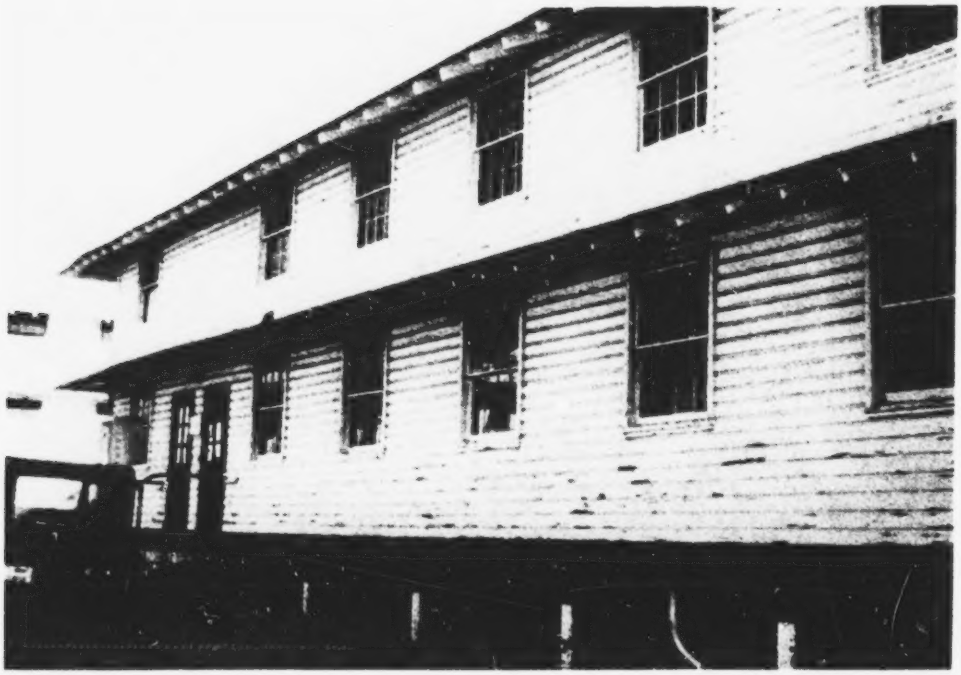


Within the United States, the program emphasis is shown in the block on your left. Force readiness takes about $277.6 million, about 60 percent of that dedicated to the U.S. portion, with emphasis in our maintenance and production facilities.

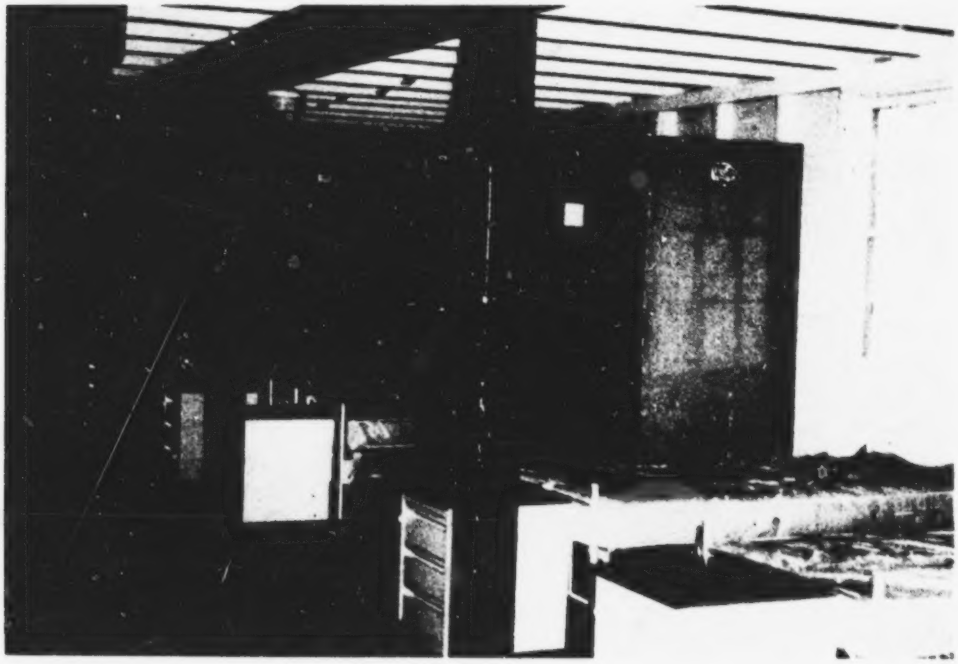
Quality of life is the second area of major emphasis at $153 million, with troop housing being stressed.

With those funds within the United States and with the authorization that this committee would give us, Mr. Chairman, we propose to fix facilities such as you see on the right. This is a motor pool at Fort Stewart, Ga.

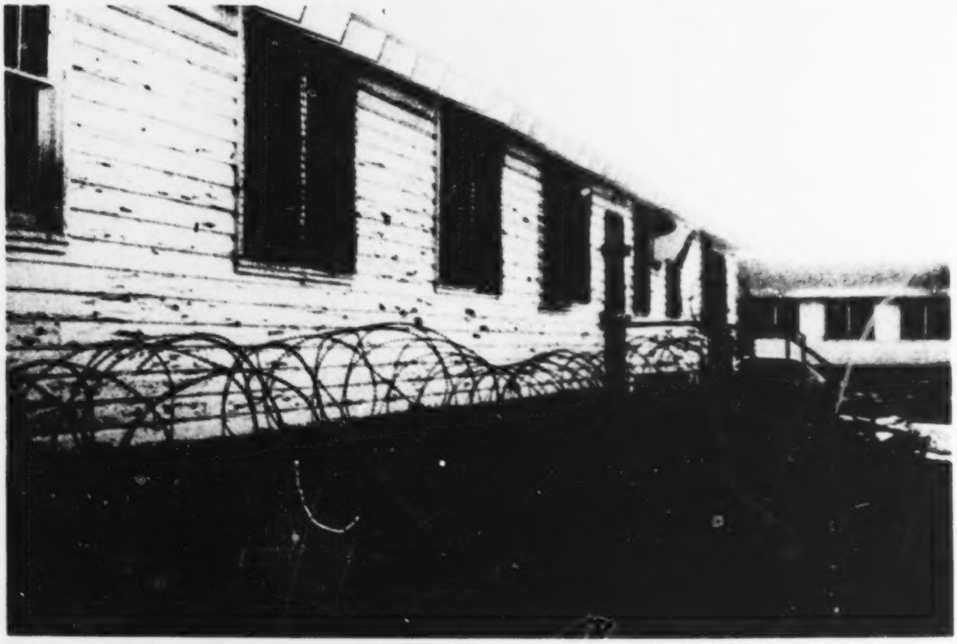
This is a hangar, a temporary hangar at Fort Lewis, Wash.



This is a barracks at Fort Bragg. These are occupied and overcrowded facilities.



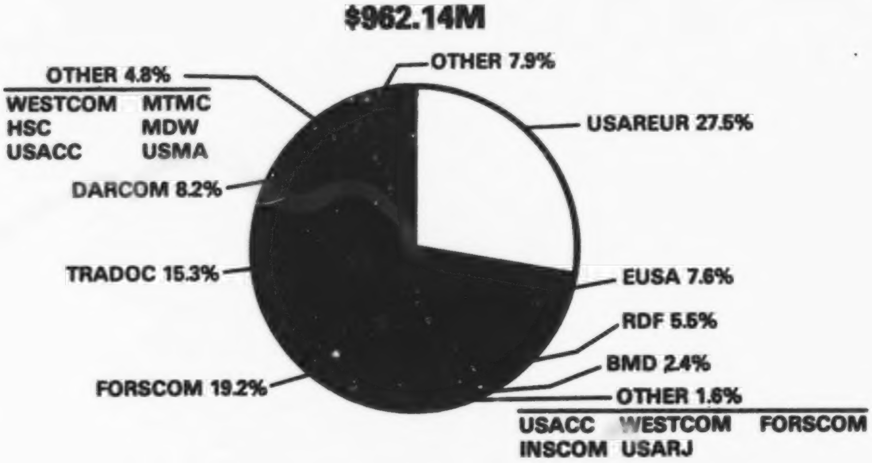
This is a picture inside of those barracks.



This is a dining facility.

This is the inside. You saw the outside.

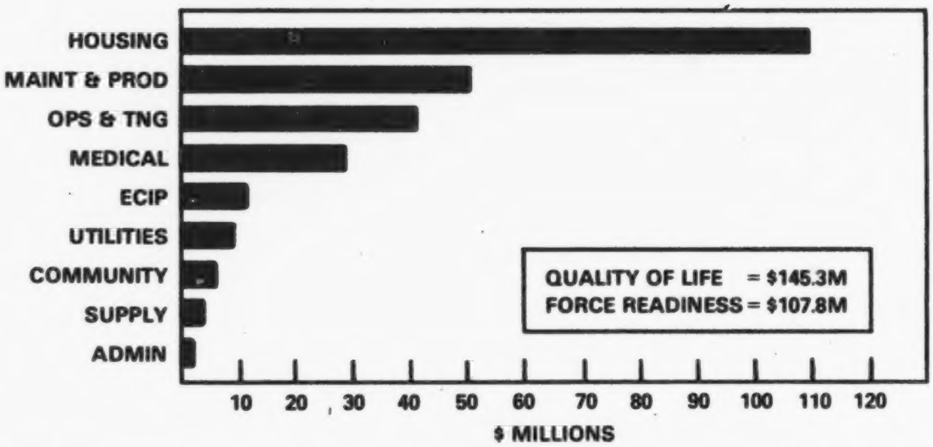
# FY 83 MCA BY MACOM



OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

Outside of the United States, Mr. Chairman, we are requesting $264,380,000 in authorization for facilities for U.S. Army Europe. This is the largest major command share, and it is an area where we have the greatest needs for our soldiers. We have approximately 25 to 30 percent of our soldiers overseas, and considering the needs of them and their families this is austere. We have carefully balanced it, however, to insure that we are getting the best productivity in the funds that are made available to us.

# FY 83 MCA USAREUR BY FACILITY CATEGORY



In Europe, the greatest emphasis is in the area of quality of life. $145 million is going to that area. Fifty-five percent of the Europe program is in the area of quality of life. Force readiness is second, at $108 million.

UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING

In the area of unaccompanied housing for our barracks for our soldiers, we are requesting $110 million. This represents 42 percent of the European program to correct overcrowded conditions, such as this in the barracks at Hanau. We will provide some 3,700 spaces with this authorization.

We will also provide dining facilities to replace such as this at Baumholder.

## MAINTENANCE AND PRODUCTION

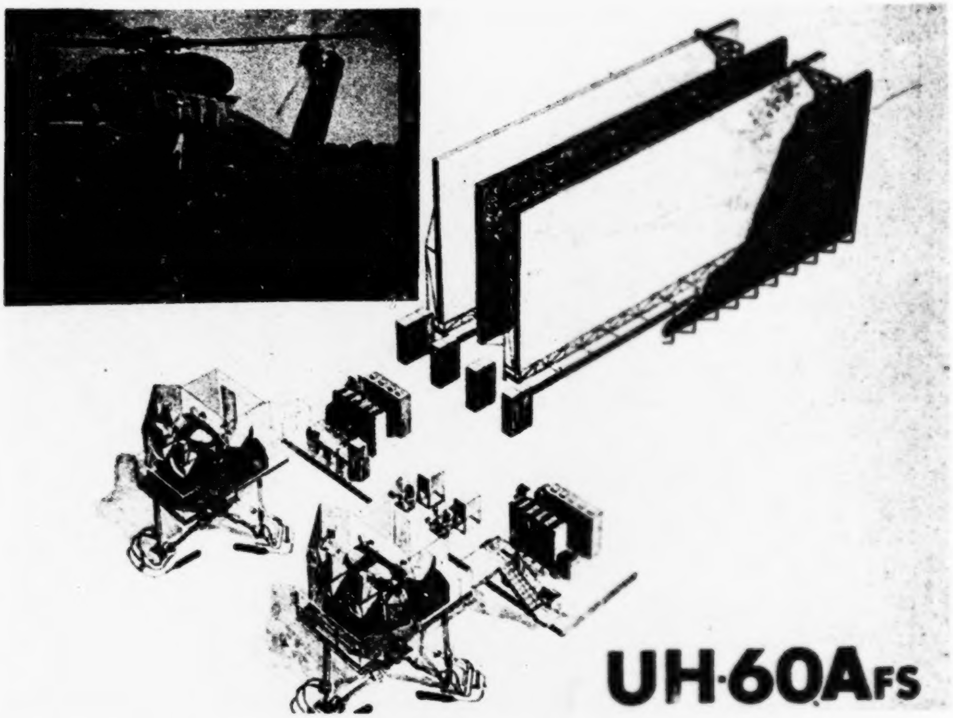
In the area of maintenance and production facilities, we are requesting authorization for $50,790,000. This is Europe's second highest priority. This will fix motor pools, such as this at Erlangen. These are actual facilities, Mr. Chairman, that will be replaced and fixed with this year's funds.

Also, I might add that these facilities get no better in the wintertime when those track vehicles will freeze into the mud.

Also, we will renovate this particular motor pool at Schwabach.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

In the area of operations and training, we will continue the multiyear upgrade program of our ranges which started last year. We will provide four ranges in Europe for the infantry and cavalry fighting vehicles with the funds in this year's program.



We are also with our training funds going to construct a simulator for the new Black Hawk UH-60 helicopter at Illesheim.

# MASTER RESTATIONING PLAN

WEST GERMANY
EAST GERMANY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

This year, Mr. Chairman, we are requesting authorization for $26.5 million for the master restationing plan. This is the second increment to continue the facilities for the master restationing plan which you will recall we presented to you last year.

To look at where we have been on the master restationing plan since we were before this committee, you may recall that in the 1982 MCA program $14.5 million were appropriated contingent on the Federal Republic of Germany entering into negotiations.

The status of those negotiations is that the German Government has agreed to meet. That meeting will take place on the 17th of March. Both sides have appointed the appropriate negotiating teams, and we are pleased that this has moved to the point where negotiations will take place here in Washington.

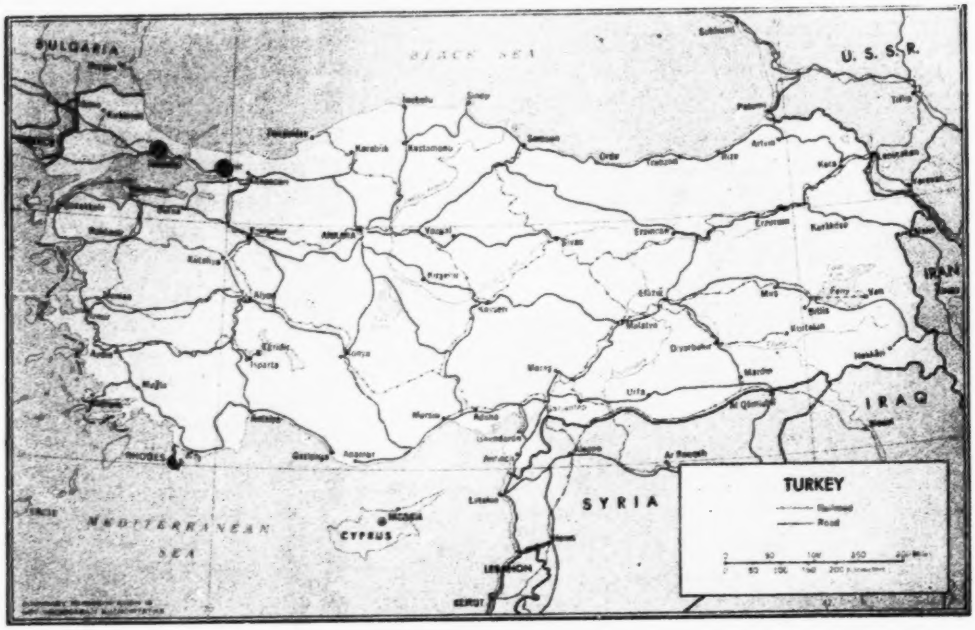
*Master restationing plan, fiscal year 1983 program*

| | Millions |
|---|---|
| Bn Hqs/Clsrm | $3.0 |
| Dining facility | 3.6 |
| Barracks | 10.6 |
| Barracks W/admin | 9.3 |
| Total | 26.5 |

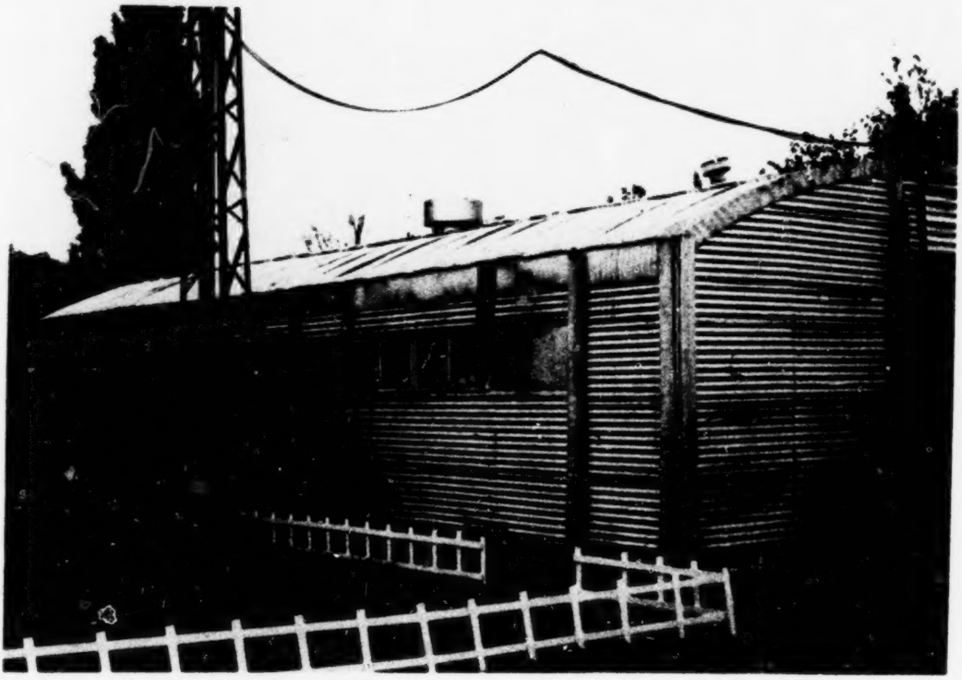
In the 1983 program, we are requesting authority for $26.5 million for those four facilities, a battalion headquarters and classroom, a dining facility, a barracks, and a barracks with administration facilities. This will complete the U.S. designated MRP facilities construction which, as you will recall from the language last year, was to demonstrate the U.S. commitment to the Master Restationing Plan concept.

Important to realize as the negotiations continue, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that this construction satisfies also a very urgent need. It satisfies a force modernization need and improvement in living and working conditions for two battalions. As we modernize in Europe, we have inadequate space. The conditions are crowded, and consequently these two battalions, as they contribute to the Master Restationing Plan, will also contribute to relieving very desperately needed real estate to provide us needed barracks space at other locations.

## TURKEY


BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
U.S.S.R.
IRAN
IRAQ
SYRIA
LEBANON
CYPRUS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RHODES
TURKEY
Railroad
Road

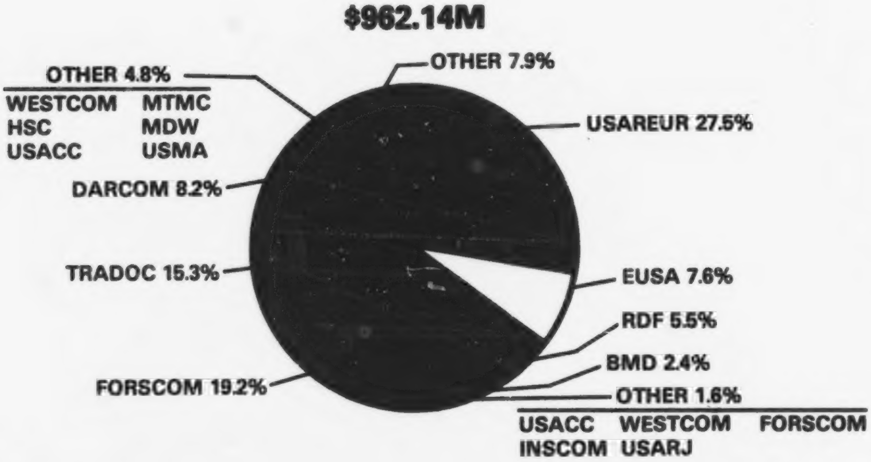
We are requesting authority, Mr. Chairman, for $7.97 million for facilities in the two sites located on the map at Izmit and Cakmakli in Turkey, to replace barracks such as this.



And a recreation facility.

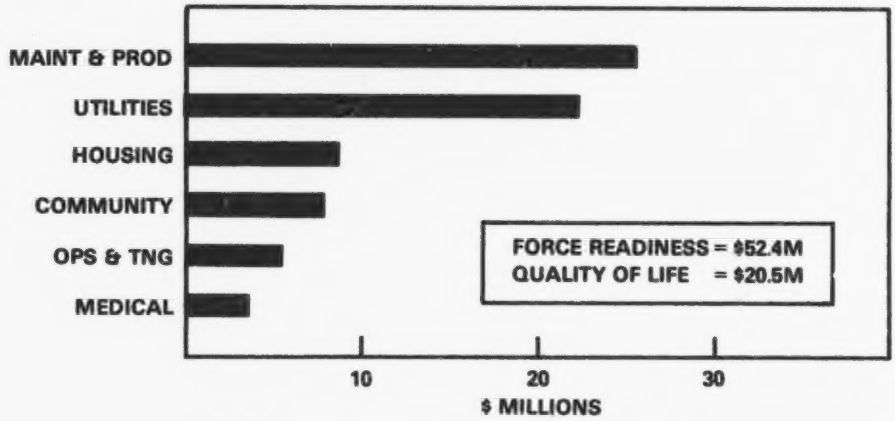
KOREA

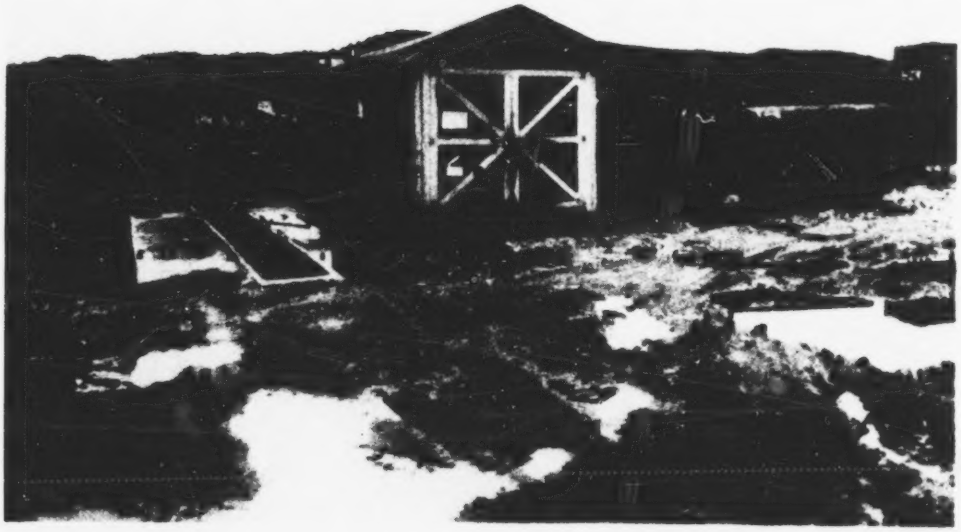
# FY 83 MCA BY MACOM



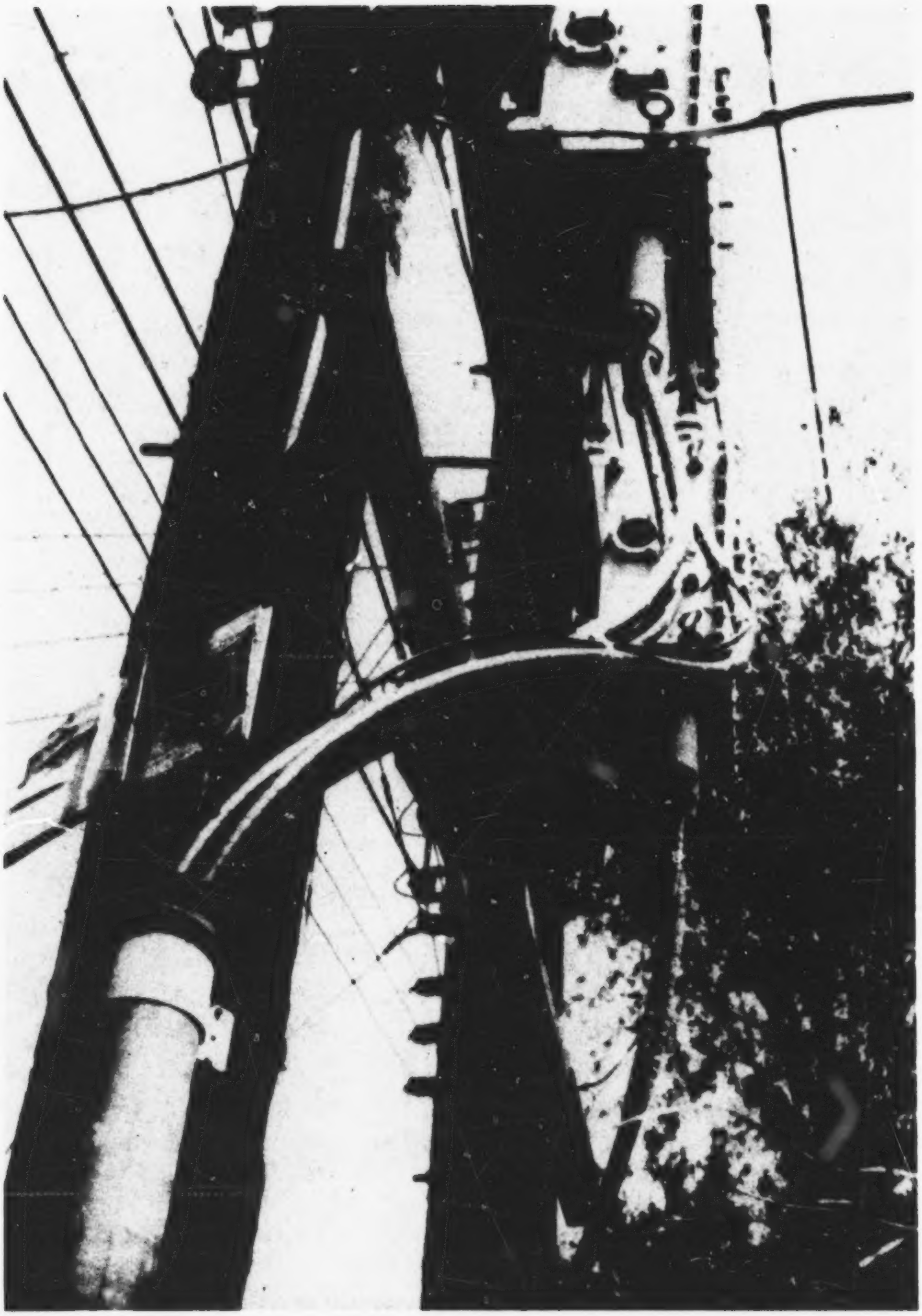
In Korea, we are requesting authorization of $72.9 million. The Korean part of our program will take some 7.6 percent of our $962 million request for authorization.

# FY 83 MCA KOREA BY FACILITY CATEGORY





Our emphasis in Korea is on force readiness, with $52.4 million and $20.5 million for quality of life. The major emphasis is to correct deficiencies at maintenance and production facilities such as the situation you see above at Camp Edwards.

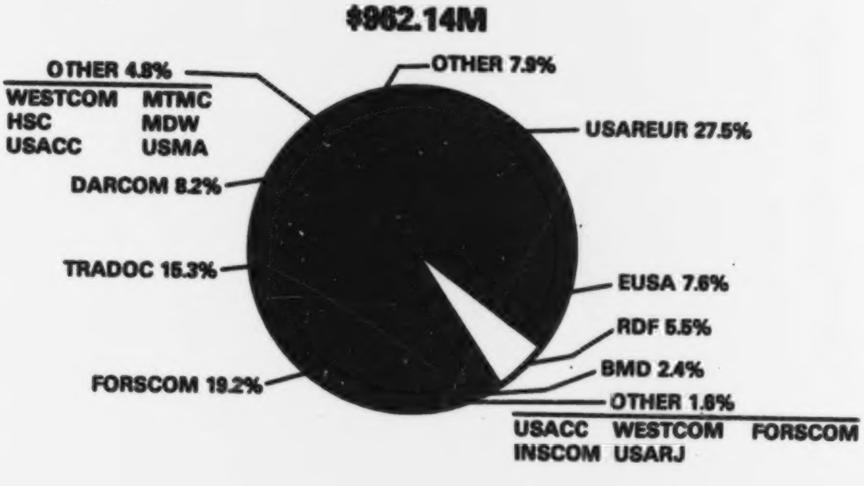


Also, we plan to replace utilities such as these at Camp Walker.

And to provide quality of life improvements in barracks, recreation facilities, community facilities, and this medical facility which will be replaced at Camp Casey.

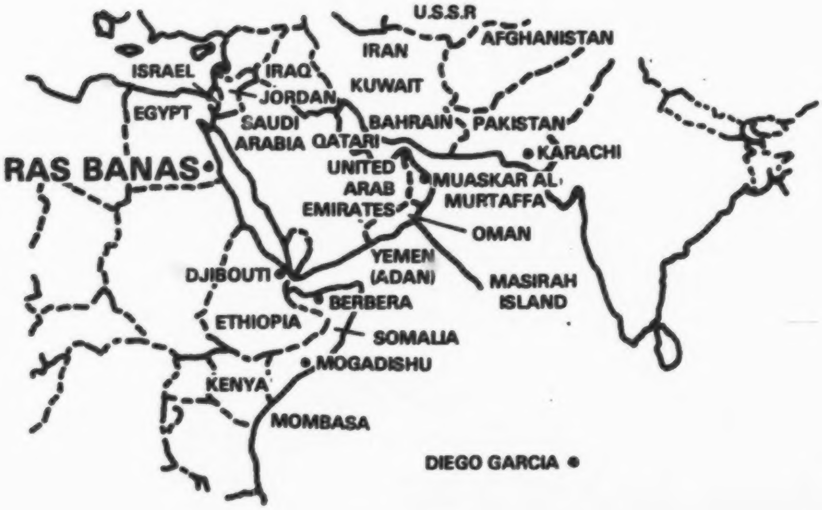
RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

## FY 83 MCA BY MACOM



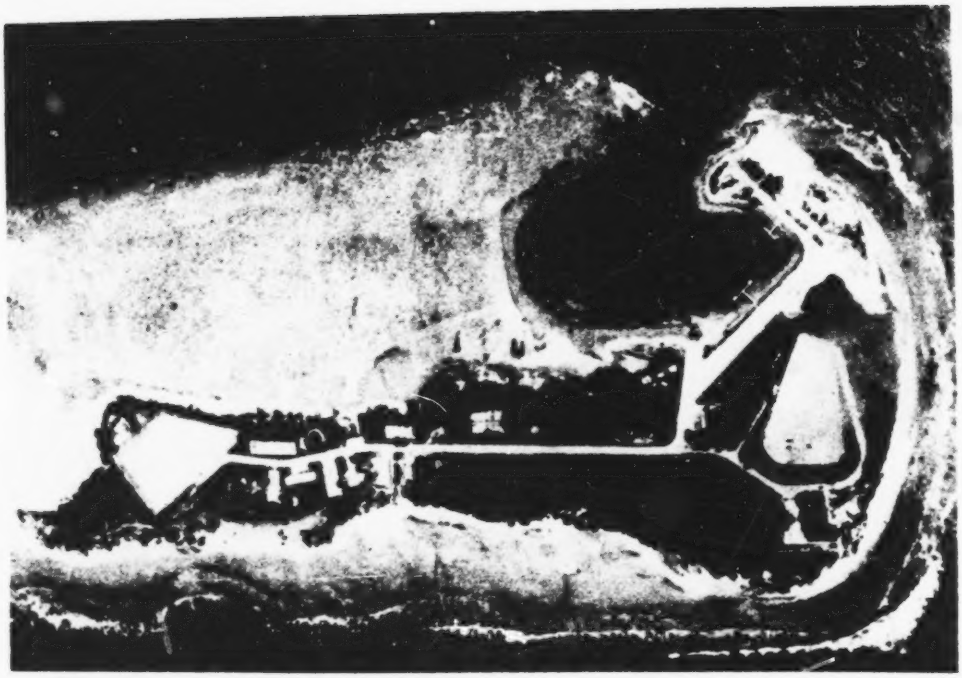
For the Rapid Deployment Force, we are requesting authorization for $53 million to continue the funding of the staging base proposed at Ras Banas, Egypt.

# RAS BANAS, EGYPT
## (LOCATION)


U.S.S.R
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
ISRAEL
IRAQ
KUWAIT
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN
PAKISTAN
QATAR
KARACHI
RAS BANAS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MUASKAR AL MURTAFFA
OMAN
YEMEN (ADAN)
DJIBOUTI
MASIRAH ISLAND
BERBERA
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
MOGADISHU
KENYA
MOMBASA
DIEGO GARCIA

You will recall last year, Mr. Chairman, that the sense of the Congress was that we would request the initial phase of this project through supplemental funding, and the first $36 million for Ras Banas, the Army portion of Ras Banas, is in a 1982 supplemental. We have also been requested to go to the defense contingency fund for initial funding to get started earlier. That is also an action which is working.

We will talk on additional details with regard to Ras Banas in the closed session hearing later, as you may desire, Mr. Chairman.



In the area of Ballistic Missile Defense, we are requesting authority for $48.5 million for range improvements and the facilities to conduct research and development of the LoAD Air Defense System with facilities primarily at White Sands Missile Range and Kwajalein Missile Range. Construction at Kwajalein Missile Range would involve the modernization and upgrade of the facilities at these islands in the Kwajalein Atoll.

*Ballistic missile defense*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Kwajalein Missile Range | $23.0 |
| Classified location | 20.0 |
| White Sands Missile Range | 5.5 |
| Total | 48.5 |

This also includes $20 million for a classified location project which we can discuss in closed session, and then $5.5 million for White Sands Missile Range which would test the interceptor subsystem components of the LoAD system which will be further tested at Kwajalein Missile Range during operational testing. We will have General Tate with us at about 11:30, and when we get to that part of the book, Mr. Chairman, General Tate, who is the project manager on Ballistic Missile Defense will present a short presentation on this project to give you the background and details.

As we look at our program by facility category, Mr. Chairman, the facility categories are generally as you see.

FISCAL YEAR 1983 MCA FACILITY CATEGORIES

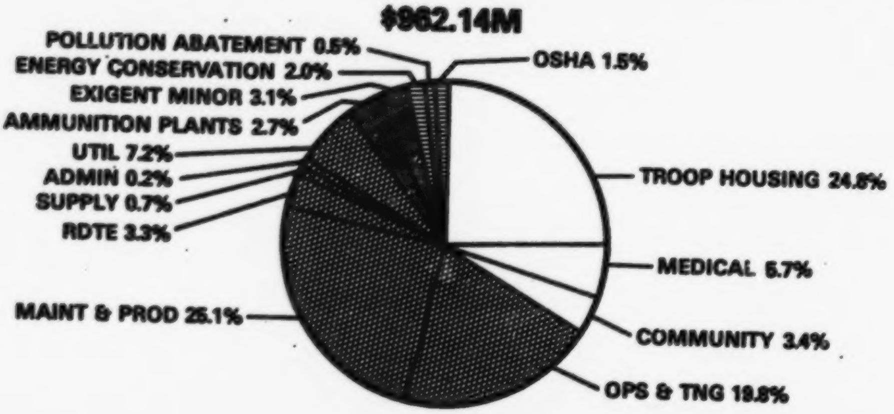
Force readiness: Operations and training, maintenance and production, research and development, supply, administrative, utilities, and land.

Quality of life: Troop housing, medical, and community.

National priorities; Energy conservation, pollution abatement, and safety.

General authorization and exigent minor.

# FY 83 MCA
# BY FACILITY CATEGORY



They include force readiness, which you see in green on the left, about 56 percent of our program, quality of life in red, which is 34 percent, national priorities in yellow, which include energy conservation, pollution abatement, and safety, and then the ammunition plant construction and exigent minor, which I mentioned earlier, which are about 6 percent.

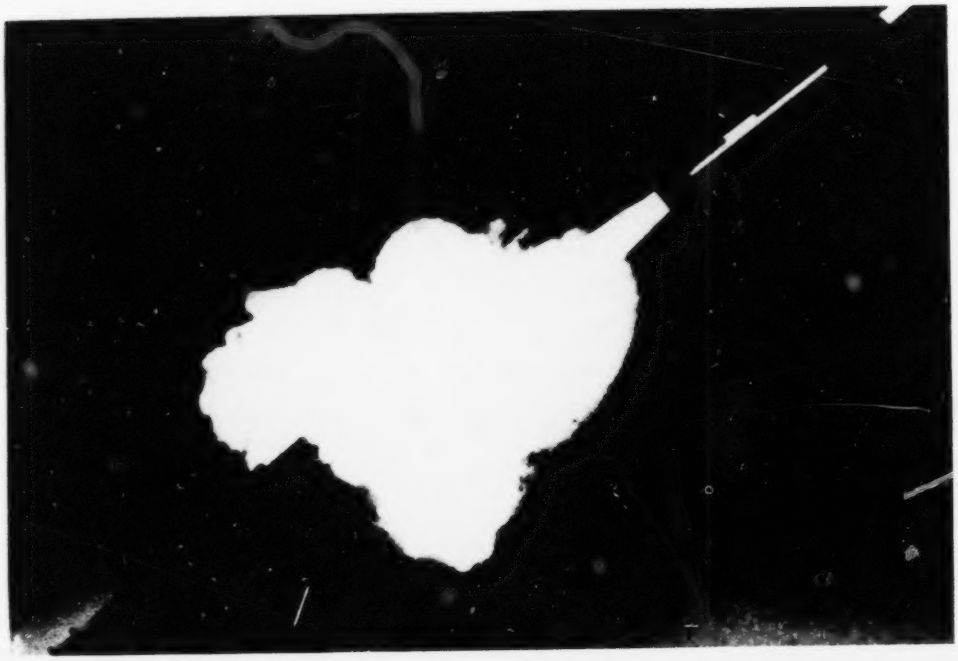
### PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

To discuss the program and walk you through the various categories of the program, I will use the program highlights, force modernization, quality of life, maintenance and production, training, energy conservation, and pollution abatement. Let me address each of these in turn.

### FORCE MODERNIZATION

First, force modernization. Under force modernization, we are requesting authorization for $227 million for facilities to field new weapons systems and units.

## PATRIOT MISSILE SYSTEM

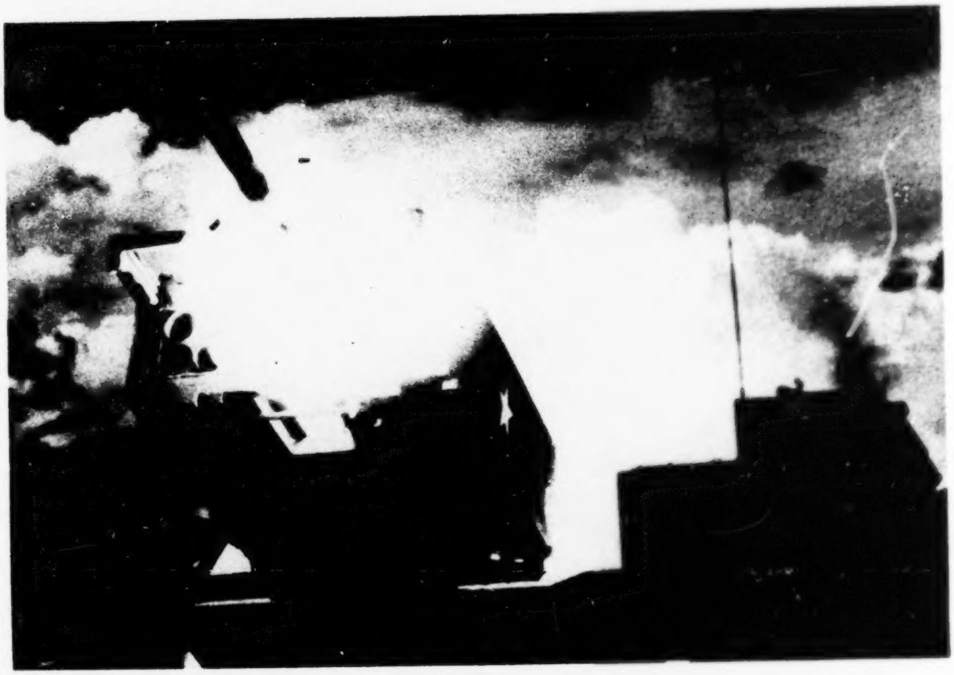


We are requesting $48.7 million for facilities for the Patriot Missile System. These will be for 10 projects, 2 at Fort Bliss, 8 in Germany. The projects in Germany will cost $34.1 million, and that will be matched by $25.1 million from NATO to field the third and fourth Patriot battalions in Europe. That is for barracks, dining facilities, and tactical equipment shops.

## FIGHTING VEHICLE SYSTEM

We are requesting authority for $42.6 million for the fighting vehicle system. Almost 80 percent of this amount is for construction and modernization of ranges. Four of those ranges will be in Europe, and one range will be at Fort Benning. In addition, there will be a maintenance and training facility constructed at Vilseck.

## MULTIPLE ROCKET LAUNCHER SYSTEM

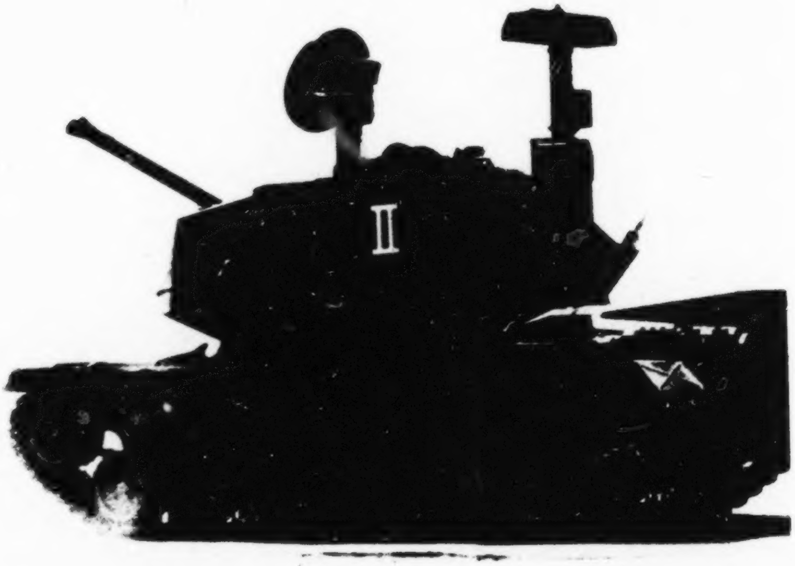


We are requesting $38.6 million to field the multiple launch rocket system. There are 18 new projects supporting this system, in this, 2 at Fort Carson, 2 at Fort Stewart, 13 at 4 locations within Germany for $32.9 million, and 1 for a barracks at Camp Essayons in Korea.

COMBAT ELECTRONIC WARFARE INTELLIGENCE UNIT

We are requesting $36.9 million for the combat electronic warfare intelligence units. This will be for five projects at Fort Campbell, Fort Carson, Fort Hood, Fort Polk, and Fort Stewart. These are for a battalion headquarters, company administration facilities and tactical equipment shops. Last year, we modernized CEWI units, as we refer to them, principally overseas, and most of that has been completed. We are now concentrating on U.S. locations.

**DIVAD GUN**

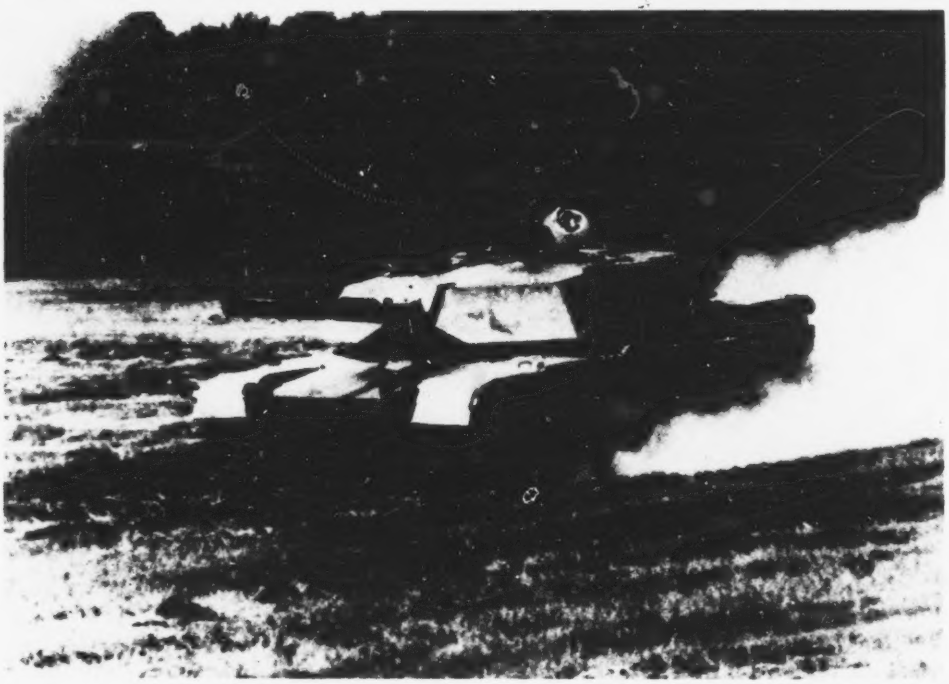


We are requesting $28.7 million authorization for barracks, training, and maintenance facilities to field the Division Air Defense, the Divad gun shown.

NBC UNITS

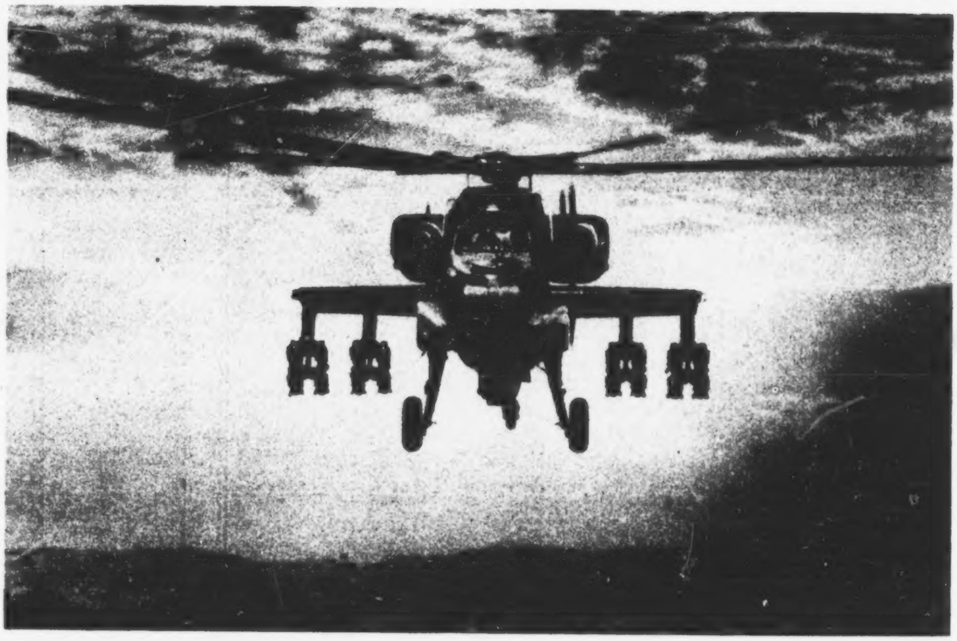
Also, for $12.9 million for nuclear, biological, and chemical units—company organizations at Fort Ord, Fort Polk, and Fort Stewart. That will be for tactical equipment shops and company administration support plus two decontamination training facilities, one at Fort McClellan, Ala., and one at Grafenwoehr in Germany.

M–1 TANK



Also, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for $10.1 million to support introduction of the M–1 tank which includes a facility at Aberdeen Proving Grounds to support the training of maintenance crews.

## AH-64 HELICOPTER



Also, for the AH-64 helicopter, the advanced attack helicopter, we are requesting $8.7 million for pilot training facilities at Fort Rucker and for mechanic training facilities at Fort Eustis.

## QUALITY OF LIFE

In the area of quality of life, we look at three facility categories, medical, troop housing, and community. As I mentioned earlier, over 30 percent of our program is dedicated to quality of life for our soldiers and their families.

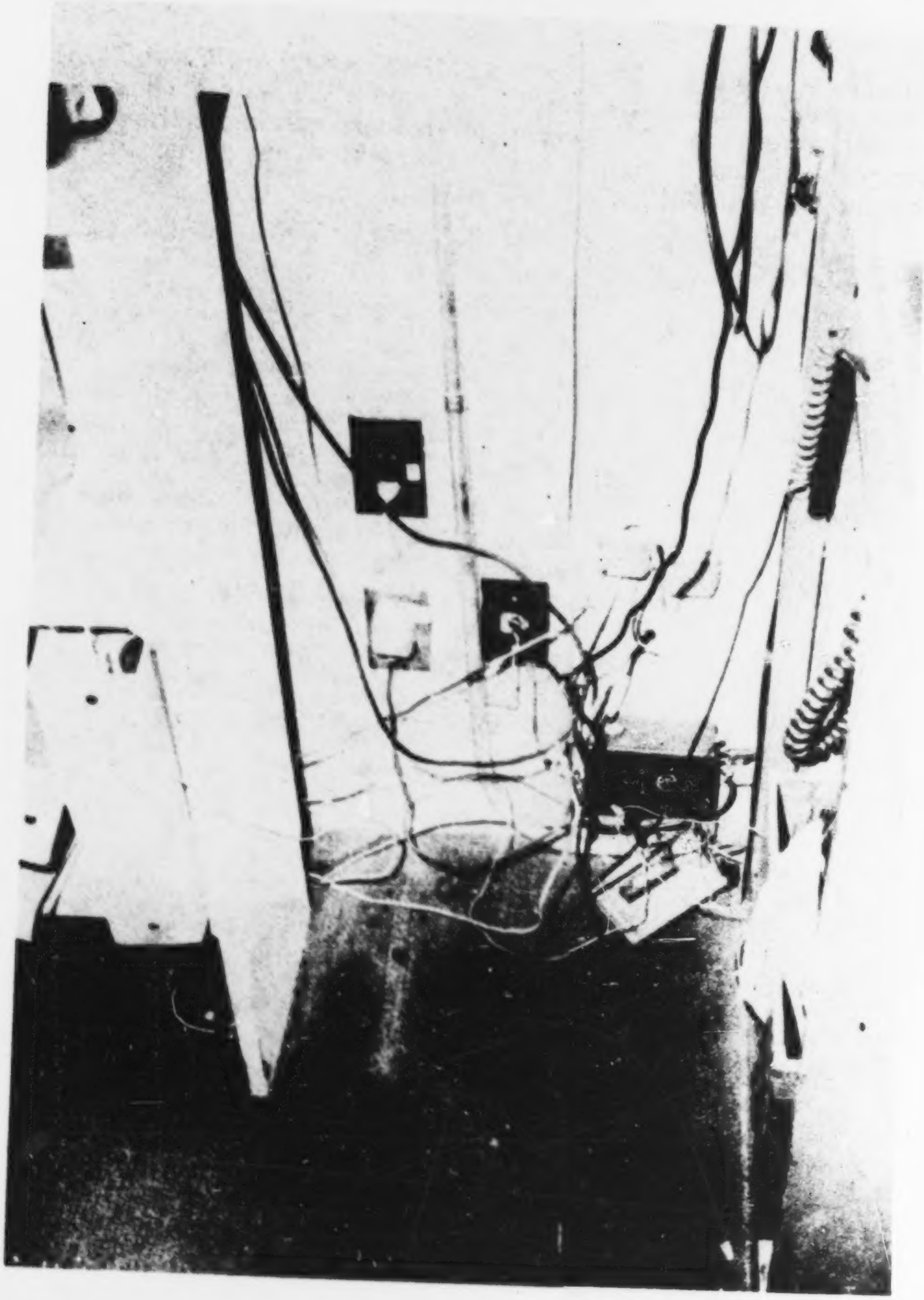
*Fiscal year 1983 MCA quality of life*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Medical: | |
| Bremerhaven | $29.00 |
| Fort Leavenworth | 13.60 |
| Fort Ord | 5.80 |
| Korea | 3.80 |
| Panama | 2.65 |
| Total | 54.85 |

## MEDICAL

Taking a look at the first category medical, we are requesting $54.5 million for the hospitals that follow.

First, the Bremerhaven hospital at $29 million. This is a hospital that was built by the Germans back in 1938 as a naval convalescent hospital. There have been minor improvements only since that time. This will be for a major modernization and accreditation of that hospital, to handle the work load which we have in northern Germany.



At Fort Leavenworth, we are requesting $13.6 million for modernization of that medical facility to meet life safety and accreditation standards. This is a facility built in 1961. It has had no major modernization since that time.

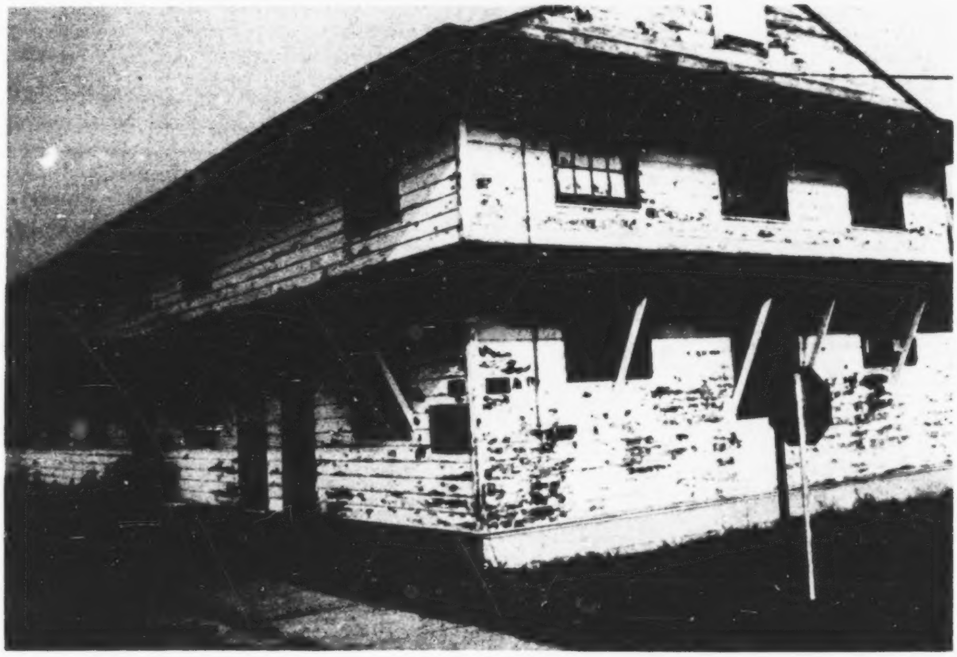
At Ford Ord, we are bringing together nine widely scattered troop medical clinics into a centralized medical clinic which will be much more efficient and cost effective at a cost of $5.8 million.

In Korea, we are asking for authority for $3.8 million for a new troop medical clinic at Camp Casey, which you saw earlier. Also, we are requesting $2.65 million for modernization, of the Gorgas Army Hospital at Panama, which will service our soldiers in Central and South America.

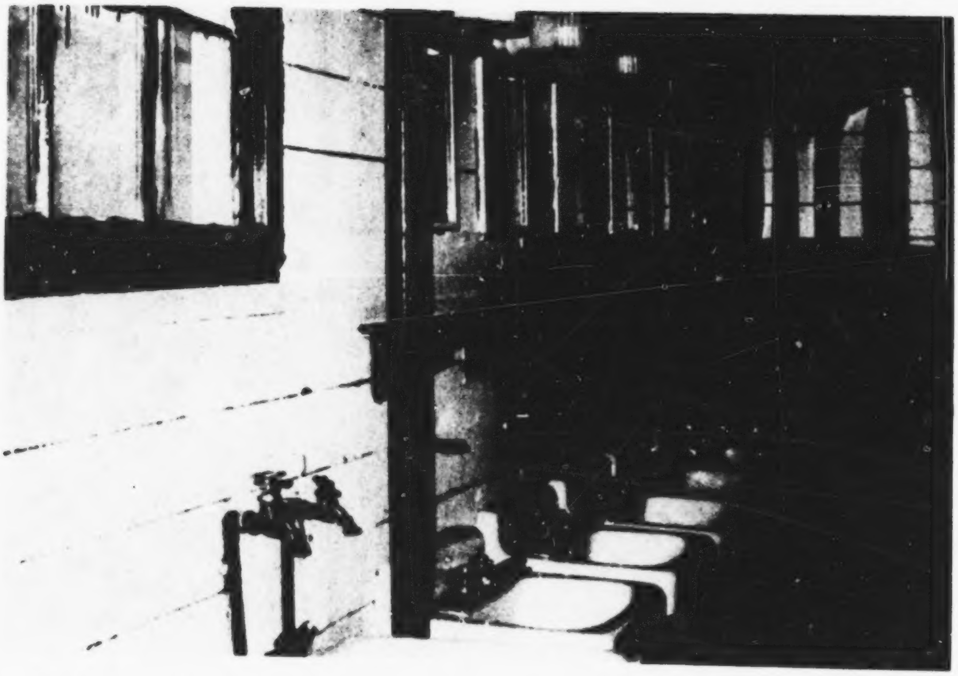
*Fiscal year 1983 MCA quality of life*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Troop housing | $238.33 |
| Overseas | 122.71 |
| Europe | 109.90 |
| Korea | 8.66 |
| Other | 4.15 |
| Inside U.S. | 115.62 |

In the troop housing area, we are requesting $238.33 million, approximately a quarter of our program, to house 7,744 unaccompanied soldiers. You will notice that that program is broken out about evenly between Europe and the United States.



That program will replace barracks such as this at Fort Story. These are occupied facilities.

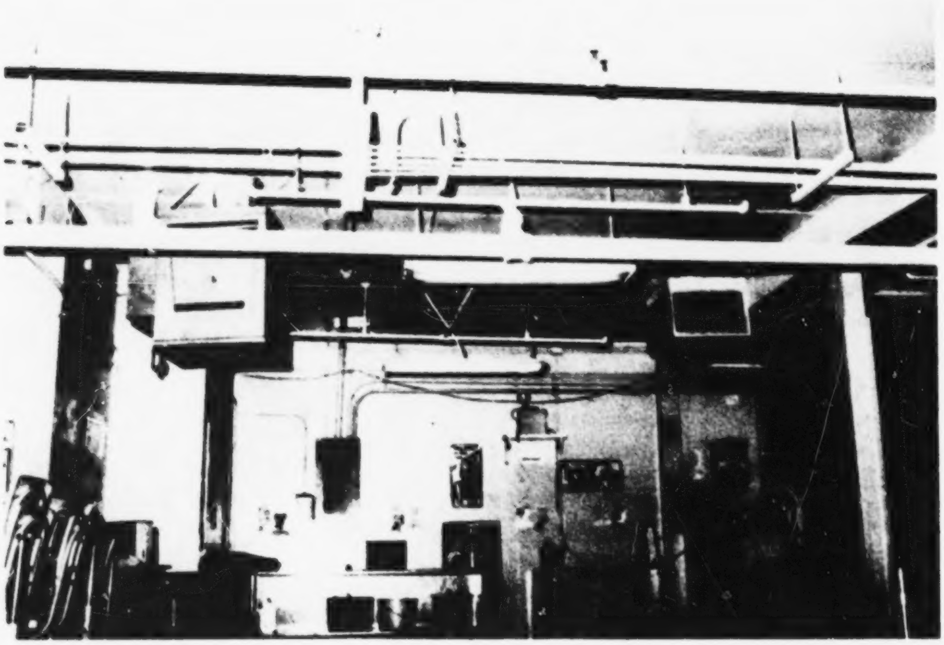


This is a latrine again at Fort Bragg. Fifty-six units like this which are occupied now will be torn down at Fort Bragg for the construction of the new barracks at Fort Bragg.

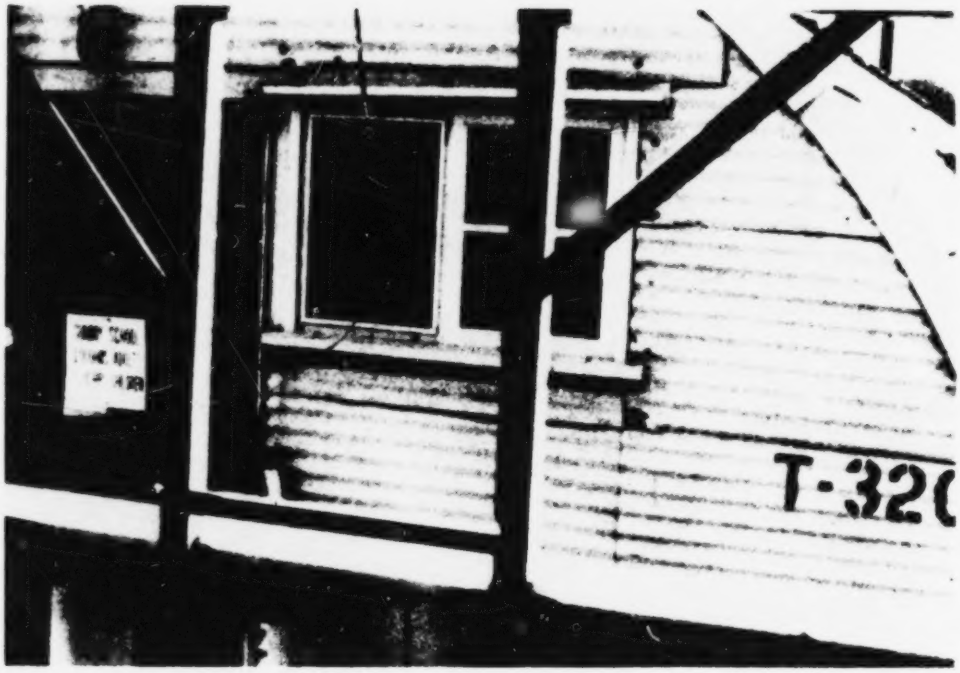
*Fiscal year 1983 MCA quality of life*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Community | $32.39 |
| Overseas | |
| Europe | 14.45 |
| Korea | 6.42 |
| Other | 8.03 |
| Inside U.S. | 17.94 |

In community facilities, we are requesting authority for $32.39 million. This will be for 17 different community facilities, physical fitness centers, a theater, a chapel, a child care center, and facilities such as that.



The child care center at Fort Huachuca is pictured above. It will cost $2.6 million. We request authority for that facility to replace a nursery that was designed to hold 75. We now have over 120 children in that nursery. We have an additional 180 preschoolers in that facility. We are not able to segregate them by age during the course of their preschool instruction.



At Camp Humphreys, we are requesting a chapel to replace this quonset chapel which has been there since 1954.

*Fiscal year 1983 MCA maintenance and production*

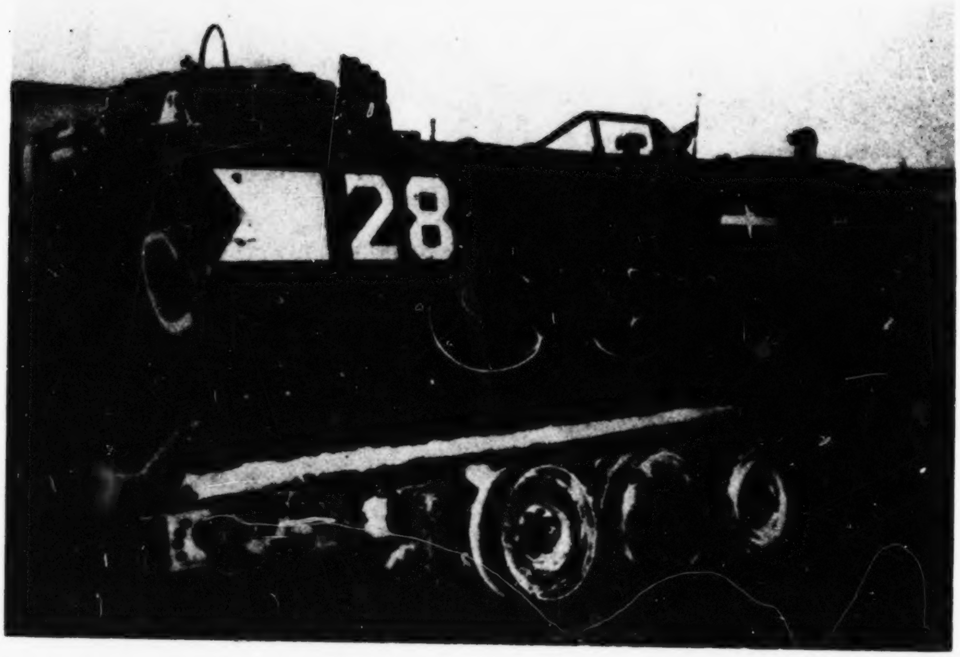
| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Total | $241.97 |
| Overseas | 78.40 |
| Europe | 50.79 |
| Korea | 24.52 |
| Other | 3.09 |
| Inside U.S. | 143.57 |
| Classified location | 20.00 |

In a new area, maintenance and production, we are asking authority for $241.97 million, about one-fourth of our program, to replace and renovate our maintenance and production facilities.

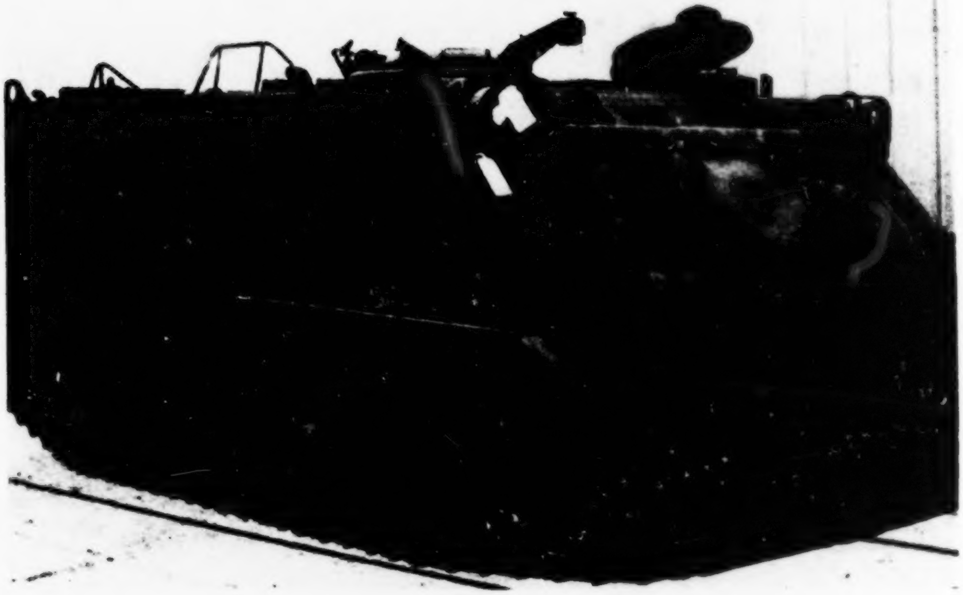
Such as this one in Erlangen, Germany. Much of our previous programs has been dedicated to facilities in Germany, but you will notice emphasis this year has been given to our U.S. facilities.

We will also replace maintenance facilities such as this one in Camp Nimble in Korea.

?



Our largest single project in the United States is for the modernization of the rebuild plant at the Red River Army Depot in Texas. Its cost is $39 million. This plant is the single facility that has the rebuild capability for our light armored vehicles. With the addition of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle to the already high M-113 armored personnel carrier population, we will start with vehicles such as you see above.



And then they will look like what you see in this slide. We will amortize that particular project in 2.3 years.

*Binary Munitions Facility, Pine Bluff, Ark.*

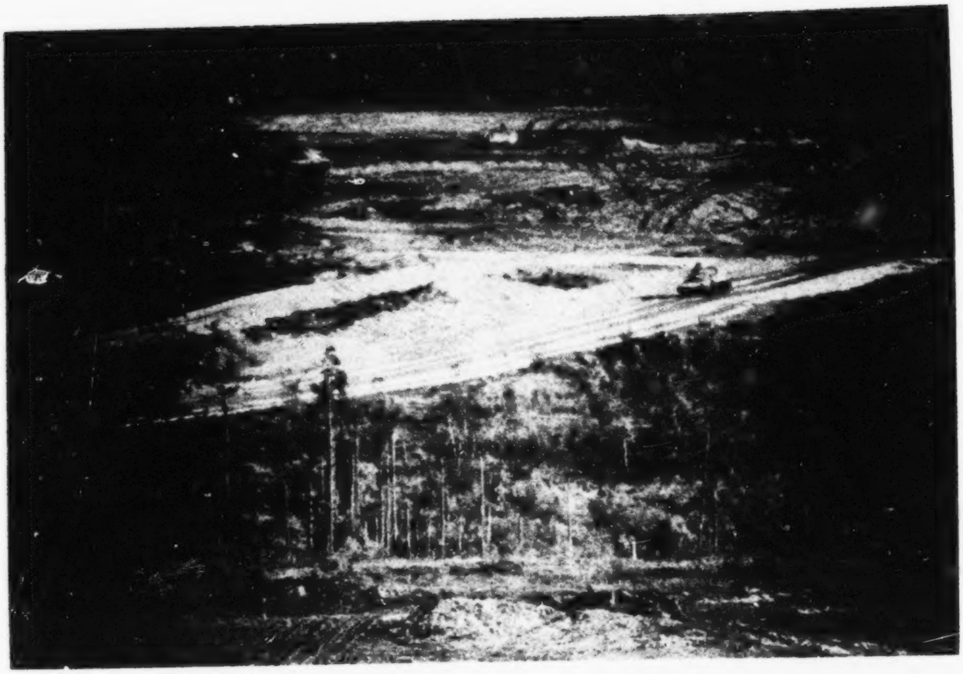
| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Binary facility, phase II | $18.30 |
| Pollution abatement | 1.35 |
| Total | 19.65 |

We are also requesting $19.65 million for a binary munitions facility at Pine Bluff, Ark. That is $18.3 million for the phase II construction package that will produce a facility for loading, assembling, and packaging components for the Bigeye bomb. I have with me General Fulwyler, and when we go through the book and reach that location, Mr. Chairman, General Fulwyler has a presentation for you on this very important subject.

## FY 83 MCA—TRAINING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overseas | | |
| Europe | | $39.70 |
| Korea | $39.7 | |
| Other | | |
| Inside U.S. | | 75.94 |
| Total | | 115.64 |

In the area of training, we are requesting $115.64 million. In this area we are essentially driven by our new weapons systems coming into the inventory. We will put in two simulators, one at Storck Barracks at Illesheim in Germany, and one at Fort Campbell, Ky.



Also, as I mentioned earlier, within our training funds we will continue the range upgrade program for our fielded new weapons systems.

*Fiscal year 1983 MCA, energy conservation/pollution abatement/safety*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Total | $38.33 |
| Energy conservation | 19.19 |
| Pollution abatement | 4.35 |
| Safety | 14.79 |

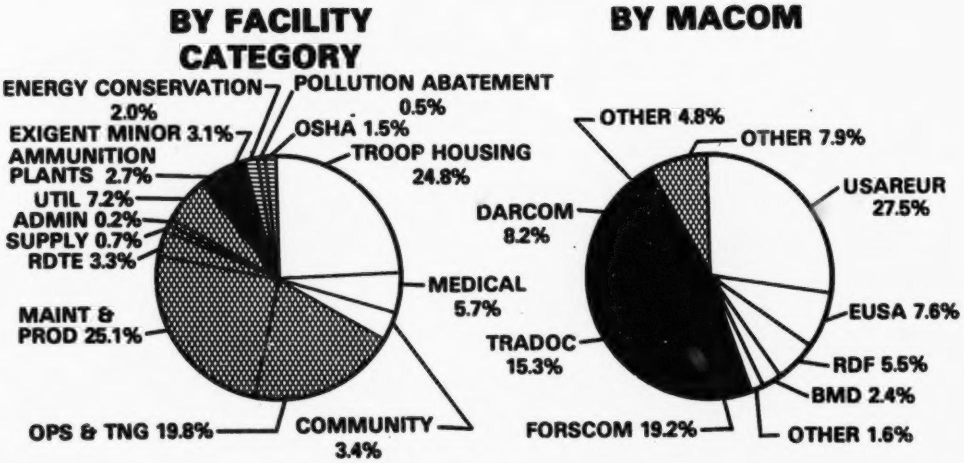
Finally, in the energy conservation and pollution abatement program, we are requesting $38.33 million of authority for continued solution to our energy conservation, pollution abatement, and safety deficiencies. You will note that there is a rather small amount for pollution abatement this year, only $4.35 million. It is not because we are slighting that particular area, Mr. Chairman, but because we are finally getting to the stage where we are satisfying throughout the Army within the United States the bulk of our pollution problems. The two major projects this year are ones that are driven by legislation. We will be willing to discuss later if you desire.

*Fiscal Year 1983 MCA*

| | *Thousands* |
|---|---|
| Appropriation | $1,100,200 |
| Authorization | 962,140 |

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I am asking for authority for the Army of $962 million in the facility categories and by major command, as you see there.

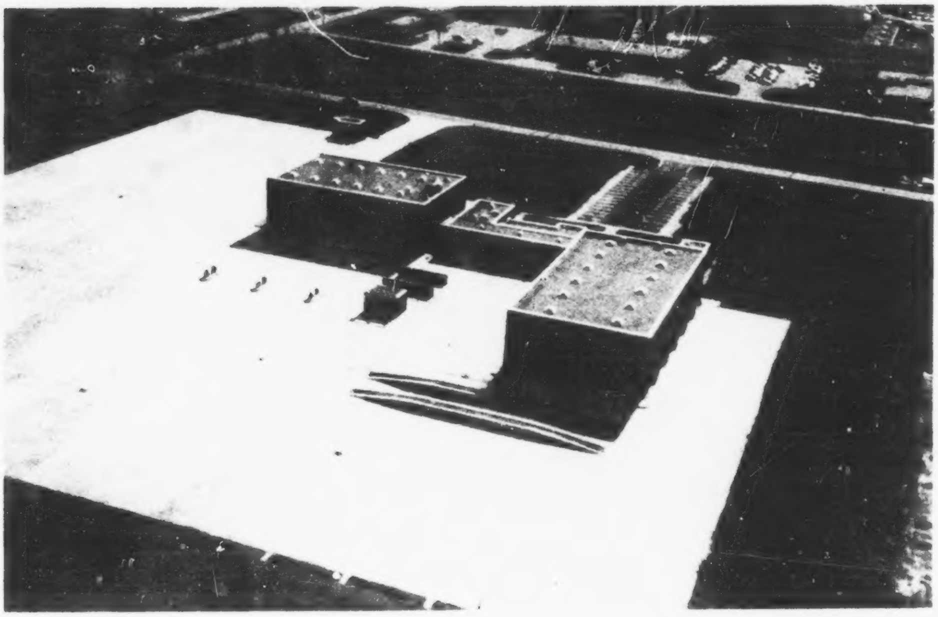
# FY 83 MCA

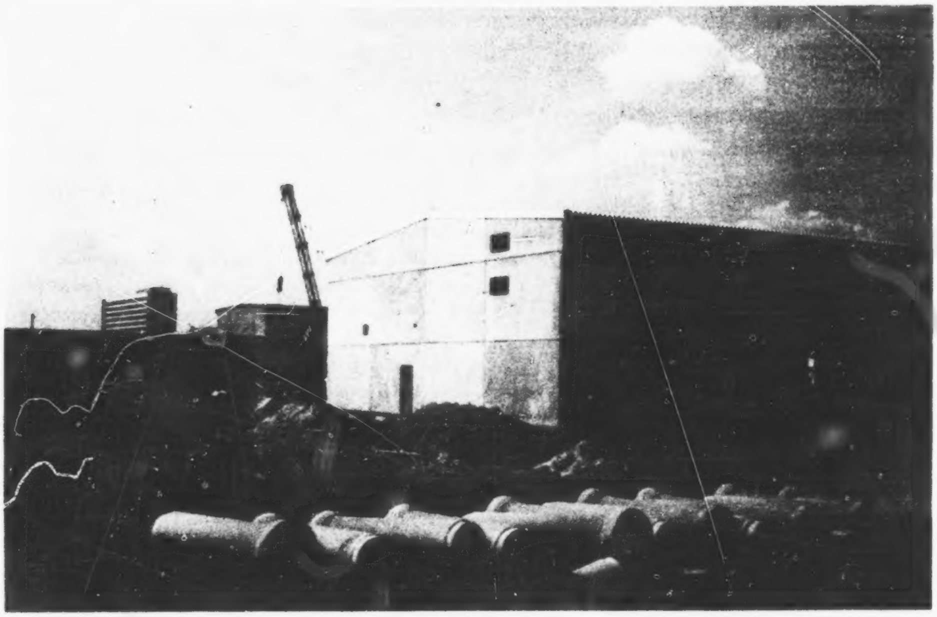


BY FACILITY CATEGORY

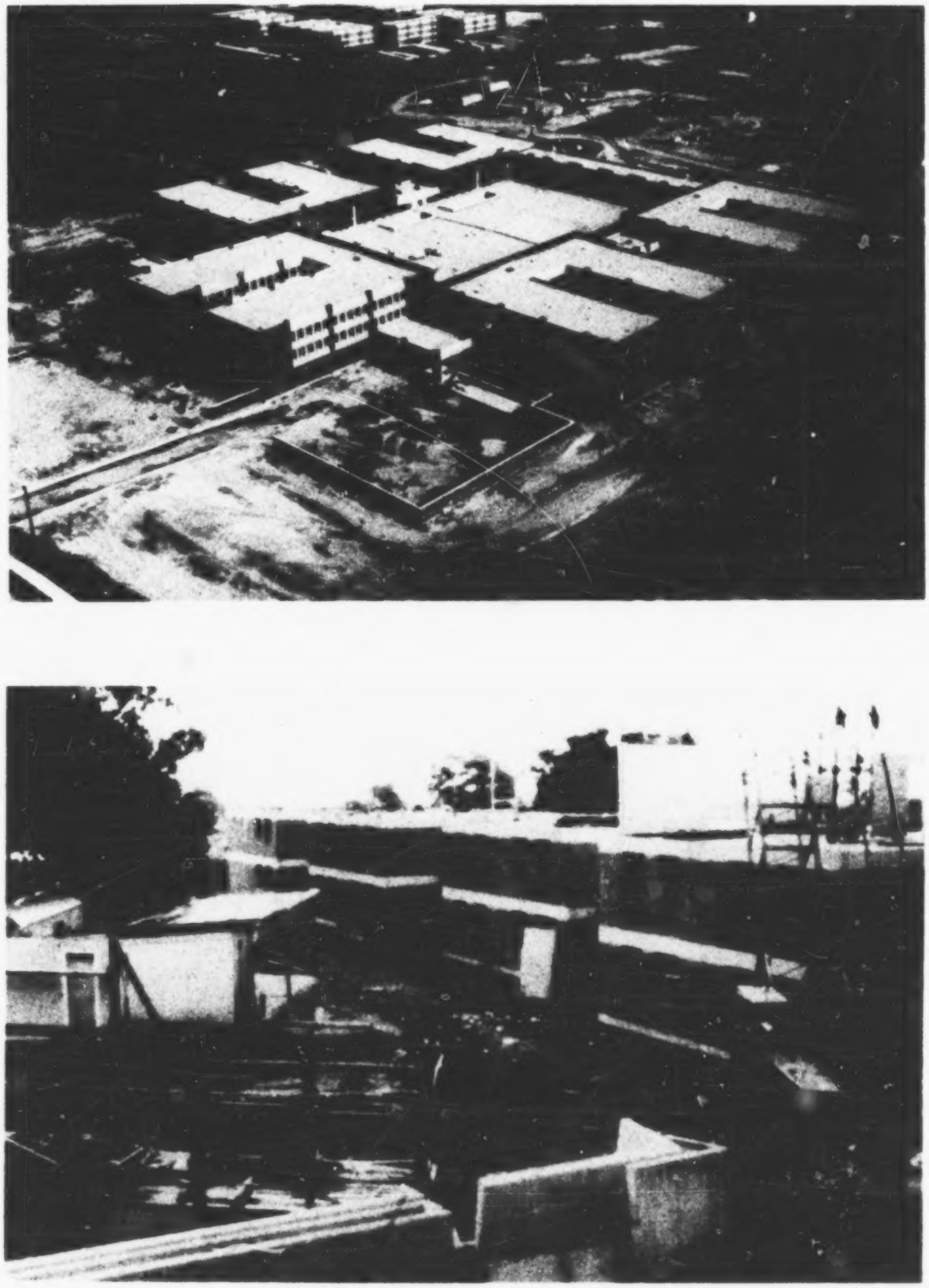
BY MACOM

To emphasize force modernization, quality of life, and the replacement and improvement of our inventory of facilities.

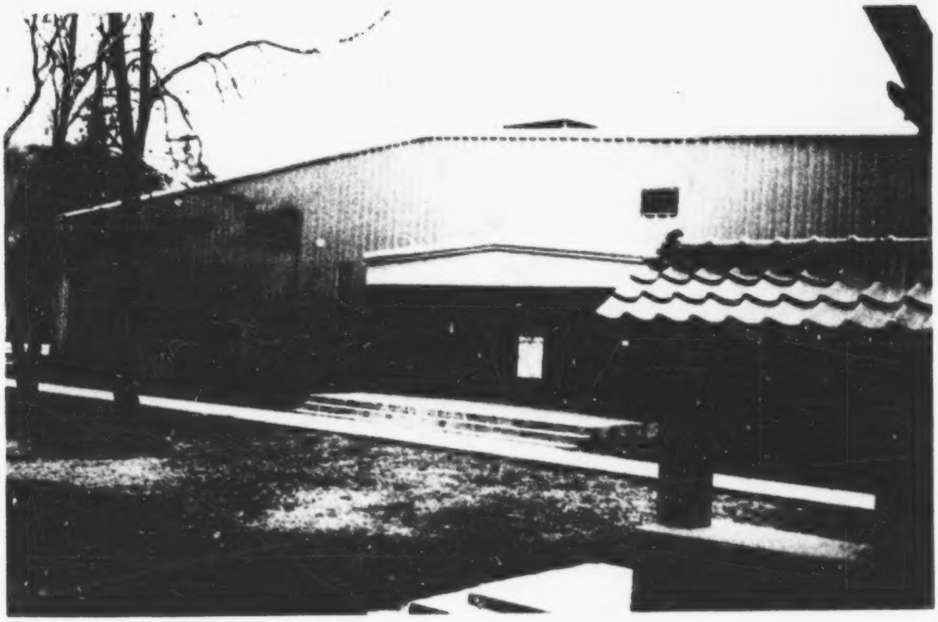




Execution of the 1983 program give us the kind of facilities that you see on these slides, which are the Fort Benning maintenance facility, recently completed, on the top, and a maintenance facility under construction in Germany which I just took a picture of recently. You can see the old ones in the background.



A training barracks, recently completed though not yet occupied, with another barracks in the far distance at Fort Benning and new barracks under construction at Fulda in Germany.



And in Korea, a new dining facility, and at Fort Campbell, Ky., a new hospital which is just being completed. For all these projects we owe a great debt of thanks to this committee for its understanding of the needs of the service and the previous approval which has been given to us.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my overview. I would be pleased now to walk through the book or take any questions as you desire, sir.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. NORMAN G. DELBRIDGE, JR.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I am Brigadier General Norman S. Delbridge, Jr., Assistant Chief of Engineers, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

Once again, I am pleased to appear before the subcommittee to present the Army's portion of the Military Construction Authorization request. The fiscal year 1983 request continues efforts begun in fiscal year 1981 to improve the operational readiness of the Army while, at the same time, providing those quality of life improvements so necessary to attract dedicated individuals to service in the Army.

The fiscal year 1983 MCA budget request includes a request (chart 1) for $962,140,000 in new authorization and a companion request for appropriation of $1,100,200,000. As required by Public Law 94-106, the authorization request includes $25,680,000 for construction at Army ammunition plants that is appropriated in the Defense Appropriation Act. However, the request does not include $15,500,000 for a project for which prior authorization exists and $148,240,000 for general authorization which provides for planning and design of future year projects and funding for access roads.

The following tables summarize the fiscal year 1983 MCA budget request. Table I shows the distribution of the authorization request among major commands in the United States and overseas. Construction projects in the United States account for $483 million of the budget request. Construction projects outside the United States total $429 million. Of this amount, $270 million is identified for our forces in Europe. Another $73 million is allocated for our forces in Korea, $53 million is for support of the Rapid Deployment Force in Egypt, $23 million is for Ballistic Missile Defense facilities on Kwajalein Atoll, and $8 million is for facilities in Panama to support Army forces assigned to the Southern Command. The remaining $2 million is for projects on Johnston Island and in Japan. This year's request for general authorization, exigent minor construction, and construction at a classified location totals $198 million.

### TABLE I—PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM COMMAND SUMMARY

[Dollars in thousands]

| Command | Cost | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Inside the United States: | | |
| Forces Command | $185,090 | 19.2 |
| Training and Doctrine Command | 146,890 | 15.3 |
| Materiel Development and Readiness Command | 79,470 | 8.2 |
| Army Ammunition Plants | 25,680 | 2.7 |
| Western Command | 20,730 | 2.1 |
| Health Services Command | 17,150 | 1.8 |
| Communications Command | 7,550 | 0.8 |
| Military Traffic Management Command | 300 | |
| Military District of Washington | 210 | 0.1 |
| U.S. Military Academy | 300 | |
| Total | 483,370 | 50.2 |
| Outside the United States: | | |
| U.S. Army, Europe | 264,380 | 27.5 |
| Eighth U.S. Army | 72,910 | 7.6 |
| Rapid Deployment Force | 53,000 | 5.5 |
| Ballistic Missile Defense | 23,010 | 2.4 |
| Forces Command | 8,090 | 0.8 |
| Communications Command | 3,950 | 0.4 |
| Intelligence and Security Command | 1,750 | 0.2 |
| Western Command | 1,050 | 0.1 |
| U.S. Army, Japan | 630 | 0.1 |
| Total | 428,770 | 44.6 |

## TABLE I—PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM COMMAND SUMMARY—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

| Command | Cost | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Other: | | |
| Classified locations | 20,000 | 1.8 |
| Exigent minor construction [1] | 30,000 | 2.1 |
| Total | 50,000 | 5.2 |
| Total authorization requested | 962,140 | 100.0 |

[1] The total minor construction request (projects costing less than $1,000,000) is $62,760,000. This total includes $30,000,000 for unforeseen (exigent) construction requirements and $32,760,000 for specified locations ($13,830,000 inside the United States and $18,930,000 outside the United States). The costs for specified locations are included in the command totals

Table II shows the facility categories in which the funds are requested and the percentage of the construction dollars in each category. The allocation of the fiscal year 1983 MCA request into these categories supports the Army needs—manning, training, modernizing, mobilizing, deploying, sustaining, and esteeming—as identified by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff in their joint fiscal year 1983 Army Posture Statement.

To improve the equipment readiness of the Army, we have committed 25 percent of the authorization request totaling 47 projects for maintenance and production facilities. The 47 projects include 25 tactical equipment shop projects and are intended to continue our efforts to reduce both mission shortfalls and substandard conditions. The Army's Quality of Life Program, intended to foster improved morale and individual readiness, continues to receive widespread support this year with 34 percent of the total authorization request allocated to troop housing, medical, and community facilities. The operational readiness of the Army is also emphasized as 20 percent of the request is devoted toward providing new, or modernizing existing, operations and training facilities.

## TABLE II—PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY, PROGRAM FACILITY CATEGORY SUMMARY

[Dollars in thousands]

| Facility category | Cost | Percentage of total |
|---|---|---|
| Operations and training | $190,460 | 19.8 |
| Maintenance and production | 241,970 | 25.1 |
| Research, development, test and evaluation | 32,050 | 3.3 |
| Supply | 6,510 | 0.7 |
| Medical | 54,850 | 5.7 |
| Administrative | 1,980 | 0.2 |
| Unaccompanied housing | 238,330 | 24.8 |
| Community | 32,390 | 3.4 |
| Utilities | 69,590 | 7.2 |
| Energy conservation | 19,190 | 2.0 |
| Occupational safety and health | 14,790 | 1.5 |
| Water pollution abatement | 4,350 | 0.5 |
| Real estate | | |
| Exigent minor [1] | 30,000 | 3.1 |
| Army ammunition plants | 25,680 | 2.7 |
| Total authorization request | 962,140 | 100.0 |

[1] The total minor construction request (projects costing less than $1,000,000) is $62,760,000. This total includes $30,000,000 for unforeseen (exigent) construction requirements and $32,760,000 for specified locations. The costs for specified locations are included in the facility category totals.

Sixty-four percent of this year's request is for support of new and current mission shortfalls not fully satisfied in prior years (chart 2). The funding of new weapons systems, which I will discuss in more detail in a moment, highlights this segment. In addition, 33 percent of our request is for replacement and modernization of the Army's worldwide inventory of aging facilities.

Even though MCA funding has increased over the past few years, the rate of increase has not been sufficient to reduce the Army's backlog of construction. This year our backlog amounts to $21.6 billion (chart 3)—a $4.5 billion increase in constant 1983 dollars over what I reported last year. In an attempt to significantly reduce this backlog, current planning calls for military construction funding of $11.2 billion in constant fiscal year 1983 dollars over the next five years.

### PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

With the Committee's permission, I would like to discuss briefly a few of our construction program highlights.

### FORCE MODERNIZATION

The fiscal year 1983 MCA Program continues to support the introduction of new weapons systems and the associated organizational changes and doctrinal modifications, all of which have an extensive impact on Army facility requirements. Fifty-three projects, accounting for 24 percent of this year's request, support this initiative.

Introduction of the Patriot Air Defense System is supported by ten projects totaling $48.7 million. Construction of two tactical equipment shops at Fort Bliss, Texas, totaling $14.6 million, supports the training and permanent assignment of two battalions. The other projects are in Germany and include barracks, dining facilities, tactical equipment shops, and ammunition storage facilities. They support the deployment of two additional battalions. The $34.1 million is the US share of facilities whose criteria are beyond that allowed by NATO Infrastructure Agreements. The NATO Infrastructure funded portion of construction for these projects is $25.1 million.

Six military construction projects totaling $42.6 million support introduction of the Infantry and Cavalry Fighting Vehicles. Of the five projects in Germany, four are for upgrade of existing ranges to accommodate the increased firepower and to enable adequate training of personnel in employing the vehicles. The other project in Germany is a facility at Vilseck for training operators and crews how to maintain the vehicle. At Fort Benning, we plan to alter and upgrade an existing range and construct two new ranges to permit training on this new system.

Eighteen projects at a cost of $38.6 million support introduction of the Multiple-Launch Rocket System. Two projects at Fort Carson and two at Fort Stewart, totaling $3.5 million, will provide administrative facilities and tactical equipment shops at each location. Thirteen projects at four locations in Germany, totaling $32.9 million, will provide a headquarters, barracks, dining facilities, and tactical equipment shops. The remaining funds are for construction of barracks at Camp Essayons, Korea.

Ten projects valued at $36.9 million support stationing of Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence Units at five locations inside the United States—Forts Campbell, Carson, Hood, Polk, and Stewart. The projects consist of battalion headquarters, company administration buildings, and tactical equipment shops.

The remaining $60.4 million devoted to force modernization will provide barracks, training, and maintenance facilities for DIVAD units; facilities to support activation of Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense Companies and decontamination training; a maintenance training facility for M-1 tank mechanics; and maintenance and pilot training facilities for the Advanced Attack Helicopter.

### U.S. ARMY EUROPE (USAREUR)

As you are aware, modernization and replacement, as well as maintenance and repair, of US facilities in Europe were postponed until recently. In the thirteen years from fiscal year 1965 through fiscal year 1977, the European MCA Program averaged about $30 million per year. Beginning in fiscal year 1978, it began to be funded more realistically (chart 4) and the quality of some of our facilities has been improved. Continued funding at these levels will permit modernization of many of the remaining unsatisfactory living and working facilities.

Our fiscal year 1983 program for USAREUR totals $264,380,000. Once again, it is the largest major army command program, but in relation to actual requirements, it is an extremely austere program particularly when we consider the deplorable conditions in which we expect our soldiers to live and work. Nevertheless, the program represents a careful balancing of requirements within fiscal constraints.

In fiscal year 1983, the USAREUR program emphasizes improving the soldier's quality of life with almost 55 percent of the request allocated to construction of barracks, dining, medical, and community facilities. The new barracks will accommodate 39 officers and 47 enlisted men in Turkey and 3590 enlisted men in Germany.

At the same time we are not neglecting our commitment to improve the readiness of our forces in Europe. We are allocating 41 percent of the USAREUR request to improve facilities associated with operations and training, maintenance and production, utilities, supply, and administration.

### UNITED STATES

Our budget request inside the United States this year identifies $473.2 million in major and specified minor construction projects. Those states scheduled for more than $40 million in construction are Texas, $68.25 million; California, $50.09 million; Kansas, $44.2 million; and Georgia, $42.14 million. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Fort Irwin, California, are scheduled for the largest installation level investment with $44.2 million and $31.34 million respectively. Two of the four projects at Fort Leavenworth, totaling $27.2 million are to provide classrooms and visiting officer quarters for the 3000 officers who will attend the Combined Arms and Services Staff School annually on a temporary duty basis. One of the other projects will provide a gymnasium for one of the Army's major educational installations that today utilizes substandard facilities to maintain the physical conditioning of the student officers. The final project is the upgrade of the installation hospital, which I will discuss in more detail later. The majority of the projects at Fort Irwin constitutes the second phase of construction that supports establishment of the National Training Center. This year's program includes administrative and supply facilities, training ranges, road improvements, dining facilities, and vehicle wash facilities.

The largest single project in the United States is the modernization of the maintenance facility at Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas. The project is urgently required to permit efficient overhaul and repair of light tracked vehicles and reconditioning and rebuilding of rubber road wheels and rubber track pads. The addition of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle to the normal workload required by the M-113 family of vehicles will stretch the current facility beyond its limits. However, this project will permit increased efficiencies thereby maximizing productivity that will result in payback in 2.3 years.

The fiscal year 1983 MCA budget request includes funds for the second phase of construction at the Binary Munitions Facility, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas. The first phase, approved in fiscal year 1981, is establishing production facilities for the 155mm artillery projectile. This year's project is for construction of facilities for loading, assembling, and packaging commercially procured components in support of the VX-2 Binary Chemical Bomb, also known as the BIGEYE. Completion of these facilities will enhance the chemical deterrent posture of the United States forces.

### KOREAN PROGRAM

The Army continues to support its commitment in the Western Pacific with a $72.91 million fiscal year 1983 MCA request in support of the Eighth US Army in Korea. Sixty percent of the request is allocated to replacing the deplorable living and working conditions of our forward deployed 2d Infantry Division. Let me emphasize, however, that while our construction standards at these locations are austere, they are consistent with enhancing individual, unit, and equipment readiness within the realities of the unaccompanied, overseas environment.

### BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

Since the Administration has decided to continue research and development on an anti-ballistic missile defense in support of the MX system, facilities to support the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command have increased significance. In the fiscal year 1983 MCA budget request, we have included $21.6 million for construction of facilities on Kwajalein Atoll to be used in testing the Low Altitude Defense (LoAD) system. The facilities that currently exist have not been utilized since the early 1970's, when work on the SPRINT program was completed, and have deteriorated to a state where they must be modified and refurbished prior to use. In addition, $5.5 million is required to construct a missile launch complex at White

Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, to be used in the preprototype demonstration of the LoAD system. Without these projects, LoAD cannot be properly tested and deployment of the system cannot be accomplished with any significant degree of confidence.

### ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1983 budget request for pollution abatement projects is testimony to the success we have had in bringing our installations in compliance with the Clean Water and Air Acts. This year there are only two water pollution abatement projects totaling $4.35 million in our program, one at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and one at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas.

The project at Fort Knox will prevent ground water contamination by construction of surface runoff interceptor ditches over an existing landfill. A sediment retention system to contain hazardous chemical residues will be constructed at Pine Bluff Arsenal in conjunction with the Phase II construction of the Binary Munitions Facility.

### ARMY ENERGY PROGRAM

The Army continues to place considerable importance on conserving critical energy resources. The fiscal year 1983 Energy Conservation Improvement Program consists of 21 projects at a cost of $19,190,000. Our calculations indicate that their completion will produce first year savings of $6,987,000. The various projects in the program include installation of weatherstripping and attic insulation, automatic heating controls, energy control systems, and heat recovery systems.

### MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Army is continuing its medical upgrade program with a $54.85 million fiscal year 1983 MCA budget request for five projects. In Germany, we have programmed $29 million to renovate and alter the existing Bremerhaven hospital and construct new additions in order to make this 43-year-old facility a modern, functional hospital. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, we have programmed $13.6 million to upgrade the electrical, mechanical, and architectural systems at Munson Army Hospital so that it will meet current life safety and accreditations standards. The remaining $12.25 million will be used to build a modern troop treatment facility at Fort Ord, California, which will replace nine decentralized, inadequate facilities; to build a troop medical clinic at Camp Casey, Korea, to replace a 25-year-old facility that is presently located in seriously detriorated quonset huts; and to upgrade Gorgas Army Hospital in Panama to provide a functional hospital for personnel assigned throughout Central and South America.

### CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS

During hearings on the fiscal year 1982 MCA request, the Armed Services Committee directed the Army to initiate design in time to include the following projects in the fiscal year 1983 MCA program:

Aircraft maintenance facility at Fort Hood, Texas.

Barracks at Fort Rucker, Alabama, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Child Care Centers at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and Fort Bliss, Texas.

Marksmanship unit range complex and urbanized terrain training range at Fort Benning, Georgia.

I am pleased to report that the urbanized terrain training range at Fort Benning was undertaken as an exigent minor, troop construction project and was completed on 22 Jaunary 1982. The aircraft maintenance facility at Fort Hood, which was authorized but not appropriated in fiscal year 1982, and the barracks at Fort Rucker are included in the fiscal year 1983 MCA budget request. The child care center at Fort Devens and the barracks at Aberdeen Proving Ground are under design and are programmed in fiscal year 1984 and 1985 respectively. The child care center at Fort Bliss is under design but is not yet programmed. On 7 December 1981, the Army requested a delay in expending design funds on the relatively low priority marksmanship unit range complex in order to concentrate on the ranges critically needed to support introduction of the Fighting Vehicle System. Therefore, design of the project is being held in abeyance.

### SUMMARY

Mr. Chariman, in summary, I would like to emphasize that the Army's fiscal year 1983 Military Construction budget request reflects the needs stated by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff. The program continues the Army's effort to modernize its forces, improve the soldier's quality of life, and replace deteriorated facilities. It includes those projects of highest priority while being consistent with fiscal realities. Approval of the request will enhance the Army's ability to acquire and retain the quality soldier and supports improvement of the Army's operational readiness and war fighting ability.

Sir, this concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions or arrange for their insertion into the record.

### CHART 1.—FISCAL YEAR 1983 MCA

[Dollars in thousands]

| Facility category | Authorization | Appropriation |
|---|---|---|
| Operations and training | 190,460 | 190,460 |
| Maintenance and production | 241,970 | 257,470 |
| Research, development, test and evaluation | 32,050 | 32,050 |
| Supply | 6,510 | 6,510 |
| Medical | 54,850 | 54,850 |
| Administrative | 1,980 | 1,980 |
| Housing | 238,330 | 238,330 |
| Community | 32,390 | 32,390 |
| Utilities | 69,590 | 69,590 |
| ECIP | 19,190 | 19,190 |
| OSHA | 14,790 | 14,790 |
| Pollution abatement | 4,350 | 4,350 |
| Real estate | | |
| Exigent minor | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Planning and design | | 145,240 |
| Access roads | | 3,000 |
| Army ammunition plants | 25,680 | |
| Total | 962,140 | 1,100,200 |

### CHART 2.—FISCAL YEAR 1983 MCA BUDGET REQUEST

[Dollar in millions]

| | Percent | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| New mission | 51 | $492 |
| Current mission | 13 | 126 |
| Replacement/modernization | 33 | 314 |
| Exigent minor | 3 | 30 |
| Total | 100 | 962 |

### CHART 3.—REQUIREMENTS VERSUS FUNDING PROFILE[1]

| | Requirements | | | | Funding | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New mission | Current mission | Plant/replace modernization | Total backlog | MCA 1983-87 | Balance |
| Operations and training | 999 | 1,206 | 1,240 | 3,445 | $1,912 | $1,533 |
| Maintenance and production | 496 | 993 | 2,056 | 3,545 | 1,987 | 1,558 |
| R. & D. | 45 | 219 | 184 | 448 | 477 | (29) |
| Supply | 58 | 1,003 | 868 | 1,929 | 794 | 1,135 |
| Medical | 24 | 423 | 760 | 1,207 | 1,068 | 139 |
| Administrative | 67 | 369 | 682 | 1,118 | 438 | 680 |

Footnotes at end of table.

## CHART 3.—REQUIREMENTS VERSUS FUNDING PROFILE[1]—Continued

| | Requirements | | | | Funding | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New mission | Current mission | Plant/ replace modern- ization | Total backlog | MCA 1983-87 | Balance |
| Housing | 350 | 862 | 1,482 | 2,694 | 1,483 | 1,211 |
| Community | 78 | 756 | 1,772 | 2,606 | 1,225 | 1,381 |
| Utilities | 92 | 1,170 | 1,817 | 3,079 | 1,043 | 2,036 |
| ECIP/APC/WPC | | | 1,504 | 1,504 | 760 | 744 |
| Real estate | | 46 | | 46 | 6 | 40 |
| Total | 2,209 | 7,047 | 12,365 | 21,621 | [2]11,193 | [3]10,428 |

[1] Fiscal year 1983 constant dollars in millions.
[2] Does not include exigent minor and general authorization.
[3] Does not consider inflation or additional requirements.

*Chart 4.—USAREUR MCA program*

| MCA funding fiscal year: | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| 1965 to 1977 | $388.7 |
| 1978 | 171.1 |
| 1979 | 199.5 |
| 1980 | 109.0 |
| 1981 | 140.6 |
| 1982 | 287.3 |
| 1983 | 264.4 |

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### General Questions

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal 1983 request that are below the 35 percent design level. Provide justification for their inclusion in the request.

Answer. The following projects are currently below the 35 percent design level:

| Location | Project number | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Ord | 287 | Tactical equipment shop. |
| Schofield Barracks | 142 | Tactical equipment shop. |
| Germany | 743 | Barracks. |
| Germany | 761 | Barracks. |
| Turkey | 208 | Unaccomp officer quarters. |
| Turkey | 209 | Gymnasium. |
| Turkey | 501 | Barracks. |
| Turkey | 502 | Administrative building. |
| Turkey | 503 | Multipurpose building |

The two tactical equipment shops and the barracks are standard design projects being site adapted and can be ready for award in 1983. The barracks are required to alleviate existing overcrowding and move troops stationed at Vilseck out of field camps into permanent billets. The Fort Ord tactical equipment shop allows activation of the 12th Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Defense Company while the Schofield Barracks shop provides facilities to move existing units out of inadequate temporary structures. Five of these projects are in Turkey and will be at 35 percent design this month. Construction award will be made in 1983. These projects are essential for alleviating the deplorable living conditions in Turkey.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal 1983 request that require land acquisition, either through purchase, exchange or other means on which facilities are to be built. Provide details on status of each land transaction.

Answer. Fort Carson Land Acquisition.

*a.* Authorization and funding to acquire the Pinon Canyon Tract was included in the fiscal year 1982 MILCON act signed into law 23 December 1981.

*b.* Preliminary steps in the land acquisition process have commenced. These include mapping, title evidence and appraising the individual, ownership interests. It is anticipated negotiations will commence in May 1982.

*c.* Construction projects included in the fiscal year 1983 MILCON submission for the Pinon Canyon Tract include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Project 341—Fencing | $899,000 |
| Project 343—Access Roads | 1,487,000 |
| Project 342—Rail Loading Facility | 3,144,000 |
| Total | 5,530,000 |

### FORT LEWIS, WASHINGTON—WEYERHAEUSER LAND EXCHANGE

The proposed equal value land exchange is included in the fiscal year 1983 MILCON Army Budget for Authorization. Appraisal of the U.S. and Weyerhaeuser land interests was completed on 14 July 1981 by a contract appraiser employed by the Seattle District, Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA. Subject to approval of the fiscal year 1983, MILCON, an updated appraisal will be required to determine fair market values of the respective land interests. No MCA construction requirements are anticipated as a result of this proposed exchange.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal year 1983 request that require host nation approval of clearance. Provide details on status of approval process.

Answer. All projects constructed in NATO countries require host government approval, if direct administration of construction by U.S. government agencies is desired, and additionally approval for environmental impact. Approval for direct U.S. construction must be requested on a project-by-project basis for projects where security, time, or sophistication warrant U.S. construction. For projects designed by U.S. agencies, concept designs are submitted to host country agencies who are responsible for obtaining the necessary environmental approvals. For U.S. projects designed by host country agencies, those agencies obtain required environmental approvals. For U.S. projects designed by host country agencies, those agencies obtain required environmental approvals prior to or during initial design phases. No projects in the fiscal year 1983 program are impeded by failure to obtain host government approvals and permits.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal year 1983 request that require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Provide details on status of environmental process.

Answer. Under the Army's Environmental Management system, all construction projects are required to consider the environmental impacts of the proposal. Some projects, such as dining facility modernization, energy conservation and OSHA deficiencies, would be categorically excluded from environmental requirements because they obviously have no environmental impact. All other projects require either an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. A specific statement is required in the justification for the project to certify the consideration of environmental impacts. Those projects in the fiscal year 1983 request which were addressed in an EIS are listed below:

Final EIS, January 1979, National Training Center, Fort Irwin Site.

#### PROJECT NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION

140—Co admin. and supply-NTC.
142—Training ranges.
143—Road improvements.
146—Dining facilities.
148—Modernize miscellaneous buildings.
150—Outdoor courts and fields.
160—Vehicle washing facilities.
168—Physical fitness center.

Environmental Assessment tiered to Final EIS, July 1979, Establishment of U.S. Army NBC Defense School—Finding of No Significant Impact filed November 1981.

#### PROJECT NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION

287—Decontamination training facility.

Final EIS, January 1981, training land acquisition for Fort Carson, Colo.

### PROJECT NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION

341—Fencing.
342—Rail loading facilities.
343—Access road.

Final EIS, December 1981, binary chemical munitions program.

### PROJECT NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION

066—Binary munitions fac. phase II.

*Question.* Identify all projects that are NATO eligible for which pre-financing is requested.

Answer. There are no NATO eligible projects in the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction, Army budget for which pre-financing has been or will be requested.

*Question.* Identify all projects that are components of larger projects that require funding from other sources, such as water pollution control projects. Provide details on status of funding from other sources.

Answer. Excluding NATO projects, there are two projects that meet this category in the MCA request. The parking and roads project at Wolfgang Kaserne (PN 68) is master planned to support a variety of MCA and NAF funded facilities in one complex. These facilities include MCA funded facilities such as: a post office, bank, recreation center, library, and a combined club, in addition to NAF funded projects such as: post exchange, commissary, class VI store, a stars and stripes facility, and bowling center. An arts and crafts center is currently under construction with NAF funds and the commissary is currently under design and programmed for construction in May 1983 using surcharge funds.

The infrastructure for this complex i.e. utilities, access roads, and parking is appropriately provided by MCA funding, thus allowing scarce NAF resources to be used for providing facilities to improve the Quality of Life for the soldier and his family in USAREUR.

A second project at Bremerhaven, Germany (PN 648) to upgrade the hospital also includes 6.4 million dollars in operations and maintenance funds programmed to eliminate the backlog of maintenance and repair in areas of the hospital not being upgraded.

Projects related to NATO funding include numbers 087, 089, 103, 105, 106, and 128 which provide for the U.S. portion of facilities jointly funded with NATO to support the fielding of PATRIOT. NATO's share for projects 087, 089 and 103 is in NATO's 1982 program. NATO's share for projects 105, 106 and 128 is in its 1983 program.

*Question.* Identify all projects that have been authorized for which additional authorization is requested in fiscal year 1983.

Answer. The only project previously authorized for which additional authorization is requested is the Fort Hood Hangar Project. It was authorized in fiscal year 1982 at $13.18 million. The Army is requesting deficiency authorization to increase the total project authorization to 15.5 million. The increase is due to the cost growth/inflation resulting from the one year delay in project execution since appropriations were not approved as part of the fiscal year 1982 MILCON Bill. Two other projects in the fiscal year 1983 program were previously authorized. One PN 146 at Fort Huachuca for an Electromagnetic Test Facility. A new authorization for $4,950,000 is being sought since funds were never appropriated against the previous authorization made in fiscal year 1981 at $4,650,000. The other is PN 249 at Fort Ord for a Troop Medical Clinic. A new authorization for $5,800,000 is being sought as funds were never appropriated against the previous authorization of $4,700,000 made in 1981.

*Question.* Identify all projects that involve facilities built previously with non-appropriated funds. Provide justification for use of military construction funds.

Answer. The child care center project at Fort Huachuca (PN 178) is a type facility previously built with nonappropriated funds.

It is current DOD policy that construction of child care facilities should be paid for by Appropriated Funds.

*Question.* Identify all projects for which authorization was previously requested. Provide justification for current request in fiscal year 1983.

Answer. Two projects in the fiscal year 1983 MCA program had previous authorization. The Electromagnetic Environmental Test Facility (EMETF) at Ft Huachuca, Arizona, was authorized in 1981 for $4.65M. The project was not approved for funding by the House Appropriations Committee for economic reasons. The current economic analysis showed a benefit to cost ratio of 2.05 which represents a significant savings to the Army. This high priority Army project will provide the Army with government owned and contractor operated (GOCO) facilities to determine whether or not equipment is able to perform its design function in the tactical electromagnetic environment without causing or experiencing unacceptable degradation to or from other equipment. The facility incorporates a military data base and several computer models which simulate the total electromagnetic environment of a tactical field Army. This simulated electromagnetic environment is used to conduct compatibility and vulnerability analysis on systems. The Electromagnetic Environmental Test Facility supports the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, National Security Agency (NSA), NASA, and other DOD elements. Further, this project supports the Army's effort to modernize the Electronic Proving Ground (EPG) at Ft Huachuca with an advanced test capability covering all phases of the EPG testing mission.

The Troop medical Clinic at Ft Ord, California, was authorized in 1981 for $4.7 million. The project was not approved for funding by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The decision not to reduce the force structure at Ft Ord makes it imperative that this facility be authorized and appropriated to provide adequate medical care and improve the quality of life for the personnel stationed at Ft Ord.

*Question.* Identify all projects that are to house equipment in the research and development stage. Provide a schedule when construction will be completed and the facility ready for occupancy. Provide a schedule for deployment, procurement, and delivery of equipment.

Answer. The Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) program has requested fiscal year 1983 MCA funds for two projects to support the Low Altitude Defense (LoAD) program. These projects are test facilities at the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) and the Kwajalein Missile Range (KMR). LoAD is working on a highly compressed development schedule to meet a [deleted] IOC in response to the President's 2 October 1981 decision to consider BMD as an alternative to enhance land-based ICBM survivability. This compressed schedule requires a beneficial occupancy date (BOD) of [deleted] for the WSMR facility. The first LoAD interceptor will be delivered to WSMR in [deleted] to begin propulsion testing and developmental testing of the interceptor subsystem. The BOD for the KMR facility will be [deleted] with the first interceptor to be delivered [deleted] along with the LoAD radar and computer. Developmental testing of the interceptor will be completed at KMR along with the interceptor-radar integration testing and finally system testing in [deleted]. Precise LoAD deployment schedules will be developed after a firm decision on M-X basing is made.

*Question.* Identify all projects at locations that are affected by previously announced base realignment, consolidation or closure actions.

Answer. There are none.

*Question.* Are there any plans or studies for any base realignment, consolidation or closure actions in fiscal years 1982 or 1983 that would impact upon the fiscal 1983 military construction program?

Answer. There are none.

*Question.* Provide information on the exchange rates used to calculate project costs in Europe, Japan and Korea.

Answer. The following rates of exchange were used in the fiscal year 1983 program: Germany, 2.20DM/$; Japan, 209 Yen/$; and Korea, 650 Won/$.

*Question.* Explain the requirement for section 105.

Answer. The request for deficency authorization for fiscal year 1982 relates to two projects. First the Fort Hood Hangar was authorized in fiscal year 1982 at $13.18 million but was not appropriated. The current request for appropriation is for $15.5 million. Secondly the authorization bill included an undistributed overseas authorization reduction of $14.472 million. Since the Ras Banas RDF project was authorized at $36 million but not appropriated, the reduction was effectively allocated to it. Now that the Army is requesting appropriation of $36 million in its fiscal year 1982 supplemental, deficiency authorization is required.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Trible, do you have any questions this morning?

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, we are pleased to have you with us this morning. I am sorry I was not here at the outset to greet you, but I will look forward to the balance of our time together.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

General, that is a good introduction. I think it sets the stage for your presentation at this time. It shows something that is very important to me, that you are integrating the total thrust of the Army activities with reference to new mission requirements both here in this country and overseas, that you are very aware of the quality of life of the man and woman in uniform. It seems to be very balanced.

So, let us go now through the book with your further presentation.

General **Delbridge**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Beginning on page 1, the Army is requesting authorization of 7 major and 14 minor energy conservation investment projects which total $19.19 million. The major construction projects totaling $13.2 million and the minor totaling $5.99 million, include installation of weatherstripping and attic insulation, automatic heating controls, energy control systems, and heat recovery systems at various installations. The first year's savings from these projects is estimated at $6.987 million.

Are there any questions on these projects, Mr. Chairman?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record.]

### ENERGY CONSERVATION

*Question.* To date, specify the number of projects and the amount that has been authorized, appropriated and obligated for energy conservation. Indicate the amount of savings in dollars and barrels of oil that has been realized.

**Answer.** The following data is applicable to the fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 1982 MCA Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP):

| | Number of projects | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Authorized | 298 | $341,559,000 |
| Appropriated | 294 | 335,803,000 |
| Obligated | 263 | 276,465,000 |

Completion of the fiscal 1976 through fiscal year 1982 ECIP is currently expected to provide an annual savings of $59,887,000 and a savings of 2,522,747 barrels of oil equivalent per year. Construction costs of $100.4 million for projects which have been completed to date have resulted in an accumulated savings of $61.3 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I have a question on that. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. **Scrivner**. General, on Page 4, you have a project, automatic boiler plant for Bad Kissingen. You indicate that it is designed to replace old coal boilers with six new coal-fired boilers. That is the project description. In response to a staff question, however, you say that the German Government has vetoed the use of coal boilers, and so this project is now being redesigned. It is now at 10 percent.

I am a little bit concerned about the cost estimate here, the confidence level in that. Do we really know exactly what we want to do with this project at this time?

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Scrivner, that project was at 100 percent at one time. So we are very confident in it. The German Government's veto on the use of coal really only modified the design somewhat, and so we can anticipate that we are in a much higher percent, and we have a great deal of confidence in that estimate.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How much more is it going to cost us to use gas-fired boilers versus coal-fired boilers? Do we know?

General DELBRIDGE. I cannot give you a specific on that, Mr. Scrivner, but I can provide that for the record, but we believe it certainly will be less.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Please provide that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

It is estimated that it will cost $1,600,000 to use gas fired boilers or $50,000 less than coal fired boilers.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Please continue, General.

General DELBRIDGE. The next section is water pollution, Mr. Chairman. As explained on pages 7 and 8, the Army is requesting authorization of two water pollution projects which total $4.35 million. This is the smallest total for pollution abatement projects that we have requested since fiscal 1969. Completion of these projects will correct the major deficiencies that exist on Army installations.

Do you have any questions on this project, Mr. Chairman?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## WATER POLLUTION

### PINE BLUFF ARSENAL, ARK. CONTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL RUNOFF

*Question.* If the binary munition facility project is not authorized, is PN 68 still required? If so, would its scope remain the same? If so, why?

Answer. Under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Resource Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 or the Superfund Act as it is commonly known, this project would be required with or without the binary munition facility. The project's purpose is to contain migration of arsenic, and DDT not contained by existing structures, from the Area 5 old munitions production area. If the binary munition facility is not authorized, the scope of the project would likely have to be expanded to provide for the retention of stormwater runoff from a portion of the Area 5 production area that is to be cleared and contained under the scope of the binary munition project.

### FORT KNOX, KY. SANITARY LANDFILL

*Question.* What is the extent of the existing ground water contamination problem? What current standards are being violated? Is PN 342 a partial or complete solution to the problem? Has this approach been tested or utilized elsewhere? If so, what have been the results?

Answer. Dye tests conducted at Ft. Knox have indicated ground water contamination from this landfill facility several miles away. This is due to the limestone topography which has sinkholes, caves and even underground streams. Ft. Knox has been in violation of the Kentucky Solid Waste Regulations, 401 KAR Z:010 since 11 June 1975. The present project calls for capping and sealing the portions of the landfill that are no longer active. Also drainage improvements will be made to divert stormwater run-off away from the inactive parts of this facility. The State of Kentucky has indicated that these improvements will be sufficient for them to permit the continued use of the remaining portion of this site as an active sanitary landfill for Ft. Knox. We cannot categorically state that no further remedial construction actions will be required although none are envisioned at this time. We will continue to monitor the ground water quality of the leachate migrating from this site and may, at some later date, have to construct leachate attenuation or treatment facilities if required by the State of Kentucky. However, it should be noted that Kentucky law would require the items proposed for construction in this project even if the facility were to be completely closed to landfilling operations at this time. The technology proposed for this project is not new. Landfills are frequently capped with impervious liners and drainage improvements made at time of closure. The results are encouraging in that leachate generation rates are significantly reduced due to the fact that surface waters no longer percolate through the landfill in large quantities.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I have no questions.

Mr. Trible, do you have any questions?

Mr. **Trible**. I have no questions.

General **Delbridge**. I will move over to FORSCOM. The U.S. Army Forces Command has command responsibility for the units, installations, and activities that are principally related to readiness and defense missions. It has command readiness responsibility for the bulk of the deployable troop units in the Army, and is responsible for organizing, training, equipping, and insuring the combat readiness of assigned troop units.

On Forces Command installations starting on page 9, the Army is requesting authorization of 50 major and 14 minor construction projects totaling $185 million. These include facilities at Forts Campbell, Carson, Hood, Polk, and Stewart at a cost of $36.9 million to support activation of the CEWI or combat electronic warfare intelligence units; three projects at a cost of $5.5 million to initiate the development of the Pinon Canyon Training Area, whose purchase was authorized in the fiscal 1982 MCA program; facilities programed to cost $31.3 million to support the continued development of the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.; hangars, aprons, and tactical equipment shops to support aviation units which were activated at Fort Lewis in fiscal year 1981; and satellite control facilities at Fort Meade, Md., and Camp Roberts, Calif., to permit control of the Defense satellite communications system's eastern and western Pacific satellite arrays.

Sir, do you have any questions on these or any other projects on Forces Command installations?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## FORCES COMMAND

### Ft Bragg, NC. Barracks with Dining Facility

Question: Explain reasons the design of this project will not be completed until March 1983.
Answer: This project is currently scheduled for completion of design in October 1982.

Question: Specify the date when a construction contract will be awarded.
Answer: A construction contract is currently scheduled for award in December 1982.

### 1st Corps Support Command

Question. Is there any question about the activation of 1st Corps Support Command units occuring?

Answer. No. The petroleum supply company previously programed for activation in FY 82 was deferred to FY 85 to meet deferred fiscal controls. While there are no chemical unit activations programed for FY 82-83, a chemical unit is programed to convert to a NBC Defense company in FY 83 which will increase troop strength by an additional 54 personnel.

QUESTION: Has the necessary analysis been completed for the solar package associated with this project? If so, what are the findings?
ANSWER: The revised concept design analysis for this project, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, has not been completed. It is tentatively scheduled for completion in the second week of May 1982. The original analysis for this project, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for this project to be cost effective.

### FT. BRAGG, N.C. (PN 396) TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP

QUESTION: Provide information on the economic analysis findings of the solar energy package.
ANSWER: Concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for this Tac Equip Shop to be cost effective. The revised concept design analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in April 1982.

### FT CAMPBELL, KY FLIGHT SIMULATOR BUILDING

Question: Explain reason for extensive design phase for this project.
Answer: The Flight Simulator Building was proposed for the FY 81 MILCON program, and concept design for the project was completed in December 1979. However, new developments in flight simulator training equipment resulted in the design being stopped in January 1980 and the project being deferred to a future year program. New criteria based on the new training equipment became available in November 1981. The new criteria resulted in reconfiguration of the building and extensive changes to the concept design previously accomplished. Design of the project is scheduled for completion in September 1982.

Question. What is the status of the AH-1 helicopter program.
Answer. The AH-1S continues to be fielded from both the Army's conversion program and new aircraft production. Deliveries are scheduled to end in February 1984 from the conversion programs and March 1985 from new production, resulting in approximately 1000 fielded COBRA/TOWS. New production and conversions were last funded in Fiscal Year 1982 and Fiscal Year 1981, respectively.

### Ft Carson, CO. - Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Provide status report on the MLRS program.
Answer: The Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) is currently in low rate production and should enter full production in second quarter of fiscal year 83. The production schedule supports the system deployment schedule, which identifies one MLRS battery for activation at Fort Carson, Colorado, in the second quarter of fiscal year 85. Two military construction projects have been planned, programed, and are currently in the fiscal year 83 budget submission to support MLRS at Fort Carson; they are for a company administration and supply building and a tactical equipment shop building.

Question: Provide schedule on construction and beneficial occupancy date of this project.
Answer: PN 326, Tactical Equipment Shop - MLRS is currently 80 percent designed with design completion scheduled for 15 Aug.82. Advertising is scheduled for 1 Sep 82, Bids Opening 15 Oct 82 and Award Nov 82. Beneficial Occupancy is scheduled for 1 Nov 83.

### Fort Carson, CO, Combined Range

Question. Which attack helicopter will be used at this range? Specify location of range. Will it be located in the Pinyon Canyon training site?
Answer. These combined multipurpose ranges can be used for TOW, DRAGON, and AH-1 (COBRA "G" and COBRA "S") qualification firings. Although the AH-64 is not programmed to go to Fort Carson, it too can fire on this range--minus HELLFIRE. These ranges will be located at Fort Carson, not at Pinyon Canyon, which will be a maneuver training area. No live fire ranges are planned for Pinyon Canyon--which will be limited to blanks and pyrotechnic devices in conjunction with force-on-force tactical engagement exercises.

### Fort Devens, MA Training Area

Question: Provide status report on SIGINT/EW Systems that are being fielded in the 1982-1987 timeframe.
Answer: Beginning in FY82, the Intelligence School at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, will begin receiving and provide operator and maintenance training on several new tactical SIGINT/EW systems. These systems are as follows:

- AN/TRQ-32, vehicular mounted radio intercept and locating system that is organic to MI units at all separate brigade/armored cavalry regiments (ACR), divisions and corps. To support training, Fort Devens is authorized three AN/TRQ-32 systems with the first two systems being delivered in 3rd QTR FY82.

- AN/TSQ-114 (TRAILBLAZER), semi-automated intercept and locating system configured into two 2 1/2 ton and three 5/4 ton vehicles. The TRAILBLAZER system is organic to all active component divisions with four systems currently in USAREUR and funding in the FY84-88 POM to complete the Army's total requirement. Fort Devens received one TRAILBLAZER system in FY81.

- AN/MSQ-103 (TEAMPACK), radar intercept and locating system that is organic to all separate brigades/ACR, divisions and corps. To support training base requirements, two limited production (LP) systems were provided to Fort Devens in FY81.

- AN/TLQ-17A, communications jamming system that is organic at separate brigade/ACR, and divisions. This 1/4 ton mounted tactical jammer is scheduled to begin fielding in late FY82. Fort Devens will be issued 10 systems to provide operator and maintenance training.

- AN/MLQ-34 (TACJAM), radio communications jamming system is organic at separate brigade/ACR, division and corps. TACJAM is mounted in the M548 track vehicle and is scheduled to begin fielding in . Fort Devens is authorized three systems and will receive the first system in late FY83 for training purposes.

- AN/VLQ-4 (PIRANHA) communications jamming system mounted on a 1/4 ton vehicle is organic to separate brigade/ACR, division and corps in both active and reserve MI units. PIRANHA will begin fielding in late FY82 with issue being made to Fort Devens and to field units.

Fort Devens, MA Training Area

- Hand Emplaced Expendable Jammers will be fielded in to all separate brigades/ACR, divisions and corps. To insure adequate training on tactical employments and operations, the Intelligence School at Fort Devens will be issued approximately 120 reusable expendable devices.

- Rear Area COMINT DF System consisting of a Tactical Single Station Location (TSSL) system and a Single Channel Collection System (SCCS) to provide corps and echelon above corps (EAC) with intercept and location information on threat high frequency (HF) communications emitters will be fielded in the FY86-88 time frame. Fort Devens will receive training models of the TSSL and SCCS to accomplish the requisite training. Current plans call for this training systems to have both mobile and fixed site configurations for operator and maintenance training.

The MCA project is also critical to a very recent Army initiative to procure and incorporate SIGINT/EW training devices/simulators into the Fort Devens institutional curriculum. The Army's goal is to develop a comprehensive training program based upon computer-driven training devices that will simulate from an operator's standpoint the SIGINT/

EW equipment recently being fielded. These simulators will provide increases in training seats that were previously constrained by the tactical equipment's small physical space. It is also the Army's intent to reduce the requirement for numerous copies of the above mentioned tactical equipments for training; thereby, fielding additional systems needed in the Active Force.

Question: Provide status report on QUICKLOOK II System.
Answer: AN/ALQ-133 QUICKLOOK, airborne radar intercept and locating system is organic to the Aerial Exploitation Battalion at corps. Although QUICKLOOK has been fielded, facilities are needed to provide maintenace training on the electronics mounted on the MOHAWK OV-1D aircraft. The OV-1D hulk with QUICKLOOK simulator will be delivered to Fort Devens in FY84 and will allow for the first time, actual hands-on maintenance training that also addresses critical aspects of cabling and positioning interface problems associated with pod and cockpit-mounted electronics.

Question: How is this project impacted by any questions involving consolidation of activities at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and Fort Huachuca, Arizona?
Answer: Current discussions of initial plans to consolidate cryptologic training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, only address the transfer of Electronic Warfare Cryptology Officer, Specialty Code 37, training responsibilities. Training functions and responsibilities directely relating to enlisted operator and maintenance personnel still reside at the Fort Devens School. The requested MCA funding is to provide for facilities and expanded deployment sites to accommodate tactical SIGINT/EW operator and maintenance training.

Question: If deployment sites are limited to 10 acres. Explain the development of 20 acres. Is land acquisition required?
Answer: The requirement for additional land to accomplish tactical SIGINT/EW operator and maintenance training is primarily driven by the scheduled and projected issue of tactical equipments to Fort Devens. Inherent with these systems needed to support the training base is the requirement to maintain sufficient physical separation between systems so as to insure that the electromagnetic negative ionized radiation generated by the tactical jamming equipment does not present physical dangers to personnel involved in training; or interfer with the conduct of other ongoing training classes within the confines of this tactical training area.
There is no requirement for additional land acquisition to support this MCA project. The geographic area proposed is within the boundries of Fort Devens and is designated as a training area on the Installation Master Plan.

## FT. HOOD, TX. BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND CLASSROOM

QUESTION: Provide summary of economic analysis and solar energy package.
ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water and heating system application for this project to be cost effective. Tentatively, the revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

## FORT HOOD, TX TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP

Question: Provide information on schedule for procurement, delivery and availability of equipment for the battalion.

Answer: Levels of fill for tracked vehicles, wheeled vehicles, trailers generators for the 312th Military Intelligence Battalion (CEWI) is projected to be as follows on the data indicated:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheel Vehicles | 31 by June 1982<br>2 more by March 1984 |
| Track Vehicles | 13 by June 1982<br>3 more in FY 84<br>5 more in FY 86 |
| Trailers | 20 by June 1982<br>16 more by March 1983<br>1 more by September 1987 |
| Generators | 79 during the period June to September 1982 |

Unit was activated on 1 October 1981 as the 312 Military Intelligence Battalion (CEWI), assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, Ft Hood, Texas.

## Ft. Irwin, CA. Company Administration and Supply

Question: Provide information on cost differential in providing for the handicapped.
Answer: DD Form 1391 is incorrect. Provisions for the Handicapped are not required in Company Administration and Supply Buildings since the facility will be occupied by able-bodied soldiers.

Question: What is the estimated number of handicapped that will be involved with the facility.

Answer: Provisions will not be made for the handicapped. Statement in block 10 DD Form 1391 should read: "Provisions will not be made for the handicapped." Army regrets the error.

Question: What is the requirement to provide for the handicapped. Specify what is involved in providing for them.

Answer: There is no requirement to provide for the handicapped. DD Form 1391 is in error.

### FORT IRWIN, CA - ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Question: What precludes the use of in-house troops to accomplish this work?

Answer: There are no in-house engineer troops at Fort Irwin capable of performing this project. (Resident engineer troops are a utilities detachment). It would not be cost-effective to relocate an engineer task force to Fort Irwin for this project.

Question: What is the linear foot cost of this project?

Answer: The linear foot cost of this project is as follows:

| | | (Cost $000) |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 8.5 miles of new roadway @ $100.53/LF x 5280 LFmi = | 4,512 |
| b. | 14.0 miles of widened roadway @ $50.39/LF x 5280 LF/mi = | 3,725 |
| c. | Additional scope of work: | |
| | (1) Gatehouse | 11 |
| | (2) Electrical Service | 29 |
| | (3) Water, Gas, Sewer | 95 |
| | (4) Fence | 4 |
| | (5) Storm Drainage | 2,497 |
| | (6) Communications | 851 |
| | Subtotal | 11,724 |
| | Contingencies (5%) | 586 |
| | S&A (5%) | 615 |
| | | $12,925 |
| | Total Rounded Request | $13,000 |

### FT. IRWIN, CA. DINING FACILITY

QUESTION: Provide information on the economic analysis of the solar energy package.

ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for this dining facility to be cost effective. Tentatively, the revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

Question: Is this project for permanent station troops or rotational troops? If rotational, how many weeks of the year will the facility be utilized?

Answer: This dining facility is to be used for permanent station troops only. These troops are currently using three inadequate World War II facilities until the permanent facility is completed. The temporary dining facilities will not be used by permanent party after the new facility is completed.

### FT. IRWIN, CA. MODERNIZE MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

QUESTION: Was an economic analysis conducted for this project? If so, briefly summarize findings of cost advantages of modernization versus new construction.

ANSWER: An economic analysis has been conducted on this project. The only acceptable alternative would have required new construction which far exceeds the cost of modernization.

Question: With modernization, what are the life expectancies and life cycle costs of rehabilitated structures? How do these compare with new construction?

Answer: The construction for the National Training Center at Fort Irwin involves work on temporary facilities constructed during World War II. At that time the life expectancy of the buildings was fifteen years. With the new renovation, the life expectancy, according to an economic analysis conducted at Fort Irwin, is estimated at ten years for each structure. For each of the buildings the life expectancy was established and a cost per square foot determined to reflect the alternatives of new construction and renovation. In all but one situation, the renovation of the facilities was cost effective according to this figure. For the one exception even though the cost per square foot was lower for new construction, the initial cost of a totally new structure exceeded total renovation cost by over $130,000 dollars, thus making renovation the only logical alternative.

### Ft. Irwin, CA. Outdoor Playing Courts and Fields

Question: This project is at 0% design. What is the cost estimate based upon?

Answer: The program cost estimate for this project was prepared based on a Project Development Brochure (PDB) and a site development layout. To validate this estimate, empirical costs were used with appropriate adjustment factors for location, size, and cost growth. These empirical costs are based on recently designed and constructed facilities and provide fairly reliable cost data. The project is now at 35% design and the program costs agree with the design cost estimate.

### ET. IRWIN, CA. PHYSICAL FITNESS CENTER

QUESTION: Provide information on economic analysis for solar energy component.

ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated a domestic hot water system application for this project to be cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

### FT Lewis, WA. Helicopter Hanger

Question: Are the 38 helicopters currently stationed at Ft Lewis? If not, when will they arrive?

Answer: Yes, these units have 38 helicopters currently stationed at Fort Lewis.

## Ft. Lewis, WA. Helicopter Hangar

Question: Explain $100,000 cost difference of this project with PN 459 which is larger in size. Why is there a difference in the per foot cost?
Answer: Revised DD Forms 1391 for both these projects were reviewed and released on 28 January 1982 for the same scope and unit cost for the primary facility. Scope and cost per square foot for PN 460 was inadvertantly left unchanged on the DD Form 1391 prepared for the Congressional submittal and should be 40,860 SF at $80.50/SF for a total project cost of $7,446,000.

**Question:** Are the 38 helicopters currently stationed at Ft. Lewis? If not, when will they arrive?
**Answer:** Yes, these units have 38 helicopters currently stationed at Fort Lewis.

## FT. Lewis, WA. Aircraft Parking Apron

**Question:** Are the 64 helicopters currently stationed at Ft Lewis? If not, when will they arrive?
**Answer:** The units that will use this apron currently have 62 helicopters stationed at Fort Lewis.

## Ft. Meade, Md Satellite Control Facility

Question. The Air Force is proposing contruction of a consolidated space operations center at Colorado Springs for satellite and shuttle operations. Will the project at Ft. Meade duplicate in any manner the project at Colorado Springs? Has the Ft. Meade project been reviewed and approved by the Department of Defense from this standpoint?

Answer. The Fort Meade Defense Satellite Communications Stystem (DSCS) Operations Center does not duplicate the proposed Air Force consolidated space operations center at Colorado Springs. The Department of Defense has directed the DSCS have independent control facilities to insure complete monitoring of the ever increasing number of satellites necessary to satisfy the requirements for Presidential and Department of Defense communications. The Fort Meade project forms a part of this independent control network.

Question: Why is the square foot cost so high?
Answer: The unit cost for Satellite Control building can be broken down as follows:

| | $/SF |
|---|---|
| General Construction | 174.42 |
| Mechanical (Plumbing and HVAC) | 59.26 |
| Electrical | 18.30 |
| Fire protection | 4.04 |
| Generator | 1.92 |
| Total | 257.94 |

The high cost is due to special requirements for the building such as 4 hour fire rating wall and partition, acoustical treatment to walls and ceiling, R. F. shielding for 10416 SF surface area, and requirements for raised flooring.

## FT. ORD, CA. TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC

QUESTION: Provide information on economic analysis of solar energy component.
ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated a domestic hot water and heating system application for this project to be cost effective. Final design of solar system has been halted pending the results of a revised concept design analysis based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688. The revised analysis is scheduled to be completed in the first week of May 1982.

Question: Explain reason for 5-year design phase for this project.
Answer: This project was originally programmed for inclusion in the fiscal year 1979 MCA program. Changes in the base mission and force structure necessitated repeated deferrals and when finally included in the fiscal year 1981 MCA program funding was deferred by Congress. With the current mission and the decision not to reduce the 7th Infantry Division this project is now needed in the fiscal year 1983 program.

Question: Have the Departments of the Army and Defense made a final decision on the status of the 7th Army Division at Ft. Ord? Is it certain that there will be no downward adjustment in the troop strength levels at Ft. Ord? The 1390 indicates that there will be a reduction of approximately 6,000 by the end of fiscal 1987, which is below the 14,000 military personnel requirement cited for the project.

Answer: Because of revised fiscal guidance during the FY 83 Budget process, that reduced resources available to the Army, the 7th Infantry Division was to be reduced to a Division Headquarters and one brigade. This reduction is reflected on the 1390 for the fiscal 1987 end strength. A subsequent OSD Budget Decision restored the associated resources to the Army's budget request, precluding the need to reduce the 7th Division's force structure. Thus the reduction reflected on the 1390 is in error and the requirement cited in the 1391 is correct.

QUESTION: What are the ages of buildings presently used?
ANSWER: The buildings presently in use are of World War II vintage and were constructed during the early 1940's.

## Ft Ord, CA Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Are all the vehicles listed in the 1391 currently stationed at Ft Ord? If not, when will the arrive?

Answer: With the activation of the 519th Supply and Service Company in 1980, all three units in this project had their full authorization of vehicles.

## FT. ORD, CA. BARRACKS

Question: Was an economic analysis conducted comparing modernization to new construction? If so, briefly summarize the results.

Answer: An economic analysis of this project, as noted in our previous response, was requested to satisfy this inquiry. This justification has been completed, addressing the question. The analysis approached three alternatives to the objective of providing adequate accommodations for personnel assigned to Fort Ord as a part of the Force Modernization Program. These alternatives were (1) the construction of permanent facilities (2) the construction of semi permanent facilities and (3) the moderization of facilities constructed during World War II. For each of these alternatives a Uniform Annual Cost was computed. This figure represents the cost of the initial construction, certain individual Research and Development costs, and the operations and maintenance costs. All of these costs are spread out over the life of the project. The Uniform Annual Costs (UAC) for each alternative are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Construction of Permanent Facilities | $326,000 |
| (2) | Semi Permanent Facilities | $447,000 |
| (3) | Restoration and modernization of facilities constructed during World War II | $418,000 |

Based on these figures the choice of constructing permanent facilities represents the most cost effective alternative to satisfying the objective.

Question: How does the scheduled reduction of troop strength impact upon the requirements for 7,362 spaces?

Answer: There was an Army scheduled reduction of troop strength at Ft. Ord. This action would have reduced two brigades to cadre strengths. However, the scheduled reductions will not take place.

QUESTION: Briefly summarize the economic analysis of the solar energy component.

ANSWER: Pre-concept design solar energy study, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for this barracks was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in April 1982.

## Ft Ord, CA Hardstand Expansion

Question: Provide schedule on delivery of 712 vehicles associated with force modernization.

Answer: The three units are presently authorized 581 vehicles. The balance of 131 vehicles authorized for the three units associated with force modernization is scheduled to be at Ft Ord by April 1983.

Question: What will happen to the existing vehicles?

Answer: Thirty-six 105mm Howitzers presently at the units will be replaced by thirty-six 155mm Howitzers. The 105mm Howitzers will be turned back to the supply system. The 155mm requires a 5-ton prime mover (2 1/2-ton for 105mm). However, the same maintenance facilities will serve the 5-ton prime mover vehicles.

Question: What is the net difference between the number of existing vehicles and the 712 to be assigned?

Answer: The net difference is a total of 131 vehicles which will be stationed at Ft Ord by April 1983.

Question: What is the number of vehicles the 81,601 square yards' requirement is based upon?

Answer: The 81,601 square yards of hardstand is based upon the total of 712 vehicles.

### Ft Polk, LA Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: What vehicles are involved with this project? Are they currently stationed at Fort Polk?

Answer: The 5th Aviation Battalion is currently stationed at Ft Polk and is authorized a total of 274 automotive vehicles.

### Ft Polk, LA Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Is the equipment currently stationed at Ft Polk? If not, when will it arrive?

Answer: No, the equipment for the 10th Nuclear Biological Chemical Defense Company is scheduled to arrive when the unit is activated in FY 83.

Question: Why is the square foot cost of this project higher than the square foot cost of PN 199?

Answer: The cost per square foot of this facility is higher than the cost of PN 199 because it is a smaller and more sophisticated building. The variance in cost of $10.89/SF is made up of $6.05 from size adjustment (empirical data) and $4.84 for increased cost due to additional maintenance requirements for calibration, testing and realignment of the Nuclear Biological Chemical equipment included as parts of the mobile equipment.

### Ft. Polk, LA. Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Why is the square foot cost of this project higher than the square foot costs of PN 199 and PN 200?

Answer: The cost per square foot of this project is higher than PN 199 and PN 200 because this facility will provide maintenance capabilities for not only wheeled and tracked vehicles but also for 102 pieces of equipment for combat electronic warfare. This additional equipment establishes the need for more sophisticated requirements for calibration, realignment and testing which increases the cost of the facility.

Question: Is the equipment currently stationed at Ft Polk? If not, when will it arrive?

Answer: The equipment for the 105th Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) is scheduled to arrive when the unit is activated in FY 82.

### FORT STEWART, GA - ROAD NET AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT

Question: What precludes the use of troop labor to perform roadwork as a training mission?

Answer: A Divisional Engineer Battalion and a Combat Heavy Battalion are stationed at Fort Stewart. Neither they or the Facilities Engineer have road paving equipment. To do the roadwork on this project with troops as suggested, equipment would have to be rented and troops trained in its use. Placing high-grade asphalt is not a normal training task for these battalions and their "learning curve" would interfere with the civilian contracted portions of this project. The only active engineer unit with organic paving equipment and skilled personnel is at Fort Knox, KY. They are best employed where asphalt paving is the principal purpose of the construction. On this project, paving is a shared product with improved drainage and other contractor tasks. The interface of troop paving with contractor tasks would be extremely hard to manage. Such shared responsibilities increase the potential for added contractor costs and the difficulties of holding civilian contractors to warranty clauses.

### Fort Stewart, GA Range Upgrade

**Question: What are the Army's current plans for continuing to use the M60A3 tank?**

**Answer: The M60A3 tank program is designed to extend the useful life of the M60 series tank by improving its effectiveness and RAM-D (reliability, availability, durability) in order to keep it qualitatively abreast of the demands of the modern battlefield. With its improved day and night/stationary and moving fighting capability over the M60A1, the M60A3 tank functionally complements the M1 as it is fielded. The M60A3 tank will remain in the Army inventory in substantial numbers until well into the 1990's and will be the Army's principal main battle tank (MBT) through most of the 1980's. As the M1 is deployed to active and reserve component units, the M60A3 tank will be displaced to fill critical war reserve requirements.**

**Question: When will the M1 Tank be assigned to Fort Stewart?**

**Answer: Under current plans, the first M1 tanks will be issued to the [illegible].**

**Question. Are the ranges designed to accommodate training requirements for the M1 tank?**

**Answer. Yes.**

### Ft. Stewart, GA. Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Explain different square foot costs for both tactical equipment shops.

Answer: The cost per square foot of the 21000SF CEWI shop is based on empirical cost data ($72.16 SF) for a normal tactical equipment shop which provides maintenance capabilities for mobile equipment. An increased functional capability to maintain, calibrate, realign and test the "black box" combat electronic warfare equipment increases this cost to $77.59/SF. The 2244SF NBC shop is a smaller and more sophisticated building and is also based on empirical data for Ft. Stewart. The unit price has been increased for size relationship, higher density of technical area, and different "black box" equipment capabilities for a total cost of $98.04/SF.

Question: Explain higher square foot costs for both tactical equipment shops at Ft. Stewart with the tactical equipment shop projects at Ft. Ord and Ft. Polk, both of which have higher area cost indexes.

Answer: The two tactical equipment shops at Ft. Stewart are unique shops in that in addition to normal maintenance of vehicles, these facilities will provide for additional functional capabilities to perform maintenance on 102 CEWI and 21 NBC pieces of sophisticated combat electronic equipment which requires calibration, testing, and realignment. PN 303, p. 71, at Ft. Ord is a normal Supply and Transportation Battalion tactical equipment shop where only wheeled vehicles are maintained. PN 199, p. 77, at Ft. Polk is a normal Aviation Battalion tactical equipment shop where very different wheeled vehicles are maintained but the facility has similar functional requirements to PN 303, Ft. Ord and are therefore cost comparable to each other.

The three NBC shops, (PN 245, p. 94, Ft. Stewart; PN 287, p. 333, Ft. Ord; and PN 200, p. 79, Ft. Polk) now have all been "standardized" to 2244SF with a unit price of $96.12/SF for a location adjustment factor of WASH DC = 1.00. Ft. Stewart unit price is $98.04 for a total building cost of $220,000. Ft. Polk unit price and building area are in error, but should be $100.92/SF and 2244SF, respectfully for a total building cost of $226,000 (an error of - $6,000). The Ft. Ord unit price is $106,69/SF for a total building cost of $239,000 which is included in the total request of $990,000 (see p. 333).

Question: Is the equipment currently stationed at Ft Stewart? If not, when will it arrive?

Answer: The 125th Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence Battalion and the 91st Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Defense Company had their full authorization of equipment when they were activated in FY 81.

### Ft. Wainwright, Ak, Control Tower

Question. Is the Bureau of Land Management providing any financial support to this project? What is percentage of the total number of air operations controlled by Ft. Wainwright?

Answer. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is not providing any financial support to this project. Average yearly traffic attributed to BLM operations is approximately 13.5%. During the forest fire season (April through September) approximately 25% of all aircraft traffic is that of BLM. The remainder of the yearly traffic belonging to BLM is about 2%.

### Fort Wainwright, AK, Range and Training Facility Improvement

Question. With a scheduled personnel reduction of 700, which is below the 5000 cited in the 1391, are the ranges scoped to accommodate 5000 personnel and increased weapon letnality or increased weapon lethality only?

Answer. The scope of the ranges at Fort Wainwright is not tied to the size of the troop population at Fort Wainwright, but rather to meet the training needs of a relatively small combat force which has no place else to train. The ranges at Fort Wainwright are of World War II vintage, are in a poor state of repair, and must be modernized to match the increased range and lethality of modern weapons. The number of firing points is specified for each range below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Outdoor Range | 30 Firing Points |
| Hand Grenade Complex | 4 Firing Points |
| Light Anti-Armor | 4 Firing Points |
| Grenade/Anti-Armor | 4 Firing Points |
| Artillery | 4 Firing Points |
| Aerial Gunnery | Open |

## YAKIMA FIRING RANGE, WA. GYMNASIUM

QUESTION: Provide summary of economic analysis of solar component.

ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for this Gymnasium project was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

QUESTION. Explain project scope. Is it based upon current manning levels or is it scoped on the basis of the reduced manning level of 220 at the end of FY 1987?

ANSWER. The DD Form 1391 for Yakima includes only the permanent party stationed at the firing center in the long-range strength projection. The gymnasium is being constructed to support both the permanent party and the soldiers training at the facility. No decrease is expected in this training load and thus the scope is based on permanent party strength, plus an average training load of approximately 300.

QUESTION. Provide information on utilization rate of the firing center.

ANSWER. The utilization for the firing center is as follows:

| Unit or Operation | No. of Personnel |
|---|---|
| Permanent Party | 75 |
| Attached to Permanent Party | 159 |
| Training Load (Average) | 300 |
| Total Average Utilization Daily Basis | 534 |

## YAKIMA FIRING RANGE, WA - FIRING RANGE ROADS

Question: What precludes the use of troop labor for the roadwork as a training mission?

Answer: Principal construction effort on this project is 20 miles of compacted crushed rock road surface. A Divisional Engineer Battalion and a Combat Heavy Battalion are stationed at Fort Lewis. Neither they or the Facilities Engineer have sufficient compaction equipment to accomplish a road project of this magnitude. To do the roadwork with troops as suggested, equipment would have to be rented and troops trained in its use. Their work (estimated 6-8 months) would be at the expense of other mandatory combat training tasks. In addition, the Facilities Engineer would have to contract for tank trail maintenance during this period as that is a primary annual training project for engineer units at Yakima.

Question: Is the COBRA S helicopter currently stationed at Yakima? If not when will it arrive

Answer: The 9th ID, Fort Lewis, AH-1S helicopters are not physically stationed at Yakima Firing Range; however, they use Yakima to conduct all of their firing. There are currently 50 AH-1S assigned to the 9th ID.

Mr. **Brinkley**. On Fort Devens, I notice you do not have an item that was under discussion in the last MilCon bill as an add-on proposed by Congress. It was a child care center or a nursery care center. Was that not considered at this time? Or is it way down your list? Can you give us some information on that?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir, the story on the child care center, Mr. Chairman, is this. You may recall that in 1981 on child care centers we were told by the Congress at that time that they were not an appropriate submission. We consequently stopped all design on child care centers. We resubmitted two child care centers in the fiscal 1982 program. They were favorably looked on in the 1982 program at that time, a change in view.

We immediately started redesign of child care centers, but we simply did not have these child care centers up to the 35-percent design to submit in the 1983 program, Mr. Chairman. We will have them for the 1984 program.

That particular facility at Fort Devens is in the 1984 program. It is presently in 25 percent design, scheduled 35 percent at the end of this month.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have several questions in this chapter.

On pages 14, 15, and 16, you have some three projects requested at Fort Bragg. If I understand your justification, they are associated with the fact that you are going to be activating a 1st Corps Support Command at that location which will include chemical and petroleum supply companies, and in response to a staff question, we find that the petroleum supply company previously programmed for activation in fiscal year 1982 now has been deferred to fiscal year 1985, and that the chemical unit program to convert to a nuclear biological and chemical defense company in fiscal year 1983 will increase your troop strength by only an additional 54 personnel, and yet I see the barracks project on page 14 says that you will construct a barracks to accommodate 556 personnel.

I am just wondering if you could reconcile that for us. Do you need the 556 barracks spaces now, or could you use them later?

General **Delbridge**. We need them now, Mr. Tsompanas. We have a current shortage at Fort Bragg which exceeds even the amount for which we are requesting authorization.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Would the Fort Bragg barracks be like the one that you had pictured in your presentation?

General **Delbridge**. That is a trainee barracks, Mr. Tsompanas. It would not be like that. That is a special design for training soldiers. The barracks which we would build at Fort Bragg is similar, but doesn't have some of the training facilities at the first level. It is strictly a barracks for living, rather than training in it as well.

You may recall the barracks at Fort Benning. On the ground floor you can go into open but yet covered training facilities right adjacent to the barracks or immediately under the barracks, if you will. The barracks at Fort Bragg will be similar to those that are constructed at Fort Lewis, Wash.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Those barracks would not be open bay at Fort Bragg. The ones that you showed for training there, I believe, were open bay barracks. At Fort Benning, they are open bay.

General **Delbridge**. That is correct for the trainees. These at Fort Bragg would not be open bay. They would be the standard Army barracks design that has three or four soldiers per room and then can be modified down to one, depending upon the rank of the individual.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Good.

Mr. Tsompanas, do you have further questions?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I have one further question.

On page 25, you have requested a tactical equipment shop for Fort Carson. In response to a staff question, you mentioned that the MLRS unit activation at Fort Carson currently is scheduled for the second quarter of fiscal year 1985, and that the procurement money for the equipment is programed for fiscal year 1984.

Is there any reason why this project couldn't be deferred 1 year, without damaging your program?

General **Delbridge**. We feel that that would squeeze it awfully closely, Mr. Tsompanas. We would like to have the facilities available in the approximate timeframe that the unit is activated or that the unit has use for those facilities. As you probably are aware, Carson also has a severe shortage of maintenance facilities at the present time.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I am aware of that, but this particular equipment shop is going to be designed specifically for an MLRS, right?

General **Delbridge**. That is correct, sir. It is being designed for the MLRS, but since that is principally a vehicle equipment shop, it can be used by other units. There is no great specific design change to that other than the fact, as I recall, the size of doors to be able to put those MLRS units inside the facility.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. When would you have this project completed? What is the scheduled completion date or occupancy date?

General **Delbridge**. Around November or December of 1983, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. So, you will have your building completed in December of 1983, but the equipment won't be on hand until the second quarter of fiscal year 1985?

General **Delbridge**. We would use it for other units in the interim. That is correct.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. You can?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir, we would use it for other units in the interim.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Before we leave Fort Devens, the child care center is 25 percent design level complete. What would be the cost for that?

General **Delbridge**. Our current estimate, sir, is $2.7 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. $2.7 million?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. With reference to Fort Ord in California and the medical facility out there, in the fiscal year 1981 MilCon bill, we provided approximately $4.006 million. I think it was up to about $4.186 million needed funds, but we could extend that authority and provide the differential through a cost on the variation. Is that right, Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes, sir, it is. It is correct.

Mr. BRINKLEY. So, we can proceed in that manner.

Mr. Scrivner, do you have questions?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have no further questions at this point, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Trible.

Mr. TRIBLE. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Why don't you proceed, General Delbridge, to the next category?

General DELBRIDGE. Our next category is U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, sir. The Army's Training and Doctrine Command is responsible for the Army school system and the principal combat development activities of the Army. It is responsible for individual training for members of the active Army and for Army Reserve component personnel assigned to TRADOC schools and activities.

On TRADOC installations starting on page 103 the Army is requesting authorization of 19 major and 2 minor construction projects totaling $146.9 million. These include alteration and upgrading of one existing range and construction of two new ranges at Fort Benning, Ga., at a cost of $15.5 million for use in training with the Infantry Fighting Vehicle; an addition to Bell Hall and construction of unaccompanied officer housing at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at a cost of $27.2 million to support full activation of the Combined Arms and Services Staff School; upgrade electrical, mechanical, and architectural systems at the Munson Army Hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at a cost of $13.6 million to meet current life safety and accreditation standards; and construction of a facility at Fort McClellan, Ala., at a cost of $7.5 million for training personnel in detection, identification, and decontamination of toxic chemical warfare agents.

Sir, are there any questions on these, or any other, projects on our TRADOC installations?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND

## FT BENNING, GA

The subcommittee understands that a post office has been designed for the Sand Hill training complex.

Question: Is that correct?

Answer: Yes, a post office has been designed for the Sand Hill training complex.

Question: If so, what is the current design level?

Answer: The current design level of the post office is 75%.

Question: What is the current cost?

Answer: The current cost of the post office is $260,000.

Question: If the project is deferred until fiscal 1984, what will the project cost?

Answer: The fiscal 1984 cost of the post office is $279,000.

Question: If the project is authorized in fiscal 1983, will it be put under contract in fiscal 1983?

Answer: If authorized and appropriated the post office will be put under contract in fiscal 1983.

Question: The subcommittee understands that a reception station barracks is scheduled for Ft Benning, is that correct?

Answer: A reception station barracks is scheduled for Ft Benning in fiscal 1985.

Question: The Army has initiated design of the project, is that correct? Is it also correct that the Army has a reception station barracks at Ft Jackson and therefore has a design base for this type of project?

Answer: The Army has initiated in house efforts for the design of the reception station barracks. Award of AE design contract will take place after completion of Section 612 Congressional notification requirements. The Army has reception station barracks at Fort Jackson.

Question: If the project is authorized in fiscal 1983, it is awardable in fiscal 1983?

Answer: Yes, the reception station barracks can be awarded in August 1983.

Question: If the project is awarded in fiscal 1983, what is the estimated cost? How does this cost compare to the initially scheduled authorization of the project in fiscal 1987?

Answer: The fiscal 1983 estimated cost is $9,700,000. The fiscal 1987 cost is $12,772,000.

Question: Is it correct that this project is a component of the reception station project currently under construction?

Answer: Yes, the reception station barracks is a component of the reception station project currently under construction.

Question: When will the reception station project be completed and ready for use?

Answer: The reception station currently under construction will be completed and ready for use on 24 March 1983.

Question: If the reception station barracks project is not authorized until fiscal 1987, when would it be ready for use?

Answer: If the reception station barracks is authorized in fiscal 1987, it will be ready for use in September 1988.

Question: What is the impact on processing and transitional operations if the reception station is ready for use and the reception station barracks are not available?

Answer: Substandard WWII mobilization barracks will continue to be utilized and incoming trainees will have to be transported to various troop housing areas. Processing will take more time and be more costly in terms of administrative and logistical support.

### FORT BLISS, TX TRAINING FACILITY

Question. Provide status report on DIVAD System
(a) Availability schedule
(b) Procurement schedule
(c) Deployment schedule

Answer. The DIVAD Gun program is scheduled for a production decision in March 1982. This decision will allow production to begin this year and first delivery in September 1983. The availability schedule and procurement schedule are one in the same and are shown below.

The following is the DIVAD Gun production schedule:

| | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983 (Qty) | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 1984 (Qty) | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1985 (Qty) | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| 1986 (Qty) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1987 (Qty) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1988 (Qty) | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | | | |

[DELETED]

### Ft Bliss, TX (PN 377) Tactical Equipment Shop

Question. Provide status report on Patriot system, include availability, procurement, and deployment schedules.

Answer. The Patriot missile system was approved for limited production in August 1980. Production of 5 fire units and 117 missiles in FY80 and 5 fire units and 130 missiles in FY81 is progressing with delivery of the first fire unit scheduled for Spring 1982. Funds have been approved for a limited increase in the Patriot production rate from 5 fire units and 130 missiles in FY81 ($462.2) to 9 fire units and 176 missiles in FY82 ($755.1). The FY83 request ($881.0) will procure 12 fire units and 376 missiles. Missile production is on schedule. The delivery of the first ground support hardware, radar,engagement control station, etc., was slipped 3 months, January 1982 to April 1982, due to testing delays in and proving out of factory test stations and the fact that this is the first production run on a major system. The 3 month slip does not adversely impact European deployments or infrastructure planning.

Patriot has very successfully completed three of four units of testing that were specified by OSD to verify corrections of deficiencies noted during Development and Operational Testing in FY80. Tests included 7 missile firings in severe ECM environments, a missile environmental evaluation, a large scale search track, a software endurance test, and a 1000 hour Reliability, Availability, Maintainability demonstration. The completion of Unit 3 was a major milestone in that testing using upgraded engineering development hardware was finished. Component and system design confirmation tests using production equipment are scheduled for FY82 and follow-on evaluation tests (Unit 4) are scheduled for FY83 prior to the system being deployed to Europe in The overall conclusions from the FY81 confirmation test program (Units 1-3) are that the Patriot system has matured significantly over the past year and has demonstrated performance even better than expected and required by the established OSD thresholds. The remaining problems, primarily in the area of maintainability, are well on their way to being solved.

The procurement schedule for Patriot is as follows:

| | FY80 | FY81 | FY82 | FY83 | FY84 | FY85 | FY86 | FY87 | To Compl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Units | 5 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Missiles | 117 | 130 | 176 | 376 | 664 | 882 | 900 | 920 | 2052 |

The deployment schedule for Patriot is as follows:

| | FY82 | FY83 | FY84 | FY85 | FY86 | FY87 | FY88 | FY89 | FY90 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USAREUR | | | | | CLASSIFIED | | | | | |
| CONUS | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 43 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |

includes tactical units, floats, training and QA sets.

Ft Bliss, TX Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Specify the date for activation and stationing of the PATRIOT battalion at Ft Bliss that is associated with this project.

Answer: The activation and stationing of the 1st PATRIOT battalion (1/43ADABn) at Ft Bliss occurs 1 May 1982.

Aviation Training Facility Ft Eustis, VA

Question. Provide status report on AH-64 helicopter.

a. Availability schedule
b. Procurement schedule
c. Deployment schedule

Answer. The AH-64 APACHE program is entering production in Fiscal Year 1982. The procurement and delivery schedules are:

| Fiscal Year | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Procurement quantity | 11 | 48 | 96 | 125 | 140 | 26 | - | - | 446 |
| Delivery quantity | - | - | 11 | 65 | 98 | 129 | 141 | 2 | 446 |

The first attack company to receive the AH-64 will be operational in 1985.

QUESTION: Provide summary information on economic analysis for solar component.

ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system was cost effective. Final design of solar system has been halted pending the results of a revised concept design analysis, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688. The revised analysis is tentatively scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

Ft. McClellan, AL. Decontamination Training Facility

Question: Explain the $4,000 cost for a flagpole.

Answer: The flagpole costs are validated by price analysis using the following published data:

| (1) | Mean's bldg construction cost data 1981 | Cost ($) |
|---|---|---|
| | 50' high aluminum, tapered flagpole not including foundation - | $2,275 |
| | foundation for 40'-50' high pole | 685 |
| | | $2,960 |
| | Cost growth from Jan 81 to Jun 84 $\frac{1430}{1133} = 1.26$ - | $3,730 |
| | Rounded Off - | $4,000 |
| (2) | The 1980 Berger bldg cost file Southern Edition | |
| | 50' high - | |
| | 50' high aluminum, tapered flagpole w/base - | $3,164 |
| | Cost growth from July 80 to Jun 84 $\frac{1430}{1062} = 1.36$ | $4,260 |
| | Rounded Off - | $4,000 |

## FT. Leavenworth, KS. Gymnasium

QUESTION: Provide brief information on economic analysis for solar component.
ANSWER: The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water and space heating system application for this project was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the second week of May 1982.

Question: Explain requirement for special pier foundation.
Answer: The pier footings are necessary to be drilled through approx. 40 feet of loess material (a yellowish brown loamy deposit) to a rock base. All existing large buildings have pier footings.

## Ft. Leavenworth, KS Hospital Upgrade

QUESTION: Provide information on availability of health care personnel required for hospital. Are the required number of medical and health care personnel currently stationed at the hospital?
ANSWER: Yes, Ft. Leavenworth is authorized a total of 446 personnel; 449 personnel were assigned to the hospital at Ft. Leavenworth, at the end of the first quarter, FY 82. The required number of personnel is currently stationed at the hospital.

QUESTION: Provide summary information on patient load breakdown in terms of active duty, their dependents, retirees and their dependents for outpatient and inpatient care.
ANSWER: The patient load breakdown: FY 81

| | Avg Daily Patient Load | Avg Daily Clinic Visit |
|---|---|---|
| Active Duty | 10 | 100 |
| Family Members of AD | 11 | 147 |
| Retiree | 4 | 38 |
| Family Member of R/S | 8 | 55 |
| Other | 1 | 176* |
| TOTAL | 34 | 516 |

* includes Military prisoners
The hospital operates a total of 48 beds.

QUESTION: Provide information on other Federal medical facilities in the area.
ANSWER: There is a Veterans Administration Hospital in Leavenworth, KS with 545 beds, with a census of 414 beds, with 76.0% occupancy. The VA hospital would be able to absorb only a limited number of Active Duty personnel workload, and would not provide in or out-patient support to dependents or other beneficiaries who did not have service-connected disabilities.

Ft. Story, VA. Barracks with Dining Facility

QUESTION: Provide summary of economic analysis for solar energy package.
ANSWER: Concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water and space heating system applications for this project was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the second week of May 1982.

Fort Leavenworth, KS. - Addition to Bell Hall

Question. Where is CAS3 training currently conducted?
Answer. Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS3) is currently conducted at Ft Leavenworth, KS. Ramp-up planned as follows:

FY 81 - 120 Students (1 Class)
FY 82 - 480 Students (2 Classes, 240 ea)
FY 83 - 960 Students (4 Classes, 240 ea)
FY 84 - 960 Students
FY 85 - 3000 Students

Questions. Is this a new mission; does it replace other training courses? If so, why is additional space required?
Answer. Combined Arms and Service Staff School (CAS3) is a new mission. It was recommended by the Review of Education and Training for Officers (RETO) study group and approved by CSA 26 July 1979 for establishment at the Combined Arms Center, Ft Leavenworth. CAS3 does not replace other training courses. Additional space is required to support full implementation.

Ft. Leavenworth, KS. Unaccompanied Officers Quarters

Question: This project is at zero design. It involves upgrade work as well. Therefore, the cost estimates are rough at best. What are the cost estimates based upon? Why wasn't design started earlier?
Answer: The cost estimates are CWE's developed in-house upon evaluation of the requirement to upgrade and renovate building #45 (constructed in 1882-1883) for 200 persons. The historic building renovation costs are based on previously experienced bid prices. The cost estimate for the new building for 400 persons is based on a Ft. Knox design and previous bid experience.
Design was not started earlier because two-step procurement procedures are being utilized. The AE preparing the Request for Technical Proposal (RFTP) has been directed to prepare three alternate designs for this procurement and the final choice will be

the design which is within the programmed amount. The RFTP will be completed in September 1982.

Question: Provision is made for the handicapped. If this is housing for unaccompanied officers, why is this feature necessary? What does it involve and what does it cost.
Answer: DD Form 1391 is incorrect. DOD Construction Criteria Manual 4270.1-M excludes BOQs from compliance to Provision for the Handicapped.

### Ft. Rucker, AL. Barracks

**QUESTION:** Provide summary information on economic analysis for solar energy component.
**ANSWER:** The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water and space heating system application for this Barracks project was cost effective. The revised concept design analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the second week of May 1982.

### Ft. Rucker, AL. Company Administration and Supply

**QUESTION:** Provide summary of economic analysis for solar energy package.
**ANSWER:** The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water and space heating system application for this project was cost effective. The revised concept design analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

### Ft. Rucker, AL. Dining Facility

**QUESTION:** Provide summary of economic analysis for solar energy package.
**ANSWER:** Concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 version of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for this Dining Facility was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

### Ft. Rucker, AL. Training Facilities

**QUESTION:** Provide summary of economic analysis for solar energy package.
**ANSWER:** The concept design economic analysis, based on the FY 1981 revision of 10 USC 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system application for the facility was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of April 1982.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Trible.

Mr. **Trible**. General, I would like you to clarify your request in each of these areas for us so that we will know what is the most important of these important projects. It doesn't have to be done today, but since substantial reductions will be made, it occurs to me that perhaps you should have an opportunity to give us some guidance as to the Army's priorities. I invite you to do that, if you would care to do so. I think it would be of some guidance to us.

General **Delbridge**. I would be glad to do that.

Mr. **Trible**. I understand that these are all important and necessary, but there is just not enough money to do them all.

General **Delbridge**. I understand.

Mr. **Trible**. It would be helpful to us if you would establish some order and priority within each of these sections.

General **Delbridge**. Notwithstanding the fact that we say there are no priorities among essentials, Mr. Trible, you are absolutely right. We will provide that for you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Army has undergone an extensive budget review in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense in formulating its fiscal year 1983 Military Construction request. The program represents a balanced approach in meeting the Army's highest priority requirements. Prioritizing of these projects is not appropriate.

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you.

At Fort Leavenworth, the request is made for unaccompanied officer quarters, $23 million. How many officers would that complex accommodate?

General **Delbridge**. That will accommodate 600 officers, Mr. Trible.

Mr. **Trible**. All right.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Would you yield?

Mr. **Trible**. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I would like to follow up on that question, Mr. Trible. This project is a zero design project. It involves some renovation of 45 buildings constructed in the 1882 to 1883 timeframe. I think there is some question, or some question could be raised about the cost of the modernization phase of the project. I would like to know this: Do you intend to award one contract for both the new construction and the modernization, or will these be split contracts, separate contracts?

General **Delbridge**. I don't have that specific information, but I would say that it will probably be one contract. The reason I say that is this. In all previous type projects such as this, we are never sure when we go into a historic building exactly what we will run into. In Europe, we will find in many cases that the person who is doing new construction may well have to do renovation at the same time. They go hand in glove, Mr. Scrivner. I am sure that is the way it will be handled.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Trible.

General **Delbridge**. Incidentally, Mr. Trible, that is 1 building and not 45 buildings.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I am sorry. It says, renovate building 45.

General **Delbridge**. That is building No. 45. We should have made that more clear.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Trible**. Dividing 600 into $23 million comes out to about $40,000. That is a rough calculation. Is that a reasonable sum of money to house an officer, $40,000?

General **Delbridge**. Sir, we are taking advantage of the facility on post which is a historic building. Unfortunately, when we get into some of the historic buildings which are retained at the present time we find that the costs are somewhat excessive. This building has been used for some time for family housing. Most of the officers in the Army that have gone through Fort Leavenworth have referred to this building with fond memories as the Beehive.

The change of this building now to unaccompanied officers' quarters will require a change of wall partitions and some internal renovation, while at the same time retaining the historic nature of that particular building.

Let's see if I have another answer for you here, sir.

Mr. **Trible**. Well, I guess I am searching for how that figure of $40,000 for each individual officer comes up.

General **Delbridge**. Although we will only have 600 there at a time, Mr. Trible, we will provide space for essentially 3,000 officers per year who will pass through these facilities. They will rotate through the school in 5 classes of 600 each. The total cost of the project divided by the number of people billeted in each class would equate then to about $38,300 per billet space, when you consider the total number, and that would be five personnel per year for each one of these.

This project is required, since a survey of the private sector indicates that adequate facilities are not available to house the increased student load.

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner, do you have further questions?

Mr. **Scrivner**. For Fort Bliss, you have a training facility on page 109 for the Divad. You indicate that your production decision on Divad is to be made in March 1982. Has that decision been made? If so, what is it?

General **Delbridge**. I will have to give you this for the record. The answer is classified, Mr. Chairman, at least the information that we have here. Some of the things that you are asking for I don't think are classified, but unfortunately, it is on a confidential paper that I have, and I will be glad to furnish that for the record, sir.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Divad gun system production decision meeting (Milestone III) by the Army System Acquisition Review Council (ASARC) was conducted on 23 March 1982. The ASARC recommended the Divad gun program enter full production with 50 systems in fiscal year 1982.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Do you have Fort McPherson in any of the sheets that you have here? Or are there just no projects for that fort?

General **Delbridge**. No, sir, we don't have any projects at Fort McPherson.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What about fiscal 1984? Are there funds provided in fiscal 1984 projected for an administration building?

General **Delbridge**. We are planning in fiscal 1984 for the headquarters.

Mr. **Brinkley**. For the headquarters, and there is an AE contract outstanding and being implemented?

General **Delbridge**. That AE contract is being let momentarily, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And therefore the design level will still be at zero percent?

General **Delbridge**. The present design level is zero percent, but we are scheduling at the present time to be at about 35 percent design by November 1982 for that facility.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I walked through that facility the other day, the headquarters building there in Atlanta, and it is scattered all over the place. I think they are doing a good job, but they really have a huge responsibility in dealing with all of the commands, with the responsibilities that they have. There was a huge map there. The commanding general pointed to the places that he had gone to all over the country, to the places where the concentrations of troops were. It would seem to me that the earlier we could get that done, the better. Do we have any types of cost projection on how much that would be? Can we anticipate that it would be around $40 million?

General **Delbridge**. At the present time, Mr. Chairman, although we are only going to let the design contract here momentarily, we have already engaged an architect-engineer to prepare the program development brochures on that particular project, so we have a reasonably good estimate going into it without being a 35 percent design. That is as reasonably good as you can be at this time. That projection is $41,645,000.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Delbridge, let's go back to Fort Benning. You have there scheduled for fiscal year 1983 $15.5 million for infantry and cavalry fighting vehicle range. Is that the Bradley vehicle?

General **Delbridge**. That is correct, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Tell me how those vehicles are coming on board into your inventory? Are we anticipating getting in the procurement section of the armed services bill about 600 more this year? And tell me how the ranges will mesh into a full complement of such vehicles and such training scheme for Fort Benning.

General **Delbridge**. While my colleagues are looking for the data on the fielding of the system, Mr. Chairman, let me talk a little bit about the ranges. The concept of fighting from moving armored personnel carriers such as these designed with the infantry and cavalry fighting vehicle is somewhat new for the Army. Consequently, each range that we are preparing at the present time is designed—well, it is a first, as a matter of fact. The one at Fort Benning is the first one we have built in the United States, to give the maximum benefit to that weapons system.

This includes fighting from the vehicle where the soldiers inside the vehicle will fire from firing ports while the vehicle is moving. It means stopping, dismounting from the vehicle, deploying and fighting from that location, remounting, and continuing. The ranges that will be constructed there will reflect that type of activity.

The first production vehicle was delivered in May 1981. The initial production vehicles are being used for production testing and verification of logistics support items and for training at the Army schools. In early 1983, the first infantry battalion will be equipped with the IFV here, in CONUS, and at Fort Hood and Fort Benning, and analysis is continuing to determine if the acquisition strategy for 1983 and beyond will include a second prime contractor.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Therefore, since the vehicle will be there and ready for use in early 1983, it is important that the $15.5 million for the ranges be allocated now so that they will be available for use then also?

General DELBRIDGE. That is correct, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Does the Black Hawk helicopter figure into the exercises with the infantry fighting vehicle, or is it a tool of the infantry? We have some at Fort Benning, don't we?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir, we do. It is a tool of the infantry, as you well know. The combined arms team which we refer to is representative of all of these weapons systems brought to the focal point by the infantry ground commander. That includes our infantry attack helicopters and gunships, our artillery, and those direct fire weapons which are under the control of the commander, but the coordination of all of those weapons systems as a team concept, the combined arms team is the responsibility of that particular unit commander.

The Black Hawks will carry a full squad, and their ability significantly improves that small unit commander's ability to retain control of his forces under combat landing zone conditions, and is going to permit a much more rapid emplacement of ammunition and other combat consumables in a high-intensity war. So, using the Black Hawk to bring in those things as part of the combined arms team we feel is an essential training capability.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, to see those things is a confidence builder. I think we have a fine infantry.

I would like to ask two other questions about projects which are not included but which possibly could be. Are you familiar with the Sand Hill area?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir, I am.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Where the one station unit training troops are being trained?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. As you know, all those old World War II barracks are gone. The new facilities are being put into place. And yet the letters from home have to be delivered way off at the main post, I suppose. There was a postal facility designed which was 100 percent design level. It is a very modest cost, I think, but because of a change of location, it has been sort of put out into the wings. The change of location has only diminished the design status by 10 percent. Could it be managed in this year's Milcon program if this committee should authorize it? Would you give me a bit of information on that?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I can. That branch post office at Fort Benning is presently at 75 percent design. We would be ready to advertise that project as early as August 1982. So the total amount of that project is small in comparison to the numbers we are talking about today, $260,000.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, I guess it will have to wait until October 1982.

What kind of money are we talking about?

General **Delbridge**. $260,000.

Mr. **Brinkley**. $260,000?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The final question that I would like to ask you relates to a reception station which is presently being built at Fort Benning. I was out there for the groundbreaking, and if the new barracks facilities are used to house the incoming soldiers, there is quite a trip that would have to be made because the new barracks are not contiguous with the reception station. If the barracks over at Harmony Church are used, you would have to go a long way across Victor Drive.

I would like to develop just for the record and perhaps for action the cost of the reception station barracks which are being planned in later years, and what design level there is on that.

General **Delbridge**. The reception station barracks is presently estimated at $9.7 million, Mr. Chairman. We have initiated in-house efforts for the design of that barracks. The award of the design contract will take place after completion of the section 612 congressional notification requirement.

We have a reception station barracks at Fort Jackson of which this would be a copy in essence, so we have a standardized design that we would be able to move on.

Mr. **Brinkley**. For the information of my committee peers, I would say, despite the fact that I have talked a lot about Fort Benning today, the only new thing that we have spoken of would not total over $10 million. The barracks would be $9.7 million and the post office $260,000, which in the range of things is not all that much.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### FISCAL YEAR 1983 ARMY MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

*Question*. Is it correct that a Troop Medical Clinic has been identified as a required facility for the One Station Unit Training (OSUT) concept at Fort Benning?

Answer. Yes, Troop Medical Clinic (Project No. 328) at Fort Benning is to support the initial Army portion of the One Station Unit Training (OSUT) Program at Fort Benning.

*Question*. Is it correct that the Clinic has been deferred since fiscal year 1977?

Answer. Yes. According to available records in the Office of The Surgeon General, this Troop Medical Clinic (TMC) was originally proposed for the fiscal year 1978 MCA Program. However, the Congress in 1977, placed all construction associated with the One Station Unit Training (OSUT) Program on hold pending results of a study of the efficacy of the Program, the Project was then deferred by OTSG to the fiscal year 1979 Program and then to successive years. The OSUT Program Study was completed and the concept approved in 1980.

*Question*. Please furnish details on cost, current design level and construction award data.

Answer. The fiscal year 1983 cost estimate for the clinic is $1.15 million, the current design is 100 percent complete; however, approximately 150 days would be required to update the fiscal year 1978 program design to current codes/standards. The project could be promptly executed in fiscal year 1983 if funds were appropriated. Construction award date could be approximately December 1982 or January

1983 if appropriation was provided and funds apportioned at beginning of fiscal year 1983.

*Question.* Provide details on the requirement for this project in fiscal year 1983. Explain the impact of deferring the project-cost, operational, etc.

Answer. Four battalions of troops are currently located in the Sand Hill area (1st-6th, 3rd, & 7th) and are supported by two small TMC's (total troop population of approximately 3,200). Neither TMC's (3,850 square feet each) have diagnostic capability and patients must be referred to Martin Army Hospital for such support services. The TMC (Project No. 328) currently designed and in the fiscal year 1986 program will provide routine radiology, laboratory and pharmacy service support to the existing four (4) battalions plus the 5th battalion scheduled for a move from Harmony Church area to Sand Hill in April 1982. Another Battalion (the 9th) is scheduled to move from Harmony Church to Sand Hill in 1984. Since the Army failed to request this project in an earlier year, the two small TMC's will be drastically overcrowded and must continue to refer all requests for radiology, lab and special pharmacy prescriptions to Martin Army Hospital, some 5 miles away. Troop time will be lost going to and from Martin Army Hospital for diagnostic and ancillary services. Deferral will also result in normal inflationary cost increases in the clinic project.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Trible, do you have any questions?

Mr. TRIBLE. Mr. Chairman, I have been absolutely inspired by your line of questioning here, and I have been inspired to ask about Fort Monroe. [Laughter.]

I know we have passed the Training and Doctrine Command section, General, but let me follow the lead of my chairman and direct your attention to that historic post, which guards the mouth of Hampton Roads, which has served the Army so well for hundreds of years. As you know, there has been a great battle for a decade or more to preserve that historic post, and the Army has now decided to maintain Fort Monroe as an active military installation.

What plans, if any, do you have for either new construction or the improvement of the facilities there? There are obvious needs, and those needs brought forth the question of whether that facility should be closed and whether new command and support facilities should be built at Fort Eustis or some other location. That question now has been resolved in favor of Fort Monroe.

General DELBRIDGE. Mr. Trible, we have a relatively small amount in the program for Fort Monroe at the present time. Approximately $4.5 million is scheduled through the 1984 through 1987 timeframe. The most current project scheduled for Fort Monroe is an energy conservation improvement program for about $1 million for improved insulation and storm windows at that post.

That project is presently in the 1984 program. It is at 35 percent design. We would be ready to advertise on that particular project in October 1982.

Mr. TRIBLE. OK, what about the other $3.5 million?

General DELBRIDGE. Sir, I can furnish that for the record for you. That is in the outyears. All we have are the current and next year's program with me at this time.

Mr. TRIBLE. If you would submit that for the record, we would appreciate it.

[The following information was received for the record:]

| Fiscal year | Project number | Description | Program amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 56 | Insulation and storm windows | 568,000 |
| 1984 | 57 | Energy monitor system | 1,168,000 |
| 1984 | 58 | Weather stripping | 125,000 |

| Fiscal year | Project number | Description | Program amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1986 | 48 | Barracks dining modification | 1,475,000 |
| 1987 | T33 | Heat and air-conditioning building 82 | 1,132,000 |
| Total |  |  | 4,468,000 |

Mr. Trible. Also, would you submit a copy of that information to me personally?

General Delbridge. I will do that.

Mr. Trible. Thank you very much, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Brinkley. Thank you, Mr. Trible.

Mr. Trible. That was a stroke of genius. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brinkley. I think our next segment deals with DARCOM.

General Delbridge. In the next book, Mr. Chairman, we go to the Military District of Washington, and then to DARCOM.

The Commander of the Military District of Washington commands all Army troops in the immediate Washington, D.C., area, and is responsible for the operation of the installations under his jurisdiction. On MDW installations, the Army is requesting authorization of one minor construction project at Fort Myer, Va., at a cost of $210,000 for installation of energy saving devices, as explained on pages 143 and 343.

Do you have any questions on this project, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Brinkley. Are there any questions?

[No response.]

Mr. Brinkley. We have no questions.

General Delbridge. I will move on to WESTCOM, Mr. Chairman.

The Commander of the U.S. Army Western Command commands and supports assigned and attached Active and Army Reserve units, installations, and activities in Hawaii and possessions and trust territories in the Pacific administered by the United States.

On WESTCOM installations starting on page 145 the Army is requesting authorization of three major construction projects totaling $21.78 million.

These projects include: Expansion of a toxic chemical maintenance and surveillance facility on Johnston Island at a cost of $1.05 million to provide additional capability to maintain DOD toxic chemical munitions and agents at required standards; construction of a 480-person enlisted barracks at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, at a cost of $17.8 million to house personnel assigned to the Tri-Service Cryptologic Agency.

Sir, are there any questions on the projects on the WESTCOM installations?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## WESTCOM

### SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII—BARRACKS WITH DINING FACILITY

*Question.* Where are the personnel for the Tri-Service Cryptologic Agency currently living? Are all of the other barracks spaces utilized at the present time?

Answer. Many of the personnel are now stationed at the cryptologic facility at Okinawa. The current plan is for the Japanese to assume that facility. The remainder of the personnel are the Medina Field Station (San Antonio, Texas). There are about 187 spaces located at various installations within an hour commute that could be utilized. However, approximately 95 of these are considered substandard may be made adequate and would require renovation. Additionally, a dedicated facility is required from an operational standpoint (24 hours per day, seven days a week). Administrative and logistical support would be difficult if personnel were scattered throughout the island, and command and control untenable.

*Question.* Provide brief information on economic analysis for the solar energy package.

Answer. Concept design economic analysis, based on the fiscal year 1981 version of 10 U.S.C. 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water system and air conditioning system application for this project was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the fiscal year 1982 version of 10 U.S.C. 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the second week of May 1982.

### SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII—TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP

*Question.* This project is at the 3-percent design level. What is the project cost estimate based upon?

Answer. The program cost estimate for this project was prepared based on a Project Development Brochure (PDB) and a site development layout. To validate this estimate, empirical costs were used with approrpriate adjustment factors for location, size and cost growth. These empirical costs are based on recently designed and constructed facilities and should be fairly reliable cost data. The project is currently at 10 percent design and no cost problems are foreseen.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Yes, staff has questions.

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. General, on Page 150 you have a Schofield Barracks project. In response to a staff question, you indicated that you have identified approximately 187 spaces located at various installations within an hour commute which could be utilized, and acknowledge that 95 of these may be considered substandard and require renovation.

Would you provide for the record a project cost, taking into consideration these other spaces that could be utilized?

General DELBRIDGE. I will provide that for the record, Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The scope reduction to the proposed project is limited to 132 spaces from a practical point of view. A standard design is being site adapted for the project. The cost to renovate 40 substandard spaces available at other locations and the cost of a reduced scope barracks project would total $16,246,000.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Trible.

Mr. TRIBLE. General, what part of the Schofield Barracks project is driven by the assumption, the Japanese assumption of that facility in Okinawa? My understanding is that this requirement is driven in part by the Japanese, the Japanese taking over a facility at Okinawa, and there is a need to relocate people.

General DELBRIDGE. I would ask Mr. Carton to answer.

Mr. CARTON. We believe this was an initiative on the part of the United States to bring people back from Okinawa and consolidate our cryptologic activities at one location at an existing facility in Hawaii. The communications facility that they are using is existing. This has brought together a large number of people which we will house at Schofield. I would be happy to get you for the record any relationship between the Japanese activities on Okinawa and this project.

Mr. **Trible**. Well, the reason for my question was this. It is my understanding that in the past the Japanese have assumed a part of the cost of relocating personnel or services when they take over an installation. That has been under our command. If so, that might bear on this, or it may not. From what you say, this is a decision that we have made for our own purposes, and it is not driven by the fact that we are turning over an installation to Japan.

General **Delbridge**. Your point is well taken, Mr. Trible. We will provide that for you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The decision to consolidate additional U.S. Forces in the Schofield Barracks/Wheeler Air Force Base complex of Hawaii was based on a U.S. Government decision and is not related to the turnover of any U.S. Government controlled facilities on Okinawa. This decision created the need for construction of a 480 person enlisted barracks.

General **Delbridge**. We cannot say definitely whether this is driven by the Japanese. I think our feeling is that this is not, that there is a desire to consolidate on our part. If it is driven by the Japanese under their quid pro quo program, however, as you alluded to, I would anticipate that they would in fact pick up this kind of project which they have seen fit to do very readily.

Mr. **Trible**. We certainly want to give them that opportunity.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. I understand that.

Mr. **Trible**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Just so that we are clear on this, will you provide us detailed information as to who is driving the requirement? Whether it is us or the Japanese?

General **Delbridge**. We will do that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Schofield Barracks project is not driven by the Japanese assumption of any U.S. Government controlled facilities on Okinawa. The decision to consolidate additional U.S. Forces in the Schofield Barracks/Wheeler Air Force Base complex was made unilaterally by the U.S. Government to provide increased operational, administrative and logistics savings in addition to International Balance of Payments considerations.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well, let's proceed to DARCOM.

General **Delbridge**. Sir, under the DARCOM area, the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command is responsible for the integrated systemized management of the Army's wholesale materiel activities. The wholesale activities responsibilities range from research through acquisition and distribution to disposal.

On DARCOM installations, starting on page 154, the Army is requesting authorization of six major and three minor construction projects totaling $79.4 million.

I would like to highlight the following projects: Construction of a facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., at a cost of $9.4 million for training personnel in the maintenance and repair of automotive and weapons systems of the M-1 main battle tank; construction of a facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., at a cost of $18.3 million for loading, assembling, and packaging commercially procured components for the Bigeye binary chemical bomb as explained on pages 159 through 162. Maj. Gen. Niles Fulwyler, who is sitting on my right, who I introduced earlier, Mr. Chairman, is prepared now to present a short special briefing on the binary munitions facility, if you will.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We are very pleased to have you with us today, General. Please proceed.

## BRIEFING BY MAJ. GEN. NILES FULWYLER, DIRECTOR, NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL DIRECTORATE, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS AND PLANS

General **Fulwyler**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do welcome the opportunity to come before the subcommittee this morning in the interest of helping you to better understand what we mean by binary and more specifically what we are trying to do with the project that you are addressing today.

If you will give us a moment, we have to get our slide projector working.

Mr. **Brinkley**. While we are waiting for the stage to be setup, General Delbridge, may I move back to you for a moment and to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds? Mr. Dyson had inquired earlier about a barracks facility up there. He had inquired of me, that is. A contingent of us had gone up there. I wonder if there is anything that we can move up on that.

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, in the 1984 program, we have two projects, a barracks and a chapel center. The barracks is presently at 30-percent design.

Mr. **Brinkley**. How much is that now?

General **Delbridge**. That barracks is $18.1 million, Mr. Chairman. We will have 35-percent design by the end of this month. The $18.1 million I would give a reasonably high confidence factor to, since it was based on a 30-percent design.

Mr. **Brinkley**. At the end of this month, the barracks project will be at the 35-percent design level?

General **Delbridge**. That is correct, sir. That is $18.1 million. The chapel center is at 65-percent design, and that is at $3.55 million. We will be ready to advertise that in August of 1982. Those are both in the 1984 program, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

General Fulwyler, we welcome you again.

### Binary Munitions Facility (Bigeye Bomb)

General **Fulwyler**. Before talking about and describing the facility itself, I would like to briefly review the current U.S. policy regarding chemical warfare and discuss the binary concept.

#### CURRENT U.S. POLICY

As you well know, the United States is formally committed to the policy of no first use of lethal or incapacitating chemical agents. This long-standing policy is in full compliance with the Geneva protocol of 1925. The protocol does not prohibit R.D.T. & E., production, and storage of weapons.

Some 30 nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, entered reservations at the time of ratification which permit the retaliatory use of chemical weapons should they be used in war. Thus, contrary to what many people believe, the protocol is considered a "no first use" agreement rather than a prohibition against the use of chemical weapons in warfare.

The United States seeks a complete and verifiable ban of chemical weapons. Negotiations toward this goal have been underway for a number of years, but progress has been slow, due to the complex and critical problems of verification. In the absence of such an agreement, and in view of the Soviet Union's large and continuing to grow chemical warfare capabilities, which we will be prepared to brief you on in detail in closed session should you desire, the United States must have a credible chemical capability as a deterrent.

The capability to retaliate in kind is a deterrent against Warsaw Pact first use of chemicals, and should this deterrent fail, provides the West a nonnuclear alternative to limit or halt the use of chemicals at the lowest possible level. Now, if there is no clear, credible capability to respond, the enemy indeed may not be deterred.

The United States has not produced chemical weapons since 1969, and currently we have only a marginal capability to retaliate in kind to enemy first use of lethal chemical weapons. The serviceable munitions stockpile is decreasing each day through aging and obsolescence, and the majority of the stockpile will be unserviceable by the end of this decade. Development of a credible deterrent requires both stockpile modernization and improved defensive measures.

It is important to note that defensive measures alone do not provide deterrence.

Because of the serious asymmetry between the United States and the Soviet CW capabilities, and without any encouraging progress in negotiations to date, the President has determined that binary modernization is essential to the national interest, and so notified the Congress by letter in accordance with the Public Law on February 8. A copy of this certification was provided to the Speaker of the House.

## BINARY CONCEPT

As stated in the President's certification letter, the binary munitions system is the desired alternative for our stockpile modernization. The binary concept is a process in which two nonlethal chemicals are assembled in a munition just prior to employment, and only then combine to form a lethal chemical agent while in flight to a target.

## ADVANTAGES OF BINARY MUNITIONS

The binary concept offers many distinct advantages when compared to the current unitary agent munitions that are in our stockpile now. These advantages are shown on the screen.

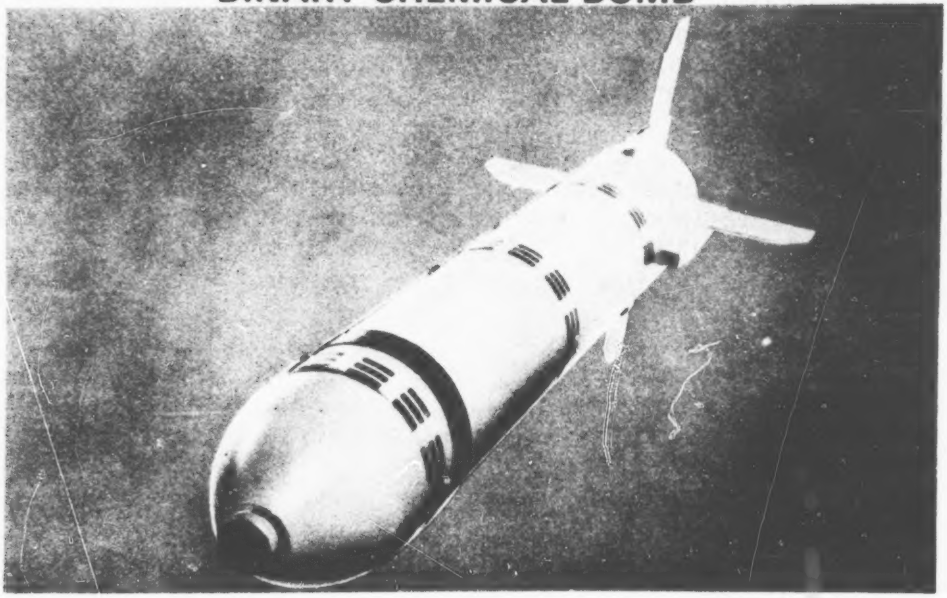
Binary munitions are operationally safe. They are free of complex and costly production, handling, transportation, and maintenance. They are potentially more acceptable for storage in areas that are now denied to our current chemical munitions containing the lethal agents. Disposal of binaries would also be relatively easy.

Storage and surveillance are likewise simplified. There is no danger of nerve agent leakage. Since the binary reactants are stored separately, no unique storage procedures are required other than the normal conventional security and safety measures that are taken. In addition, security from accidental discharge or terrorist actions is significantly improved over existing munitions.

Finally, binary munitions can be produced in an environmentally safe manner.

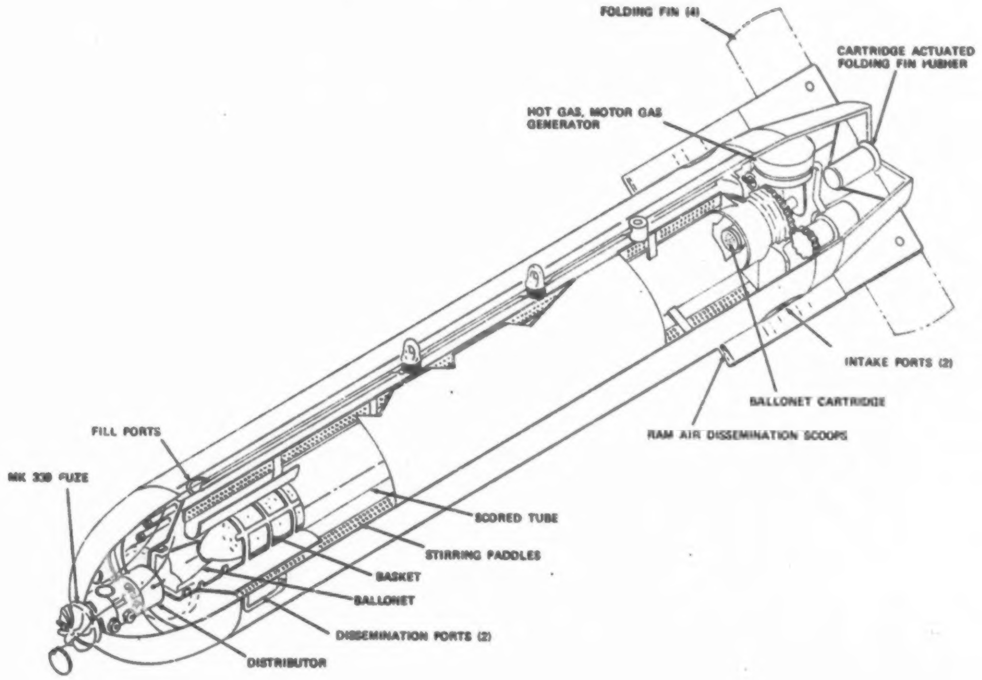
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BIGEYE (BLU/80B)
BINARY CHEMICAL BOMB



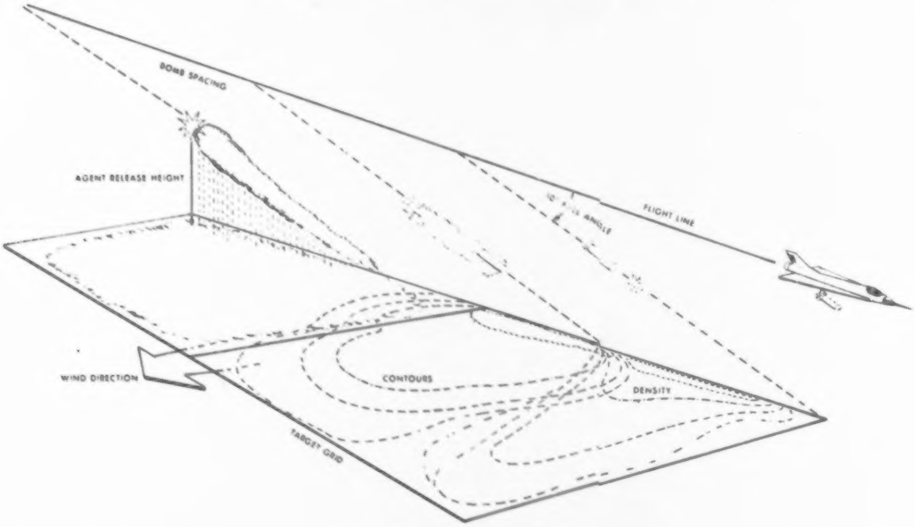
Let me briefly describe the Army's integrated binary production facility, and specifically the project that is before you this morning, the Bigeye bomb facility at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. This MCA project supports the Bigeye binary VX2 bomb. The Bigeye bomb itself is being developed by the Navy as the lead agency. The system is designed for use by the Air Force, Marine Corps, and Navy fixed-wing aircraft, and will provide a binary chemical retaliatory capability primarily for use against second echelon and deep targets.

# CUTAWAY DRAWING OF BLU-80/B BIGEYE BOMB


FOLDING FIN (4)
CARTRIDGE ACTUATED FOLDING FIN PUSHER
HOT GAS, MOTOR GAS GENERATOR
INTAKE PORTS (2)
BALLONET CARTRIDGE
RAM AIR DISSEMINATION SCOOPS
FILL PORTS
MK 339 FUZE
SCORED TUBE
STIRRING PADDLES
BASKET
BALLONET
DISSEMINATION PORTS (2)
DISTRIBUTOR

The major components of the bomb include the air frame and the reactor dissemination sub-system. The two chemical compounds used in this Bigeye bomb are QL, which is an acronym for a long chemical name, and rhombic sulfur. Immediately before the bomb is released from the aircraft, it is electrically activated, and the reactants mixed to produce the liquid nerve agent. The bomb is then released, and dissemination is accomplished through ports using rear ram-air scoops.

## BIGEYE DISSEMINATION

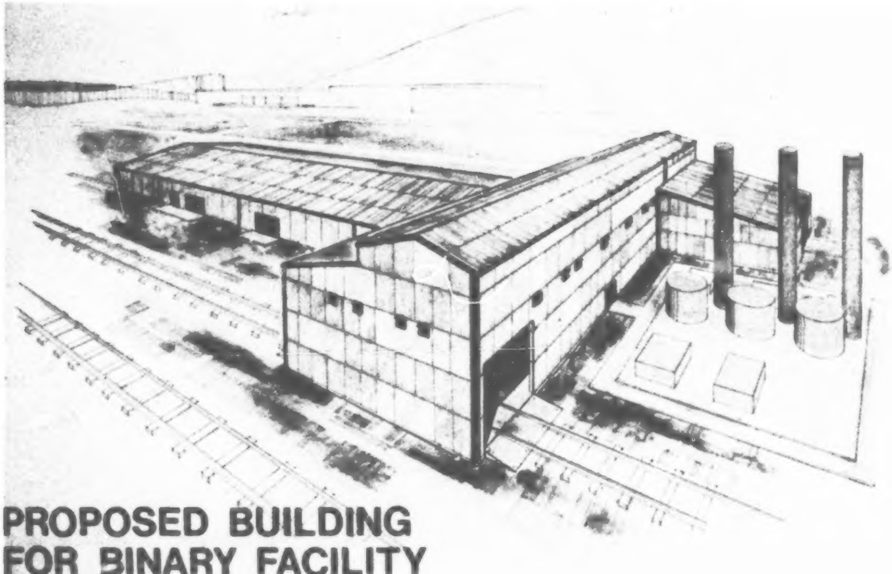

BOMB SPACING
AGENT RELEASE HEIGHT
10° AXIS ANGLE
FLIGHT LINE
WIND DIRECTION
CONTOURS
DENSITY
TARGET GRID

Once mixed, the bomb is released from the aircraft and the agent disseminated over the target, as shown here. The number of bombs released, of course, would be dependent on the size of the area to be covered.

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., was selected as a site for the Bigeye facility.

### PBA—SELECTED SITE

Pine Bluff has an experienced labor and technical force. It has a manufacturing area capable of supporting the facility requirements, and it has an existing utility system which will support the area of construction.



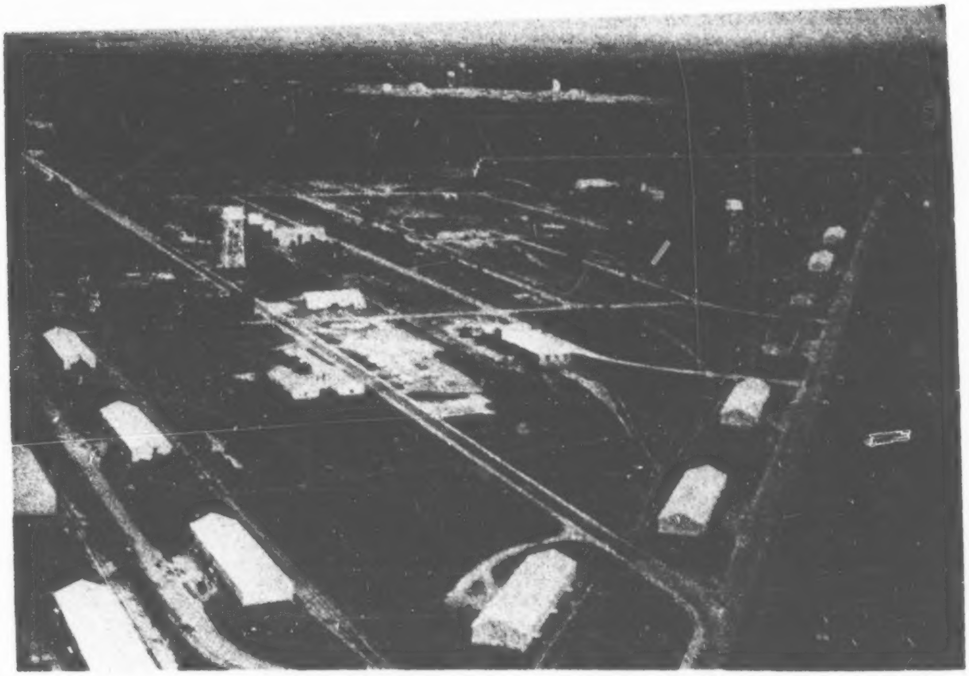
PROPOSED BUILDING FOR BINARY FACILITY

BINARY MUNITIONS FACILITY

As you know, Pine Bluff was also the site selected for the construction of the 155-millimeter howitzer GB-2 binary artillery projectile facility which was authorized by Congress in 1981. This facility is under construction there now. Consequently, the Arkansas site will be an Integrated Binary Production Facility.

Construction of the 155-millimeter projectile phase commenced on October 20, 1981, and will provide facilities and equipment to manufacture one of the two chemical precursors used in the 155, fill and seal the precursors into cannisters and then provide facilities to load, assemble, and pack these cannisters into projectiles.

The second chemical precursor used for the 155, which is an isopropyl alcohol-amine mixture, will be procured commercially and stored elsewhere.



Depicted here is an aerial view of the old chemical manufacturing area, the site for the 155 manufacturing process and also the site for the Bigeye bomb project.

## BIGEYE BOMB FACILITY

The proposed Bigeye bomb project consists of three major parts: the Bigeye bomb load, packout, and support facilities; the construction of a hazardous landfill; and the demolition and site cleanup of the old contaminated manufacturing area, which is primarily DDT, arsenic, and lead from previous World War II projects.

The construction of the Bigeye binary bomb QL-loading, packout, and support facilities will include the following.

## LOAD, PACKOUT, AND SUPPORT FACILITY

First, a fill and close building which is designed for the QL filling, seal, and repacking of the bomb. We will have an administration/change building, which would provide office space and change/shower facilities for employees in the production area. We will have a control, personnel, and switch room which will serve as the operation center for both fill operations and waste processing itself.

There will be a sentry station which provides a clear view of facilities, and restricts personnel access to the area. There will be a boiler/air compressor facility, and this will provide steam for heating, and air for the fill operations themselves. Finally, there will be five storage igloos which will provide a means for interim storage until the bombs can be shipped to their permanent storage sites located elsewhere.

Funding for the QL filling and waste treatment equipment will be requested in the fiscal year 1984 procurement appropriations to meet the appropriate design and construction schedules.

The hazardous waste landfill area occupies 80 acres in the northwest section of Pine Bluff Arsenal, and includes 2 acres developed under this project for containment of debris and contaminated soil which will be collected from the site cleanup project that I mentioned earlier.

## SUMMARY

In summary, I would like to emphasize that Pine Bluff Arsenal will not be used to manufacture chemical nerve agents. Only one of the precursors, in this case QL, will be loaded into the bomb while it is at Pine Bluff. The second chemical component will be procured from commercial sources and stored at a separate location, and will only be united with the munition itself just prior to employment in the operational area.

Finally, let me close by saying that it is my personal judgment and that of the Army leadership that the modernization of our chemical stockpile by producing binary munitions is absolutely essential to our national security today.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to take any questions that you might have on this project.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## DARCOM

### Pine Bluff, AR. Binary Munitions Facility

Question: Have all the required environmental impact studies been completed and finalized for the proposed integrated binary munitions facility?

Answer: Yes. The following notices have appeared in the Federal Register:

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 November 1980 | Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS |
| 25 September 1981 | Notice of Availability, Draft EIS |
| 11 December 1981 | Notice of Availability, Final EIS |
| 11 February 1982 | Notice of Availability, Record of Decision (The Record of Decision was signed by Secretary Marsh on 1 February 1982) |

Question: Have the required certification to proceed with production of binary munitions been submitted to the Congress? If so, provide them for the record.

Answer: The required certification to proceed with production of binary munitions has been made by the President. This notification was provided to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on 8 February 1982. Shown here is a copy of the letter to the House of Representatives.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1982

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As you know, the avoidance of chemical warfare has been a stated goal of the civilized world throughout the century. The United States, in support of this goal, is committed to the policy of "no first use" of lethal or incapacitating chemical weapons and to the objective of banning such weapons.

Considering the current world situation, particularly the absence of a verifiable ban on producing and stockpiling chemical weapons, the United States must also deter chemical warfare by denying a significant military advantage to any possible initiator. Such a deterrence requires modernization of our retaliatory capability, as well as improvement of our chemical warfare protective measures. We also believe this step will provide strong leverage towards negotiating a verifiable agreement banning chemical weapons. I therefore certify, in accordance with section 818 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1976 (50 U.S.C. 1519), that the production of lethal binary chemical munitions is essential to the national interest.

A full report supporting this certification is being provided by the Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Best Available Copy

Question. Why is it necessary to develop the capability to produce binary munitions--both the 155mm shell and the BIGEYE bomb?

Answer. Our objective is to deter chemical weapons use. We face a serious chemical warfare threat from the Soviet Union. They are the best prepared nation in the world to wage chemical warfare. For a number of years we have been taking steps to improve our chemical protective capabilities, and these efforts are continuing. Unfortunately, improved protection alone is insufficient to offset the Soviets advantage. Working in protective clothing results in a 30-50% decrement in unit performance. If we do not have the capability to force the initiator of chemical warfare to use his protective clothing and suffer a similar performance decrement, he gains a decisive advantage. Our current chemical weapons stockpile is inadequate to pose this threat to an initiator of chemical warfare. Most of the current stockpile is unusable, because it is stored in bulk containers, and much of the remainder is in munitions for systems that have been or will be phased out of service. Also, the stockpile is lacking in munitions that can be used against the rear echelons of attacking forces. Finally, the current stockpile presents logistical problems, due to the elaborate precautions required in transport, which further restrict its utility. Thus, if we are to deter chemical warfare by denying the initiator a significant advantage from chemical use, we must upgrade our weapons capability as well as our protective measures. Binaries provide the safest, most effective alternative for accomplishing modernization of the chemical retaliatory stockpile.

Question: What is the difference between these two (155mm and BIGEYE bomb) munitions?

Answer: To effectively deny the enemy a significant advantage from CW use, we need to have the capability to attack troops both along the FEBA and in rear areas ($C^3I$, second echelon divisions, depots, ports, etc.). To accomplish these missions, a combination of weapons is required. Artillery provides a close-in all-weather strike capability--independent of the availability of tactical air to the maneuver commander. Air delivered provides a deep target capability which can delay and disrupt utilization of second echelon forces, lines of communication, command and control and other critical capabilities.

The operational requirements for the 155mm artillery projectile and the BIGEYE bomb, therefore, are different--hence, the difference in chemical agent fill. The BIGEYE bomb will contain VX-2, a persistent nerve agent, which will require the Soviets to take full protective measures--to include donning of their protective clothing and devoting significant resources to decontaminate their personnel and equipment, as well as requiring some forces to relocate. The resulting delay and disruption of reserve echelons will take advantage of the Soviets' vulnerability to chemical warfare--namely: depending on second echelon forces for maintenance of favorable combat force ratios; and, the debilitating characteristics of their heavy butyl rubber protective clothing.

The 155mm artillery projectile will contain GB-2, a nonpersistent nerve agent, which will require the Soviets to take protective measures, yet will not present the problem of contamination. By not contaminating the battlefield to the immediate front of friendly forces, the required tactical maneuver of friendly units can be accomplished without loss in mobility/maneuver.

Question: What are the arms control implications if the US proceeds with (binary) production? What is the position of our allies on the production and deployment of the munitions?

Answer: The Soviet negotiating position is affected by their perception of US capabilities and national will. Therefore, if they perceive that our chemical warfare capability, is inadequate and that we are reluctant to improve that capability they most likely would carry on protracted negotiations, insisting upon terms we cannot accept. In essence, this would amount to our unilateral disarmament. On the other hand, a positive move by the US to decrease the CW asymmetry by modernizing our stockpile with binary munitions may well be the necessary ingredient to induce the Soviets to become more flexible in their position on critical CW arms control issues; e.g., verification. The decision to proceed with binary modernization, therefore, should have a great beneficial affect on CW negotiations.

[DELETED.]

Question: Provide a schedule for the construction of the two facilities, procurement of associated equipment, procurement of binary agents and casings and production of the munition.

Answer: The planned schedule for the construction and facilitization of the two binary munition facilities at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas, is as follows:

| 155mm GB-2 Artillery Projectile Facility | |
|---|---|
| Construction commenced | 20 Oct 81 |
| Award equipment contract | Apr 82 |
| Beneficial occupancy | Nov 82 |
| Prove out/commissioning | 3d Qtr 84 |

| BIGEYE VX-2 Bomb LAP Facility | |
|---|---|
| Award construction contract | 2d Qtr 83 |
| Award equipment contract | 2d Qtr 84 |
| Beneficial occupancy | 4th Qtr 84 |
| Prove out/commissioning | 2d Qtr 85 |

The procurement of binary components for full-up munitions and production of munitions are dependent on congressional approvel of funds and subsequent formal procurement actions (award of commercial contracts). The current plan is to have all necessary chemicals and components for both munitions available for initial production/fill/assembly at Pine Bluff Arsenal in [DELETED.].

Question. What will be produced and packaged at Pine Bluff? Is it correct that only one agent for each munition will be produced or procured and shipped to Pine Bluff? If not, please provide details on storage plans.

Answer. The 155mm GB-2 binary artillery projectile facility that the Congress authorized with FY81 funds will, once completed, provide the capability for: 1) manufacture of one of the binary chemical precursors--specifically, difluoro (DF); 2) filling the DF into canisters; 3) loading the DF canisters into the munitions; and 4) palletizing the munition for shipment. The second chemical precursor isopropyl alcohol-amine or OPA mixture will be procured and containerized by industry and shipped to a separate location/facility for storage.

The BIGEYE VX-2 binary bomb facility for which the Army is requesting $18.3M MCA in FY83, will provide for the filling of commercially procured QL, one of the chemical precursors, into the bomb and repacking the bomb into its original shipping container. The Navy/Air Force will procure the second chemical precursor powdered sulfur which will be shipped to a separate facility for storage.

Question. If only one binary precursor chemical for each munition is located at Pine Bluff, where will the other agents be located?

Answer. Both the 155mm artillery projectile and BIGEYE bomb will have one of the binary precursor chemicals uploaded at Pine Bluff Arsenal. The uploaded munitions will then be shipped to an existing facility for long term storage. The second binary precursor material will be procured from commercial sources and will be stored at a different installation. This will insure that the two chemical materials required to produce a binary nerve agent will never be located at the same storage installation. Specific storage locations have not been determined since production of binary munitions will not be initiated for several years.

Question. Explain where, when and how the two agents will come together for each type of munition. Explain where and how the munitions will be stored.

Answer. As you know, the two precursors in any type of binary munition are not mixed until it is in flight to the target. Then and only then will the resulting nerve agent be produced. Further, the second precursor will not be placed in the munition until it is ready for issue to the delivery unit.

The two precursors will be stored at separate locations within CONUS at existing facilities. The specific storage locations have not been determined because production of the munitions will not be initiated for several years.

Question. How will overseas deployment of the (binary) munitions be handled? How would the weapons be used?

Answer. Movement of chemical munitions could be accomplished by air or sea transport systems. However, movement during hostilities would not be initiated until approved by the Secretary of Defense. Actual use of chemical weapons by US forces in retaliation requires the specific authorization of the President.

Question. What is the advantage of using binary munitions?

Answer. The binary concept is a process which provides for the formation of lethal or incapacitating chemical agent from nonlethal constituents by means of a chemical reaction occurring only during the flight of a projectile to a target. Thus, binary munitions offer the following three major advantages. First, binary munitions are operationally safe; free of complex and costly production, handling, transportation and maintenance; and potentially more acceptable for storage in areas now denied to conventional chemical munitions. Second, binary munitions can be produced in an environmentally safe manner. Third, storage and surveillance of binary munitions are likewise simplified. There is no danger of agent leakage. Since the binary reactants are stored separately, no unique storage procedures are required.

Question. What is the disadvantage of using them?

Answer. There are no disadvantages. Binary munitions are safer to manufacture, transport and store than current chemical munitions, and the operational effectiveness is equal to or superior to current munitions in our inventory.

Question. Does the Geneva Treaty specifically prohibit the production of this type (binary) weapon? Is the United States signatory to the Treaty?

Answer. The Protocol does not prohibit production or storage of chemical munitions of any type.

Since the Protocol does not prohibit development, production and storage of chemical weapons, it does not eliminate the threat. Thus, some thirty nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, entered reservations at the time of ratification which permit the retaliatory use of chemical weapons. Therefore, the Protocol is considered a "no first use" agreement rather than a prohibition of use of chemical weapons in warfare.

The US ratified the treaty on 22 January 1975.

Question. What is the status of negotiations with the Soviet Union on banning the production and use of binary weapons? How long have the negotiations been underway? When is the next meeting scheduled? What are the prospects for agreement being reached to ban production and use?

Answer. After a series of technical exchanges, bilateral negotiations between the US and USSR actually began in July 1977 with the objective of developing a joint proposal for submission to the Committee on Disarmament. After five years and twelve rounds, negotiations became stalemated in 1980 because of Soviet intransigence on the key issues including verification. The next round of bilateral talks has not been scheduled. Based on the Soviet previous negotiating position, the prospects for an agreement are not good for the near to mid-term. However, the achievement of a comprehensive and verifiable treaty remains a primary objective and the US is now participating in the Committee on Disarmament discussions regarding such a treaty.

Question. Why can't the United States emphasize defensive capabilities rather than improving its offensive capabilities?

Answer. The United States must maintain a credible chemical warfare deterrent capability. A credible deterrent posture is composed of both a defensive and a retaliatory capability. For the last 4-5 years, we have been taking steps to improve our chemical protective capabilities. However, improved protection alone is insufficient to offset advantages the Soviets would gain by initiating chemical warfare. Fighting in protective clothing results in a significant decrement in unit performance/combat capability. Therefore, if we do not have the capability to force the initiator of chemical warfare to use his protective clothing and suffer a similar performance decrement, he would gain a decisive military advantage. The only way we can deter Soviet use of chemical weapons is through modernization of the chemical stockpile. Without both a credible defensive and retaliatory capability, we invite the initiation of chemical warfare.

Mr. Brinkley. Thank you for a very good presentation. I think it is reassuring to this committee, as I believe it will be to the American people, that these two chemicals are kept separate and that we won't have any disposal problems in the future, and that there won't be a whole lot of opportunity for accidents to happen.

Let me ask you just a few basic questions that will give me a little bit better understanding.

First of all, the nerve agent that is produced is lethal.

General Fulwyler. That is correct. The one that will be produced in the munition itself, is similar to our nerve agent today.

Mr. Brinkley. And the ingredients, you called the first one QL.

General Fulwyler. QL. The other is rhombic sulfur. These are two relatively nontoxic industrial-type, compounds which in this case are put into the Bigeye in two separate locations. When the munition is activated, these two compounds mix together and the chemical reaction produces the actual nerve agent.

Mr. Brinkley. Now, the QL, is it classified as to what it is?

General Fulwyler. No, it is an acronym for a long chemical name which I can provide you. I don't remember what it is, but it is a long chemical name. It is not classified.

Mr. Brinkley. I think maybe if you could give us that for the record, we would appreciate it.

General Fulwyler. I would be happy to.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The binary ingredients of the BIGEYE VX–2 bomb are O'–(2-diisopropylaminoethyl O"-ethylmethylphosphonite, a phosphorus ester called QL, and common powered sulfur (NE).

General Fulwyler. As an example, these precursors are relatively nontoxic. For instance, the QL itself is less toxic than caffeine.

Mr. Brinkley. I'll tell you what. Give us the name for the record. Also, please make sure that I get a copy of that personally. I know that we are going to be asked about this on the floor.

General Fulwyler. I would be happy to. There are also two compounds for the 155. One is difluoro. The other is isopropyl alcohol-amine.

Mr. Brinkley. If you would give me a sheet on that, I would appreciate it.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The binary ingredients for the 155mm GB–2 artillery projectile are OPA, an isopropyl alcohol and isopropylamine mixture, and methylphosphonic difluoride, commonly called difluoro or DF.

Mr. Brinkley. The second ingredient is rhombic sulfur?

General Fulwyler. Yes, that is a very common, commercially used and produced compound.

Mr. Brinkley. We are going to get the second item commercially, and the first we will produce ourselves? Is that it?

General Fulwyler. No. In the case of the Bigeye bomb, both of these compounds will be procured commercially except that one of them will be brought to Pine Bluff and loaded into the bomb there. In the case of the 155, the facility which already has been approved, we will produce one of the binary compounds there, the difluoro, which also will be loaded into special canisters and then placed into the projectiles.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Which one of them will be placed in the Bigeye at Pine Bluff?

General **Fulwyler**. The QL.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And then the rhombic sulphur will wait—the bombs will be completed except for the insertion of the rhombic sulphur? Is that it?

General **Fulwyler**. That's correct.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Where will that be put into the bomb, at the operational level?

General **Fulwyler**. Well, a scenario might very well be that wherever those aircraft were working in an operational area, the sulphur component, in its proper configuration would be shipped to the operational area. Then, shortly before operational use, the sulphur component would be inserted into the bomb.

Mr. **Brinkley**. How do you propose to do that? Is there a little trap door or something that you can use?

General **Fulwyler**. I can provide a description of how that would work, and of how the two compounds are mixed.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Full-up assembly or loading of the second chemical precursor (powdered sulfur contained in a basket in a long, cylindrical ballonet) into the BIGEYE bomb is a simple manual operation. It involves opening the hinged tail assembly (latch release), removal and disposal of a protective cover, insertion of the sulfur ballonet, and closing/latching the tail section. This assembly takes less than eight man-minutes per item, and would not be done until just prior to employment.

Once the bomb has been assembled and is enroute to the target, the air crew activates the BIGEYE through the rocket circuit, just before it is released from the aircraft. This electrical activation causes a series of actions to occur in the bomb. When the gas generator functions, the motor rotates the mixing paddles, and almost simultaneously, the ballonet cartridge fires, pushing the sulfur through the basket in which it is contained. This pressure ruptures the scored tubing and allows the sulfur and QL to mix to form the nerve agent VX.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think in doing that on the floor we might emphasize the fact that they are indeed separate.

General **Fulwyler**. That is a very important point. Of course, it is one of the big advantages of the binary concept, and that is at no time do you have a weapon that has a chemical agent in it, only after it is en route to the target.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I have one final question in the Bigeye deployment area. Say you launch and drop one bomb. Do you have any idea of the physical dimensions which it would cover?

General **Fulwyler**. Sir, we estimate that one bomb like this, would cover about half a square kilometer. Of course, this is subject to the atmospheric and climatic conditions, but you can say roughly it would cover about half a square kilometer in which you would get desired coverage.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Trible.

Mr. **Trible**. I don't have any questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I have two questions, General, which may be answered for the record.

Would you tell us how many rounds of the 155 you intend to produce, and what the total cost is? And also, how many bombs you intend to produce, and what the total cost is?

General **Fulwyler**. We will be happy to do that for you. That is classified, but we have the information.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The planned and projected production quantities of 155mm and BIGEYE binary munitions, and their associated procurement costs through fiscal year 1987 are: 155mm [deleted] and BIGEYE [deleted).

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas, any questions?

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think this has been a simple and basic presentation that will help us a great deal when we go to the floor with it, and so we thank you very much for your preparation and presentation today. We welcome you to stay for further presentations from General Delbridge if you can.

We will plan on recessing the subcommittee hearing at noon, and returning at 2 o'clock. We will have lunch and a few things to take care of between 12 and 2. I hope that would accommodate your schedule, General Delbridge.

General **Delbridge**. It will, Mr. Chairman. If you do not anticipate any further questions in the classified arena for General Fulwyler, we could excuse him, if you feel it would be appropriate.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I do think it is appropriate. We have no further questions in the classified area for you, General. So we will give you back your books, and we will thank you again, General Fulwyler.

General **Fulwyler**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I solicit your support.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex., Launch Complex

*Question* Explain how the LoAD system works.

Answer. LoAD is a generic BMD system concept designed to protect a variety of hardened targets such as ICBM, against ballistic missile attack. The LoAD baseline concept employs phased array radars and small, high performance interceptors equipped with nuclear warheads. The system concept involves the use of [deleted] attack corridors are searched, detection and track performed, and interceptors are launched to intercept threatening RVs.

*Question.* What is the development status of the high acceleration interceptor missile?

Answer. The LoAD interceptor consists of propulsion, control, and sensor (gyro and accelerometer package) subsystems. The interceptor and all subsystems are currently under [deleted] followed by further testing at White Sands Missile Range.

*Question.* When are the tests scheduled to begin?

Answer. The testing to take place at the newly constructed White Sands Missile Range facility will involve the propulsion and control test vehicles and is scheduled to begin [deleted]

*Question.* What is meant by the term "preprototype demonstration"?

Answer. The LoAD preprototype demonstration (PPD) was a term used by the BMD Organization to refer to efforts associated with the development of a generic terminal defense capability. As opposed to a prototype demonstration which has application to single mission, the LoAD effort was defined as a PPD program which had multiple mission applications, including (1) stand alone defense of ICBMs in silos or multiple protective shelters (MPS) and (2) Underlay defense of a robust two-tiered layered defense system. The PPD objectives were to develop and demonstrate a generic LoAD system and reduce deployment leadtime such that upon completion of the program, initial operational capability could be reached within [deleted] The PPD was to be accomplished in two phases. Phase I was to resolve all key technical issues; Phase II was to be initiated when engineering development and deployment appeared likely and was to be conducted concurrently with the final portion of Phase I. The primary activities in Phase II included more detailed design based on Phase I results, completion of equipment design, acquisition of long leadtime materials necessary for deferred development testing, and long leadtime preproduction activities including identifying critical manufacturing processes, tool design, and long leadtime parts acquisition.

When the Reagan Administation eliminated the multiple protective shelter (MPS) basing scheme for the M-X, the LoAD PPD Program was restructured to an accelerated development program with emphasis on silobased ICBM defense.

*Question.* Is the White Sands Missile Range LoAD construction project dependent upon the approval of funds in fiscal 1983 for research and development? If R&D funds are not approved, is this project required?

Answer. The R&D funds that correlate with this construction requirement are contained in the Army's fiscal year 1983 RDTE appropriation request for BMD currently under consideration by the Congress. The R&D funds which this construction requirement supports are of sufficient importance that even if the BMD portion of the Army's RDTE appropriation request were reduced, this project would still be funded in view of its relatively high priority within the BMD program.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Are there any further questions on the DARCOM area?

[No response.]

Mr. BRINKLEY. If not, General Delbridge, please proceed to the next area.

General DELBRIDGE. The next area, Mr. Chairman, is ammunition facilities. Ammunition facilities are used to produce conventional ammunition in support of war reserve, consumption, and training requirements, including support to the other services and selected allies.

Starting on page 172, the Army is requesting authorization of six major and eight minor construction projects totaling $25,680,000 at eight ammunition plants in its fiscal 1983 MCA budget request.

They include: Construction of a plant operations center at Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Parsons, Kans., at a cost of $7.2 million to provide an adequate facility to house plant operations activities; construction of facilities at Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Shreveport, La., at a cost of $3 million to permit receipt and shipment of containerized ammunition as part of a DOD-directed program; and continue the replacement of barricades at Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Radford, Va., at a cost of $1.85 million to enable the plant to operate within existing intraline quantity distances.

Sir, do you have any questions on the Army ammunition plant projects?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## AMMUNITION FACILITIES

### INDIANA AAP, IN POWER TIE LINE

*Question.* Briefly describe the work that is done at the plant, including the type of ammunition produced.

Answer. Indiana AAP has the capability to produce propellants, explosives and to load, assemble and pack (LAP) ammunition. At the present time Indiana AAP is loading propelling charges and igniters for artillery and tank ammunition and mortars.

*Question.* When is the Public Service Company of Indiana (PSI) building the transmission line that the plant will tie into?

Answer. It is anticipated that a contract will be awarded to PSI in March 1983 and the line will take approximately 18 months to build.

*Question.* Are current power demands being met adequately with the existing system?

Answer. Indiana AAP's current power demands are presently being met with the existing system, however, in the next two to three years new facilities, such as the 155mm and 8 inch center core prop charge loading facility, will be coming on line which will more than double the present demand, exceeding the capability of the current service.

*Question.* How much more power is needed to meet the mobilization requirements?

Answer. There is a shortfall at mobilization of at least 14.65 MVA. This shortfall takes into consideration all the power available to Indiana through self generation and the present tie line. The new power tie-line will eliminate this shortfall.

*Question.* Is it more cost effective to construct the new system or to modify the existing system? Is it more cost effective for the plant to produce its own power or to purchase it?

Answer. A new, single source tie-line is required to meet Indiana AAP's projected peacetime and mobilization power requirements. The present system has two tie-lines, neither of which is capable of being modified to carry the amount of power required for a single source tie-line. It is not more cost effective for Indiana AAP to generate its own power during peacetime, because the central powerhouses' minimum generating capacity is much more than required, are labor-intensive operations and would require extensive (estimated at approximately $5 million a boiler) modernization to operate within present pollution abatement standards.

*Question.* What are the mobilization requirements that must be met?

Answer. The items assigned to Indiana AAP for Mobilization production are:

*Item and quantity*

| | *Each month* |
|---|---|
| Prop charge, 155mm M3A1 | 125,000 |
| Prop charge, 155mm M4A2 | 243,000 |
| Prop charge, 155mm M119E5 | 15,000 |
| Prop charge, 155mm M203 | 11,000 |
| Prop charge, 8 inch M1 | 154,370 |
| Prop charge, 8 inch M2 | 106,340 |
| Prop charge, 8 inch M188 | 28,900 |
| Flash reducer M3 | 59,340 |
| Black powder | [1] 351,872 |
| Propellant-single base | [1] 23,504,121 |
| Charge increment assembly M335 | 13,260 |
| Charge increment assembly M90A1 | 231,000 |
| Charge increment assembly M185 | 65,076 |
| Charge increment assembly M204 | 250,000 |
| Prop charge, 105mm M67 | 2,340,000 |
| Prop charge, 152mm M189 | 16,500 |
| M3A1 igniter charge | 125,000 |
| M4A2 igniter charge | 500,000 |
| M119E4 igniter charge | 59,000 |
| M1 igniter charge | 154,370 |
| M2 igniter charge | 106,340 |

[1] Pounds per month.

*Question.* There is a considerable reduction in personnel levels projected for Indiana AAP. Why is that and what does that mean in terms of the future of the plant?

Answer. Indiana AAP's workload is projected to remain relatively stable through fiscal year 1987. Accordingly, the plant's production workforce, now numbering about 1600, is also projected to remain at approximately that level through fiscal year 1987. The 1390 reflects the Army's long range stationing plan and does not reflect contractor personnel.

### KANSAS AAP, KANS., PLANT OPERATION CENTER

*Question.* How much space is earmarked for the Emergency Operations Center? Who will operate it?

Answer. The entire basement, an area of 17,474 square feet, is hardened and will serve as the Emergency Operations Center. The center will be operated by the Commanding Officer, three government staff personnel, the operating contractor's plant manager and five contractor staff personnel. The area, under non-emergency or normal operations, will house plant security, communications center, medical services, lunchroom/training area and arms room. The basement also serves as a personnel shelter during emergency conditions and severe storms.

*Question.* Under the law, States are required to finance 50 percent of the cost of emergency operating centers. Is the State of Kansas sharing in this project?

Answer. The State of Kansas is not sharing in the cost of this project. The emergency operating center will be used by plant personnel only and is not intended for public use; therefore, it is not considered appropriate for the State of Kansas to share in the cost.

### LONGHORN AAP, TEX., IMPROVE CHEMISTRY LAB

*Question.* The design for this project started in July, 1980 and is scheduled for completion in April, 1982. Yet the design level is listed at 0 percent. Please explain. Also, if the project is at 0 percent design, what is the cost estimate based upon?

Answer. In December, 1981 the design was actually 35 percent complete and the cost estimate is based upon this design level. Final design is scheduled for completion in April, 1982.

### LOUISIANA AAP, LA.

*Question.* The design levels of these projects are listed as 0 percent. Design was started on each of them in 1980. Please explain the apparent discrepancy. What are the cost estimates based upon?

Answer (PN 36). Design was 100 percent complete in December 1981 and the cost estimate is based upon the final design.

(PN 37 and 38): In December 1981, the designs were actually 35 percent complete and the cost estimates are based upon these design levels. Final design is scheduled for completion in April 1982.

### MILAN AAP, TENN., REHABILITATE MAIN BOILER PLANT

*Question.* What is the life expectancy of the boilers?

Answer. The economic life expectancy of the boilers is 25 years.

*Question.* How does rehabilitation compare to the cost of new boilers, both in terms of initial investment and life cycle costs?

Answer. The preliminary estimates comparing the initial investment cost of rehabilitation with cost of new boilers indicated that the rehabilitated boilers would be approximately 30 percent less costly. The life cycle cost favors the replacement boilers by 2.5 percent. It was determined that the uncertainty in estimating life cycle costs out to 25 years could easily change the small savings of 2.5 percent and consequently the large initial first cost savings associated with rehabilitation was selected as the better choice.

### SUNFLOWER AAP, KANS.

*Question.* Why is it necessary to take Sunflower AAP plant out of standby status?

Answer. The primary reason would be production of Nitroguanidine, an ingredient used in long range propelling charges and tank ammunition propellant. Sunflower is the only U.S. source for Nitroguanidine. Nitroguanidine production at Sunflower will be required to replenish the current stockpile as it is depleted.

*Question.* When are operations scheduled to resume at Sunflower?

Answer. Current plans call for completing prove-out of Sunflower nitroguanidine plant in fiscal year 1983 and production start-up the same year. Full production is scheduled to start in fiscal year 1984.

*Question.* What will be the level of activity when operations resume?

Answer. Production rates for Nitroguanidine will be between 5 million and 8 million pounds per year. Overall personnel levels at Sunflower should not be appreciably different from the present level (about 550 employees).

Mr. **Brinkley.** Mr. Scrivner.

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley.** Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas.** I have no questions.

Mr. **Brinkley.** Please proceed, sir.

General **Delbridge.** Next is the Army Communications Command. This has worldwide responsibility for engineering, installing, operating, and maintaining the Army portion of the defense communications system and for providing, operating, and maintaining the Army's communications-electronics facilities.

On communications command installations starting on page 199, the Army is requesting authorization of three major construction projects totaling $11.5 million. One of these is construction of a defense satellite communications system terminal at Bad Aibling Station, Germany, at a cost of $3.95 million to provide a terminal as part of the phase II implementation of the worldwide defense satellite communications system.

Sir, are there any questions on this or on any other project in the communications command installations?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

#### BAD AIBLING STATION DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM TERMINAL

*Question.* Is this communications system used solely by the United States? If no, what is the utilization rate of non U.S. users?

Answer. The Bad Aibling Station facility will be used to satisfy JCS validated critical C3I requirements for the United States only. No foreign communications requirements will be satisfied at the Bad Aibling station communications facility.

#### FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ., ELECTROMAGNETIC TEST FACILITY

*Question.* How does this project differ from the electromagnetic test facility that Congress authorized in fiscal year 1981 in the amount of $4,650,000?

Answer. The project requested for the Electromagnetic Test Facility [EMETF] at Fort Huachuca in fiscal year 1983 is the same project requested and authorized in fiscal year 1981. The requirement for this project remains valid and is needed by the Army to support modernization of the Electronic Proving Ground [EPG] and the system testing requirements for all services. This project will provide the Army with a government owned contractor operated [GOCO] facility. EMETF will determine the effects of the total electromagnetic environment on the operation of military concepts, systems and hardware. This determination, using computer simulations, will include electromagnetic capability and vulnerability analysis. The present economic analysis of this project shows a benefit to cost ratio of 2.05 based to a large degree on current inefficient operation of a contractor facility 78 miles from Fort Huachuca.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. General, on page 201, the project in Germany, I wonder if you would clarify for me the response you provided to a staff question when you said no foreign communication requirements will be satisfied. Does that mean that we will not share this system or these facilities with our allies? What does that mean exactly?

General **DELBRIDGE**. This is a U.S. command and control facility, Mr. Scrivner. It will satisfy, as we have stated, the Joint Chief of Staff validated critical command and control requirements, but for the United States only.

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. Thank you.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Mr. Scrivner, please continue.

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. Your project on Fort Huachuca, page 204, this project was previously authorized in fiscal year 1981. Therefore, the subcommittee could extend the authorization and you could use a cost variation. Is that correct?

General **DELBRIDGE**. That is correct, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you. The difference would be between $4,650 million and $4,950 million, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That would seem to be the way to go, probably.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir, it would.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well. We have no further questions on that section.

General **Delbridge**. Now I turn to the U.S. Army Health Services Command. The Army Health Services Command is responsible for providing Army health services to authorized recipients in the United States and its territories. It is the principal proponent and developer of concepts, doctrine, materiel requirements, and organizations for the health care system for the Army in field environments.

On Health Services Command installations, starting on page 207, the Army is requesting authorization of three major and three minor projects totaling $17.15 million.

They include: upgrading the heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., at a cost of $9.8 million to meet current Occupational Safety and Health Act standards; additions to two existing buildings at Fort Detrick, Md., at a cost of $1.7 million to provide facilities to support implementation of phases II and III of the defense satellite communications system.

Sir, are there any questions on these or any other project on the Health Services Command installations?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

### FORT DETRICK, MD., COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM COMMAND

*Question*. When will the installed equipment arrive at Fort Detrick? What is the scheduled completion date of the facility?

Answer. The Satellite Communications Control Element which will provide telemetry, tracking and control for the DSCS III satellite is scheduled to arrive for installation at Ft. Detrick in the last quarter 1982. The Net Control Element which provides DSCS III communications control is scheduled to be installed at Ft. Detrick in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1984. The building is scheduled for completion in the second quarter of fiscal year 1984 to allow equipment installation and testing to meet the mid year 1985 completion schedule of the DCSC III control effort at Ft. Detrick.

### FORT CARSON, COLO., BARRACKS

*Question*. Provide brief information on economic analysis of the solar energy component.

Answer. Concept design economic analysis, based on the fiscal year 1981 version of 10 U.S.C. 2688, indicated that a domestic hot water and space heating system application for this barracks project was cost effective. The revised concept design economic analysis reevaluating this solar energy application, based on the fiscal year 1982 version of 10 U.S.C. 2688, is scheduled to be completed in the first week of May 1982.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We have no questions.

General **Delbridge**. The last in that book, Mr. Chairman, is Military Traffic Management Command. This is the Department of Defense single manager for traffic management, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals. As explained on pages 215 and

342, the Army is requesting authorization of one minor construction project at Bayonne, N.J., at a cost of $300,000 for installation of a single heat exchanger to recover heat from flue gases.

Do you have any questions on this project?

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions, General. Let us go to the Pacific.

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, within the Pacific, there are three commands with projects, the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command, 8th U.S. Army, and U.S. Army, Japan.

The mission of the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command is to coordinate and control all work and associated resources in testing and logistical support involved in developing effective weapons systems for all users of the National Missile Range at Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

As explained on pages 217 and 218, the Army is requesting authorization of one major and two minor construction projects at Kwajalein at a cost of $23 million. They include construction of a launch complex at a cost of $21.6 million to provide facilities for testing the low-altitude defense or LoAD system. General Tate has a classified briefing that we can delay until the classified section, if you like, or we can cover this at the present time, as you desire, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Can he give us a meaningful briefing in an unclassified hearing?

General **Tate**. Yes, sir, I believe I can.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. We would like to try to get as much of this on the open record as possible.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Why don't we proceed in that fashion?

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce Maj. Gen. Grayson Tate, as I mentioned earlier, who will present the ballistic missile defense portion of our presentation today.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Tate, we are glad to have you provide your testimony at this time.

## STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. GRAYSON D. TATE, JR., BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE, PROGRAM MANAGER, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

General **Tate**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased to talk to the subcommittee about this very important national program for which I am responsible.

### President's Strategic Weapons Improvement Plan

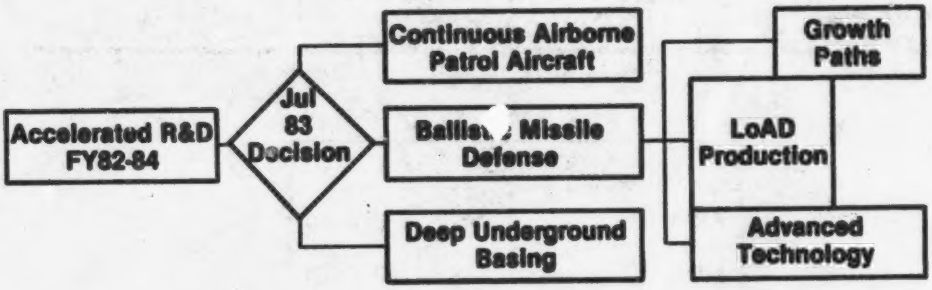
The ballistic missile defense program received some new direction with an expanded role under the administration's strategic modernization plan that was announced by the President on October 2, 1981. The Reagan plan is summarized on the right slide. Of particular interest are the requirements to reduce the vulnerability of our ICBM's and to improve ballistic missile defense.

The decision to eliminate the multiple protective shelter basing scheme for MX and the requirement to support the option for a BMD deployment decision in 1983 and an early IOC date has caused a reorientation of parts of the BMD program. The BMD organization is examining concepts and technologies which are applicable to the defense of both deceptively based ICBM's and nondeceptively based ICBM's in silos.

**BMD Under The Reagan Strategic Program**

BMD

UNCLASSIFIED



"Any Ground-Based Scheme Ultimately Would Require A Ballistic Missile Defense For Survivability"

We are looking for a common system that has the flexibility to be able to do either of those missions. While the details of the optimum BMD system to support MX basing are still being determined, the BMD program is proceeding as indicated on the left slide. The systems technology program includes an accelerated research and development program and an optimized baseline terminal defense system which uses generic low-altitude defense or LoAD components.

The advanced technology includes continued work on exoatmospheric overlay concepts for systems that would work outside the atmosphere. It also includes endoatmospheric work for concepts that work in the terminal or low altitude regime. Both are nonnuclear kill systems, and are growth paths for the continued expansion of the state of the art in BMD technology.

## THE BMD SYSTEM

Ballistic missile defense systems can be configured to defend against a variety of targets. The terminal, or what we refer to as the underlay defense, uses relatively mature technology that we have been developing for many years, and it operates in the endoatmospheric or low-altitude regime. It can be deployed by the planned IOC to defend silo-based ICBM's and also other hardened targets.

Its exoatmospheric counterpart, which is referred to as overlay, depends on technology which is somewhat less mature than that for the underlay, and it has application against certain types of structured enemy attacks and provides a growth path for terminal defense. This combination of an overlay and underlay would produce what we refer to as a layered defense system. This provides defense for very high-threat levels and can also handle very sophisticated types of targets.

The current MCA requests are for facilities for testing of the baseline terminal defense system interception, you know it as the LoAD interceptor and also data collection for the overlay, particularly for the long-wave infrared optical technology that we are pursuing.

**BMD**

### MCA To Program Cost Comparison

*UNCLASSIFIED*

[illegible]

$M

| LoAD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RDTE | | 663 | (FY 83) |
| MCA | | 27.5 | (FY 83) |
| | WSMR | ( 5.5) | |
| | KMR | (22.0) | |

| Overlay Program | | |
|---|---|---|
| RDTE | 111 | (FY 83) |
| MCA | 20.0 | (FY 83) |

Both Are Continuing Programs.

The slide on the left compares the MCA requests with the total programs which they support. Each of these is an ongoing program with significant out-year funding as well as that which is shown on this slide. OAMP is part of the data-base collection portion of the total exoatmospheric program that we are pursuing. I will discuss that later.

## LoAD Construction/Tests Schedule

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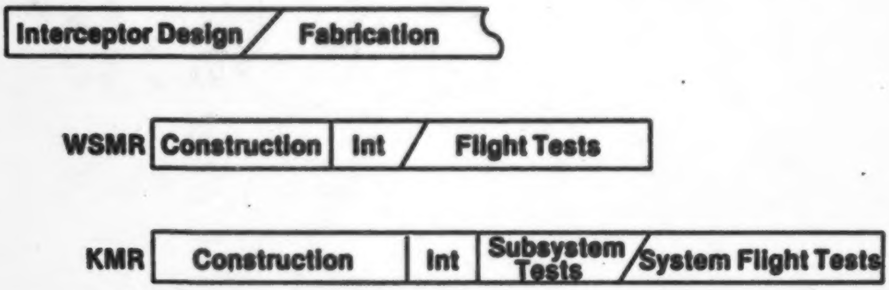


Interceptor Design / Fabrication

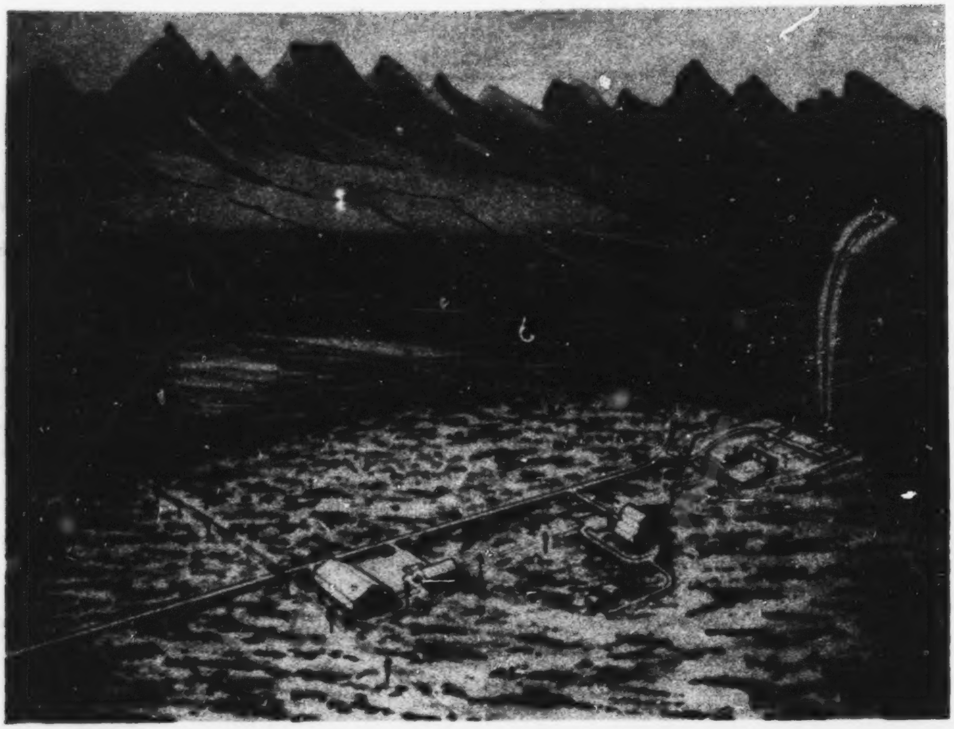
WSMR Construction | Int / Flight Tests

KMR Construction | Int | Subsystem Tests / System Flight Tests

The proposed test facility utilization is shown here. The testing program for the baseline terminal defense system will consist of the LoAD interceptor subsystem development firings that will be conducted at White Sands, and also the total systems tests, that is, for the radar, the interceptor, data processor, and all the other associated equipment, which we will conduct at the Kwajalein Missile Range with live intercepts of reentry vehicles fired from the west coast of the United States.

Testing the interceptor first at White Sands will be significantly cheaper than trying to do all the testing out at Kwajalein Missile Range. I think you can appreciate that the logistics support out there is difficult. White Sands Missile Range also has the capability to conduct more rapid analysis of the test data that we need, partly because the missile can be recovered at White Sands, and it permits easier logistic support and provides easier access to the test site for our personnel who are actually conducting the test.

While testing and, therefore, construction completion will occur first at White Sands, the KMR construction must begin early in order to allow system integration prior to the actual flight tests. That will be conducted somewhat later. KMR is the only range where full-system testing can take place due to the requirement to engage operational ICBM's as targets.



I would like to review the LoAD interceptor subsystem development flight tests at White Sands. On the right is a picture which shows an artist's concept of the test facilities and activities during an interceptor development firing at White Sands. The interceptor will fly on a trajectory which is preprogramed before the launch to intercept a point in space, and all of that happens in just a few seconds. These development firings are required early in the program in order to meet the full-up system development firings which will occur later at Kwajalein Missile Range.

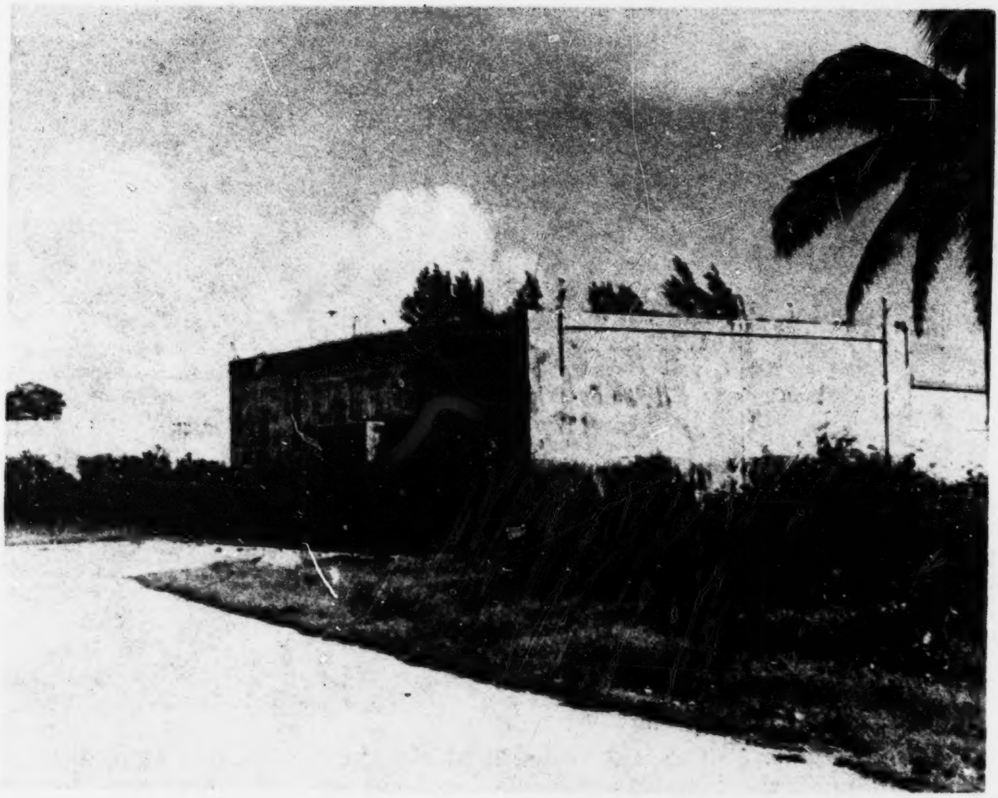
This also will require some parallel testing in order to meet our planned schedules. That is, it is not a heel-to-toe operation between the White Sands and the KMR tests.

The primary facilities which we require at White Sands include a launch complex, a missile assembly building, a liquid-propellant facility, an explosive storage facility, a test-support building, and a maintenance facility. Those are all shown in the slide on your right, working from right to left. Additional work will also be needed for some site development, utilities, and communications for this site.

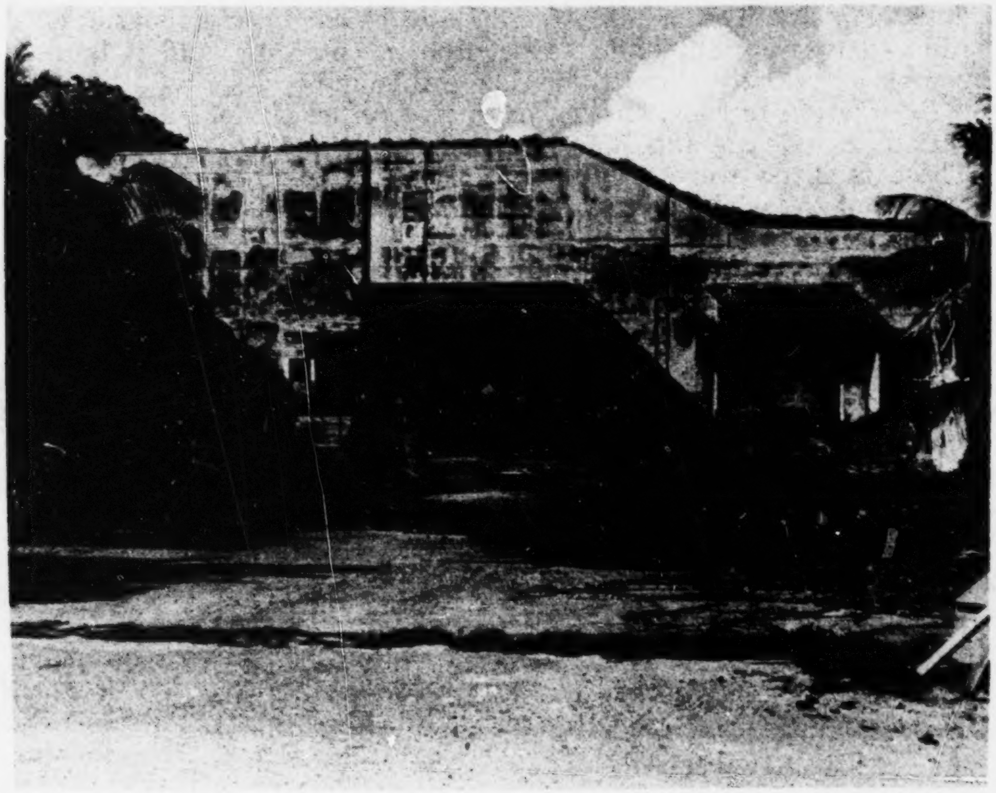
Moving now to the test concept at Kwajalein Missile Range, this slide depicts the baseline terminal concept at KMR, which includes the radar, data-processing equipment, and the interceptors. These will be used to demonstrate the system and subsystem performance and operation in a real environment with live intercepts or reentry vehicles. The primary facilities to be constructed consist of a radar/data-processing and test-equipment building and a launch complex presently planned for Illeginni Island.

In addition to construction, extensive refurbishment and modification to existing facilities on Illeginni Island will be required. These facilities were originally constructed to support the Sprint testing of the early 1970's, and this, of course, was for the R. & D. program for Safeguard.

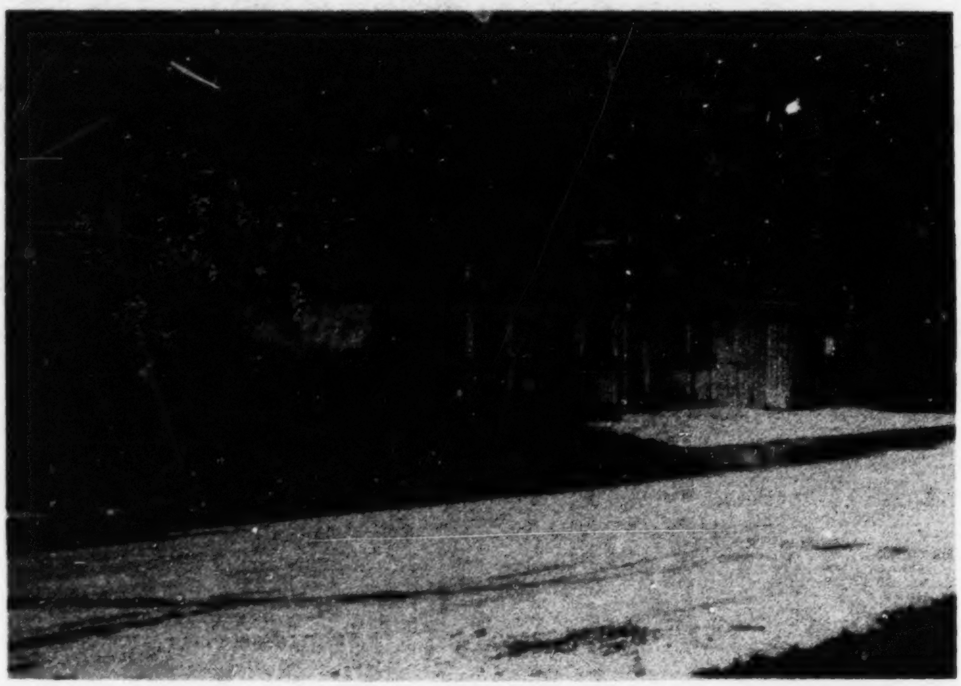
Over time, the corrosive environment has deteriorated the buildings to such an extent that plumbing and wiring will have to be replaced, and in some cases doors and even walls require some repair. This will be obvious, I think, when you look at the next few slides.



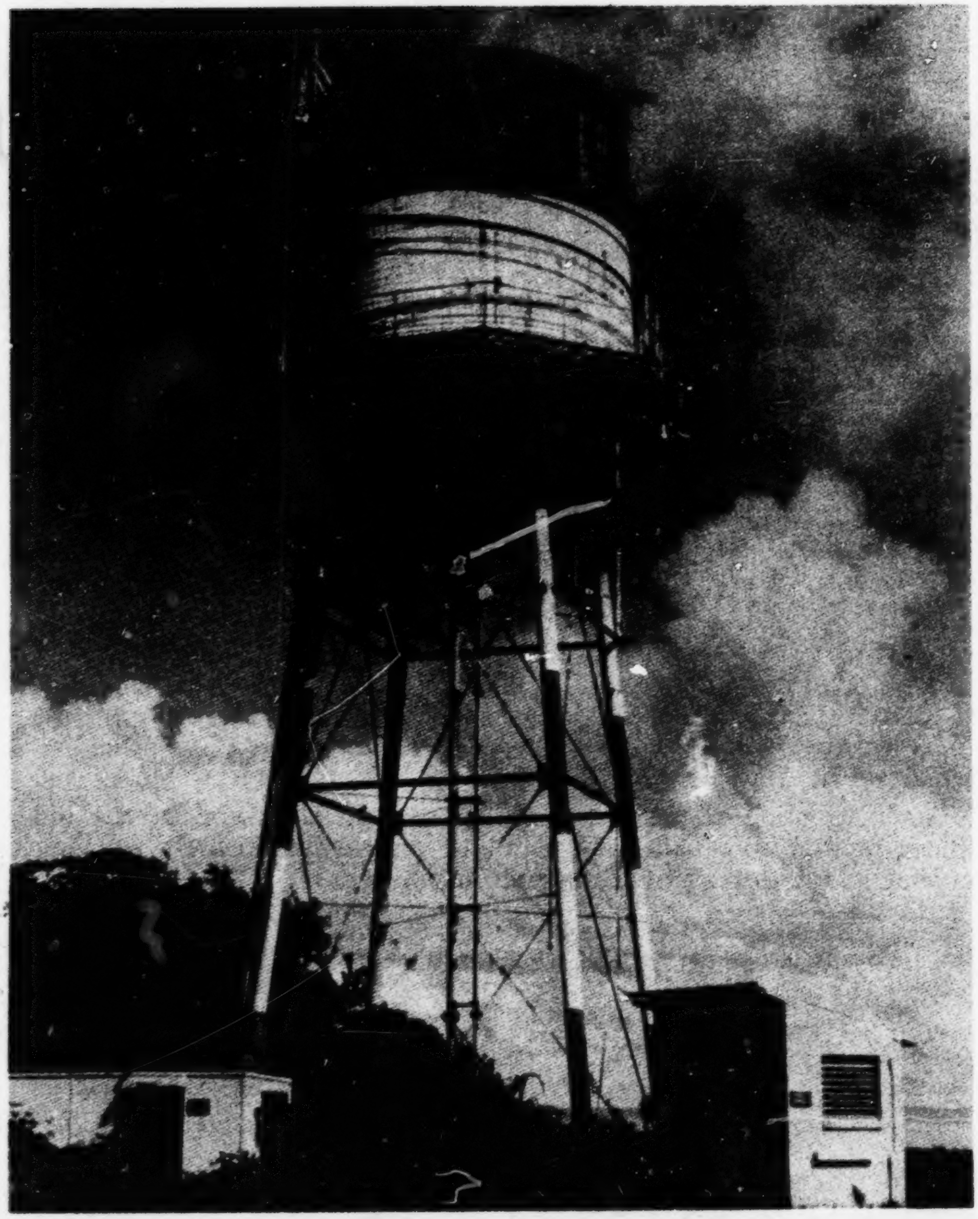
This next slide is the old Sprint operations building on Illeginni.



The next shows the universal missile building where the missiles will be assembled and checked out prior to launch.



The next slide shows the rather rundown condition of the old dining facility. We will have about 65 people temporarily working on that island during the construction phase.



Finally, this is a picture of the potable water tank. You will notice the misalined support bands. All of these facilities, since they were abandoned in 1973, do require a substantial amount of work in order to make them usable again. However, we have taken maximum advantage of existing facilities wherever we can use them in order to minimize the construction costs overall.

Mr. Chairman, that completes the unclassified statement that I planned to give. I would be happy to answer your questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, General, for your overview of what the situation is. We are requesting authority for $23,010,000.

General **Tate**. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That is for Kwajalein.

Mr. Scrivner, do you have any questions?

Mr. **Scrivner**. General, I have one brief question. The R. & D. effort this year is essentially for the LoAD concept, and there is some money for the exoatmospheric program. Is that right?

General **Tate**. Yes, there is. I would plan to go into that this afternoon in whatever detail you wish during the classified portion.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Well, I want to be certain that I understand this. If the R. & D. program is reduced, what would be the impact on the military construction requirements that you have identified for fiscal year 1983?

General **Tate**. Even if there should be a substantial reduction in the R. & D. funds, it is necessary to go ahead with these facilities in order to be able to test the system on any kind of reasonable schedule.

Mr. **Scrivner**. What would you test if you didn't have the R. & D. money?

General **Tate**. Because of the fact that it takes a substantial amount of time to build the test facilities, if we don't go ahead with them now, we are not going to have them ready in time for the R. & D. testing. Some of the missile launchings, for example, are going to occur early in the program. That schedule is not totally unrelated to the level of the R. & D. budget, but I don't believe that even a substantial reduction in the R. & D. program would lessen the need to have those facilities for the early launches.

This program is not a new start. It is one that has been under way for over 2 years. We are only a year away from our first propulsion test vehicle [PTV] launch at White Sands Missile Range, for example. That PTV launch will be from a temporary facility.

Mr. **Scrivner**. For the LoAD program?

General **Tate**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If the R. & D. program had not been accelerated, when would you have required these facilities?

General **Tate**. Had it not been accelerated?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Yes, sir.

General **Tate**. Yes, the test facilities planned for the LoAD preprototype demonstration program were needed on this same schedule. The new baseline terminal defense system in a generic system which uses components similar to LoAD. However, these early tests are planned on the same schedule.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. How is it different? Just technically, or conceptually?

General **Tate**. It is just that the program has been accelerated and similar components are being packaged in different ways to satisfy somewhat different requirements for the targets the system would defend. The test facilities would have been required under the old program, but maybe a little bit later on in time.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, by a little bit, do you mean 1 year, 2 years, or that we are 3 years away from now?

General **Tate**. The difference in the test schedule for two programs that we have been following—I would have to provide that information for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The LoAD Test program was accelerated as a result of the president's 2 October 1982 decision. Programmed at the time of the President's decision in the fiscal year 1983 budget were the test facilities to support a LoAD Preprototype Demonstration (PPS). The accelerated LoAD program's test facility requirements are basically the same as the previously programmed PPD test facilities. While we would have liked to accelerate construction of these facilities it was not practical since the PPD requirement was already programmed at the earliest possible date to get military construction funds.

The R. & D. funds that correlate with this construction requirement are contained in the Army's fiscal year 1983 RDTE appropriation request for BMD currently under consideration by the Congress. The R. & D. funds which this construction requirement supports are of sufficient importance that even if the BMD portion of the Army's RDTE appropriation request were reduced, this project would still be funded in view of its relatively high priority within the BMD program and the strateic defense plan.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, as I understand the BMD program now, it is primarily associated with protection of the ICBM.

General **Tate**. That is certainly the primary goal.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. All right. That is the primary goal. What was the goal under your original program?

General **Tate**. It also had a primary emphasis on the protection of our deployed ICBM's. But as you know, the MPS system which had been planned for the original deployment of MX and which was disapproved by the President is now going to be in a different basing scheme. The specific packaging of the BMD system is somewhat dependent upon the basing scheme for the ICBM's which we are protecting. The packaging of the system and how these components are put together is quite different.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, if, say, our R. & D. subcommittee denied your request for funds to accelerate the program, when, then, would you anticipate your requirement for these facilities?

General **Tate**. I believe there would be no change in the requirement to be able to begin testing, because, as I said, we are essentially a year away from our first flight test right now.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. On the accelerated trail or just under your original program?

General **Tate**. That is under the accelerated program, but the original program would not be too much further behind that. You see, we will first fire these test vehicles at White Sands, followed on by tests at KMR.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. You mentioned that there is a considerable amount of funding in the outyears. What do you total the R. & D. program to be in this effort?

General **Tate**. I would prefer to get into that, if I could, in the classified session this afternoon.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

Those are all the questions that I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Tsompanas.

Where is your base of operation, General Tate? Where is your headquarters?

General **Tate**. Sir, I am presently living in Huntsville, Ala. I am serving in two functions right now, as the Army BMD program manager with headquarters here in Washington, and as the commander of the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command, which is located in Huntsville, but I actually live in Huntsville.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, I think for this time this will be sufficient. You will be here this afternoon, General, will you not?

General **Tate**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would your testimony this afternoon be restricted to this area, but classified?

General **Tate**. Yes, sir. I plan to cover specifically the project that is connected with our exoatmospheric test program, and respond to whatever classified questions you may have, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you. We will get into that then this afternoon, and we will see if we cannot round up a quorum in order to authorize that. If we can't, we will utilize another device that may be available to us. In any case, we will look forward to hearing from you on that. Thank you, General Tate.

General **Tate**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Delbridge, I think we need to finish the Korea and Japan areas. Did you have anything further on those two items?

General **Delbridge**. No, Mr. Chairman. We are at Korea. Did you wish to continue on, Mr. Chairman, or not, at this time?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## KOREA

*Question*. Provide report on Host Nation Support for U.S. Army, both in terms of past support and current support.

Answer. The Republic of Korea Government (ROKG) (through Host Nation Support (HNS)) has contributed funding for construction. It is known in Korea by the term "Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP)", which supports all U.S. Forces in Korea. [Deleted.]

*Question*. Provide report on future plans for Host Nation Support.

Answer. Future Republic of Korea Government (ROKG) initiatives are: Major Army Aviation restationing, increase in POL storage/survivability projects.

In addition to the Combined Defense Improvement Program (CDIP), the ROKG provides continuing construction support of the U.S. Forces through lease housing and Quid Pro Quo programs. The lease housing program was initiated to offset the high cost of economy quarters for U.S. Forces in Korea. [Deleted.]

The ROKG subsidizes the lease of quarters to the U.S. Government at a considerable savings to the equivalent economy rates.

The Quid Pro Quo program, is derived from ROKG requirements for real estate occupied by U.S. Forces. The ROKG funds relocation of U.S. facilities to facilitate release of the real estate needed. For example: [Deleted.]

## POHANG HARBOR MONOBOUY SYSTEM

*Question*. Are the petroleum products that are to be transferred with this project solely for U.S. military use? If not, who else will benefit from the project? Are U.S. personnel and their dependents permitted to have private automobiles in Korea?

Answer. Petroleum products that are to be transferred with this project are solely for U.S. military use. The project is a replacement for the present system which is slow and overburdened with high maintenance and demurrage charges and is a safety hazard. A very limited number of U.S. personnel and their dependents are permitted to have private automobiles in Korea.

*Question*. Justify the higher SIO rate of 6.5 percent for this and other projects.

Answer. Historically the overseas divisions have experienced high Supervision and Administration (S&A) rates as compared to CONUS divisions for military construction. Cause of this higher cost has been as a result of the following factors:

(1) High ratio of operations and maintenance type projects of low contract value to high value MCA projects requiring the same S&A effort.

(2) Costs chargeable to S&A overseas not experienced in CONUS such as post differential, cola, housing allowances, morale leave and bonuses for local nationals.

(3) High cost of recruitment because of turnover of personnel mandated by 5 years overseas tour and difficulty in retaining personnel in overseas duty stations.

(4) Highly dispersed areas of operation with its attendant high cost of travel to adequately cover the construction projects.

(5) The time factor limited by five (5) time zones and one day difference within Pacific Ocean Division which limits the effective hours for coordination and management within the division.

### K-16 DIRECT SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

*Question.* Will maintenance be provided on other than US combat military vehicles at this facility?

Answer. No—The 595th Maintenance Company supports the UN Command; HQ US Forces, Korea; and HQ Eighth, US Army and 42 other components/attached organizations or units.

### CAMP HUMPHREYS CHAPEL AND COMMUNITY CENTER

*Question.* What is the age of the four buildings currently used?

Answer. The temporary chapel building was built in 1952; its age is 30 years. The three other buildings which are also quonset huts were built in 1951 and are 31 years old.

### K-16 GYMNASIUM WITH POOL

*Question.* Is there an indoor pool available or included in this project?

Answer. No, there is no indoor pool available or included in this project. However, this project includes an outdoor pool.

*Question.* If indoor physical training and recreation is needed, why is an outdoor pool being built?

Answer. An outdoor pool is being built due to reasons of cost. Indoor physical training and recreation is to be provided for in the gymnasium.

### TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS

*Question.* Explain the different square foot costs for the same buildings to be built at the different locations.

Answer. The tactical equipment shop for Cp. Greaves is more expensive because it is located in a remote area across the Imjin River and two miles SE of the DMZ. The material, labor, and equipment will have to be furnished in an undeveloped, unpopulated area and will thus cost more. The tactical equipment shop at Cp. Nimble is located in a populated area. The other six shops are smaller (3,800 SF) and thus have a higher unit cost.

### PUSAN WATER DISTRIBUTION AND FIRE PROTECTION

*Question.* Will the U.S. incur any service charge for the water that will be used with the new system?

Answer. Yes.

*Question.* Did the U.S. incur any service charge for the use of salt water from the harbor?

Answer. No. It should be understood that the previous method of utilizing a pumper truck to obtain harbor water for fire protection water supply was barely adequate and provided only a temporary solution. The permanent solution would involve the construction of an adequate fire protection water distribution system, such as the proposed system, anyway, even though the U.S. will incur a service charge for water supplied to the new system.

### ELECTRICAL SYSTEM UPGRADE

*Question.* Does the current system meet existing demands? What, if any, remaining capacity exists?

Answer. With the present power demand, most of the feeder lines capacity are marginal and can no longer accept additional loads.

*Question.* What are the planned facilities that are referenced in the justification? When are they scheduled to come on line?

Answer. The following projects are planned for Camp:

Castle: Theater.

Giant: Maintenance shop, storage facility, and maintenance facility.

Stanley: Special weapon training facility, five support operation buildings, and aircraft facilities.

Hovey: Dining facilities, classrooms, and fire station.

Howze: Dining facility, gymnasium, and administration facility.

Pelham: Meter radar tower, bachelor housing, and dining facility.

Essayons: Dayroom and bachelor housing.

Kyle: Headquarters buildings, communication support facility, tactical equipment shop, and gymnasium.

Projects are planned for the next 5 years (fiscal year 1983–87). Construction for these projects will require an average of 18 months after funds become available. The other Camps (Nimble, H220, Edwards, Stanton, Gary Owens, Falling Water and Sears) as well as those listed above have existing facilities which will be served by the upgraded electrical system.

### CAMP RED CLOUD THEATER WITH STAGE

*Question.* Are there any other existing facilities that could be used?

Answer. No, none at present. Any available buildings would be quonset huts or temporary buildings built in the 1950's which are in poor condition.

*Question.* Why is a stage necessary?

Answer. Necessary to allow multiple use of the building such as: USO shows, music and entertainment, commanders call, speakers podium, etc.

*Question.* Why can't a new quonset hut structure be used?

Answer. Yes, a new quonset hut could be used; however, the quonset hut inherently develops high maintenance costs where as a semi-permanent structure is more functionally efficient and is relatively less costly to maintain over a longer useful life.

### SEWER SYSTEM UPGRADE

*Question.* Have there been any outbreaks of health problems with the existing system? How frequently and what type?

Answer. No outbreaks of health problems associated with the discharge of sewage effluents from U.S. Forces sewerage systems have been documented.

*Question.* How have the problems of contamination been handled?

Answer. The U.S. Forces have relied on our water supply treatment plants to treat the contaminated river water to an acceptable level prior to distribution. Additionally, various fiscal year 1981–83 water supply MCA projects have resulted in the U.S. Forces obtaining a larger percentage of their water supply from ground water sources which are not contaminated. Physical contact, i.e., bathing and swimming, with these contaminated surface waters is prohibited to U.S. Forces personnel.

*Question.* Is the U.S. violating any Korean environmental or health standards?

Answer. Yes, the U.S. Forces are in violation of the following Korean environmental laws/regulations which require secondary levels of treatment for domestic wastewater discharges:

(1) Environmental Preservation Law (EPL) (LAW No. 378—31 Dec 77)

(2) Presidential decree for the execution of the EPL (Decree No. 9056—30 Jan 78)

(3) Korean Environmental Protection Agency Regulation for the execution of the EPL (Regulation No. 604—1 Jul 78)

Regardless of the violation of these regulations the work must be completed to protect the health and safety of the U.S. personnel living and working in these areas.

*Question.* What is the local community doing to upgrade its system?

Answer. The Republic of Korea recently announced a one billion dollar 5-year pollution control program that will upgrade its sewage treatment facilities countrywide. This program will also include enforcement of the environmental law.

### CAMP ESSAYONS BARRACKS

*Question.* When will the MLRS battery arrive at Camp Essayons?

Answer. The MLRS battery will arrive at Camp Essayons [deleted].

Mr. **Brinkley**. Let me see if we have any questions on those two areas. If not, we will go into recess.

Do you have any questions on Korea?

Mr. **Scrivner**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well. Mr. Scrivner has a question on Korea.

General **Delbridge**. All right, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. On page 231, General, you have a water system with a fire protection project at Pusan, and you indicate that the United States will incur a user's charge with this new system, whereas before it did not. Would you provide for the record how much that service charge is going to be? And are we providing any storage facilities for the Koreans at this storage facility?

General **Delbridge**. I am not aware of our providing any storage facilities for the Koreans at this facility. I will provide that for the record, sir. The difference in the water, of course, that we are getting is that this is now potable water, and heretofore, of course, we did not have a potable water source. So the service charge that would come with that would normally be paying a typical—we look on it as being a typical utility type bill.

[The following information was received for the record:]

There will be a user's charge of 60 cents for each 1,000 gallons of water used that will be paid to the city of Pusan. There is no hookup charge. We are not providing any storage facilities for the Koreans at this facility.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No questions, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We received a letter from a colleague with reference to gymnasiums, and he was suggesting that we really take a hard look at these recreational facilities in order to bring the budget down. I don't agree so much with his rationale. I think they are equally as important as anything else, but I do notice that we have three of them in the Korea sheet which was provided to us. At least I believe I see three right offhand. Has Korea been a bit neglected, and you are trying to draw even with it, or because of the unaccompanied tours, do you anticipate a greater need for such facilities there?

General **Delbridge**. Very definitely, Mr. Chairman. We looked the other day at the amount of funds that have been expended in support of Korean facilities during the seventies, for example. Throughout that timeframe, that averaged about $7 million a year. Now, you can really do very little with that kind of funding. It has only been since 1980 that we have begun to bring that curve up.

With regard to the facilities that we are putting into Korea, basically the facilities that we live in, in Korea are the old quonsets that were built immediately after the Korean War, when we moved from the old squad tent into those quonsets which were built by our troops there. The Korean program only goes for about 6 to 7 percent of our total authorization. This is a very, very modest improvement in that area, and there is much more to be done. Even a quonset, which can be comfortable, as you well know, after some 20-plus years deteriorates, rusts out, and we still have people walking through the night to the latrine facilities that are located about 200 meters from their barracks.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Delbridge, I wondered if you had anticipated this letter that our colleague had sent to us, and for that reason had brought with you today a fine athlete, General Dawkins. Is General Dawkins here today?

General **Delbridge**. Sir, I am sorry, I did not bring General Dawkins with me today. I had most of the bases covered, but that one I did not.

Mr. **Brinkley**. He was a football player, was he not?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner is an expert in that area. [Laughter.]

Thank you very much for a good morning, gentlemen. Unless there is something further, the subcommittee will stand recessed until 2 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12:08 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2:05 p.m. of the same day.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee will be in order.

First, I would like to go back briefly to DARCOM, and would recognize at this point Mr. Roy Dyson, who has some questions with reference to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, General Delbridge.

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to thank the chairman this morning for bringing this issue up, as I understand it. I had to be away at another meeting, and wasn't able to bring up Aberdeen. As you know, General, I represent Aberdeen Proving Ground, and I am very much concerned that at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, no significant military construction occurred from the period of fiscal year 1974 to fiscal year 1979, basically 5 fiscal years.

This was during the period when the department was studying the possibility of moving the school to Huntsville, Ala., at Redstone Arsenal. As a result, what has happened is, we have seen rather deplorable living conditions both in the barracks and in the family housing situation there.

I don't know whether you are aware, but toward the end of last year, I invited members of this subcommittee and other members of the Armed Services Committee, in addition to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and we went to Aberdeen Proving Ground. We spent a very interesting half-day there with General Kohler. I think everyone was rather impressed with the M-1 tank, but what they were not impressed with was the housing situation.

Last year, in the report language that accompanied the Military Construction Authorization Act, there was report language that directed the Army to come up, to move up from fiscal year 1984 to place in the fiscal year 1983 program $17 or $18 million—I think that is now the figure—for the barracks project in your budget for this year.

As you know, what our strategy had been at the time was, if the Army added that in, we could also have an add-on in this subcommittee during markup for family housing, which is also a critical situation.

Again, I don't want to seem unnecessarily parochial, but there was an extended period there in which the Army didn't do anything at Aberdeen in anticipation of a move to another location. I will be very blunt. I feel a bit let down. I left this meeting to attend a meeting that the Army liaison had set up with a number of people from the Army. I believe his name was Dr. John Sculley from the R. & D. department. They came over again rather ironically this day of all days to find out if everything was all right with me and the Army. I said, no, it isn't.

Now, you can see the period when the Congress and maybe ultimately this committee is going to have to make some decisions about some cuts. I hope it doesn't happen, but to have two add-ons for one facility when the Army indicated last year that that was not going to have to happen, that in fact you would place that in your budget, quite frankly disappoints me greatly.

General **Delbridge**. I understand, Mr. Dyson. I commented earlier to the chairman in answer to his question, and let me reiterate the reason that the barracks for Aberdeen is not in the program this year, sir. It is because we had insufficient design to reach our 35 percent. We are at 30-percent design now. We will reach 35 percent by the end of this month. That project is estimated at $18.1 million. It is in the 1985 program. We will reach 35 percent at the end of this month, and it would be ready to advertise, if all went well, in December of 1982.

Mr. **Dyson**. This is the family housing?

General **Delbridge**. No, sir. This is the barracks. Regarding family housing, that situation is somewhat different. We are in the process of conducting a study for the housing units at Chesapeake Gardens. I would agree with you that some of the conditions at that housing are deplorable. As a matter of fact, later on, when we make a family housing presentation, I will use a picture from Chesapeake Gardens to show the degree to which these facilities have fallen.

There are 647 sets of quarters in Chesapeake Gardens at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Now, we are studying whether it is more cost effective for us to tear down some of these quarters and start from scratch or to go in and renovate. That study will be completed next month, and at that time we will make that determination.

Now, the funds, or our planning for the first 120 units at Chesapeake Gardens also is in the 1984 program. We do not have a full cost estimate on that yet. It will depend on the outcome of the study. But we anticipate that either in renovation or new construction, we would be able to accomplish this improvement. We have a much better chance of doing that this year since, as you know, the Army is now its own agent with regard to family housing. This has been given back to the services, and we applaud DOD and the Congress in doing so.

Mr. **Dyson**. Isn't there about $1.1 billion in the budget for the Army to do that? I believe that is the figure General Meyer presented to this committee.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir, for this year, and I will ask for authorization today on that amount for the family housing 1983 program.

Mr. **Dyson**. On family housing, it was my understanding that the design was about 35 percent complete. Somebody in the back of the room is nodding his head.

General **Delbridge**. I would guess the person who is nodding his head, since I have some people from family housing behind us, is Colonel Boyle. I will ask Colonel Boyle.

Colonel **Boyle**. I am Colonel Boyle, Chief of Army Housing. That is correct. We are at 35 percent design mark at the end of this month, and with the completion of the study, we will be able to identify what the costs are for renovation or new construction, and recommend whether we should renovate or tear down and replace that housing.

Mr. **Dyson**. I guess my question is, can we have that by markup?

Colonel **Boyle**. Yes, sir. It is my intention to have that by the end of this month.

Mr. **Dyson**. Very good. I might add that perhaps Colonel Boyle and some of the others between now and the first of next week could get together with me so that we could meet on this issue. It is very, very important to me. I hate to say this publicly, but I will do so because of its importance. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I again appreciate the indulgence of you and the committee, and I appreciate what you said this morning for me, though I was not able to be here.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You are welcome. In view of the history of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and in view of the status right now of the barracks, it is at 30 percent design level and will be at 35 percent level by the time we mark up the bill, so obviously we could give consideration at this time to an add-on. Of course, it does depend a great deal on when it could be put under contract, and how our overall figures develop. It won't be as easy as if it were in the budget already.

When could that be put under contract, General Delbridge?

General **Delbridge**. The barracks would be ready for advertisement, sir, in December 1982. With the normal 45-day period after that, it could be awarded in January or February 1983.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That would be very good.

Mr. **Dyson**. I would imagine, Colonel Boyle, when you come to my office, I would imagine we could work out those details. Again, General Kohler at Aberdeen, I am sure, will be very much interested in knowing this. It is a very critical problem there.

Again, as I said, a lot of the members of this committee had the opportunity to see it firsthand, including the chairman, who took the time out to come on that trip along with the Speaker of the House, who came that day.

Again, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you. For the advantage of the members of the subcommittee, let me announce that we will be going into executive session in just a very few minutes, but we need one additional member in order to do that. So, Earl, if you could stay just 1 minute longer, I would be obliged to you.

At this point, does any member of the subcommittee have any general question otherwise relating to Army MilCon before we take that vote and go back to General Tate?

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. In that event, let's go ahead with Panama. We will take that, and at the conclusion of that we will make a decision as to whether to go into an executive briefing or an executive session of the subcommittee.

General Delbridge, please proceed.

General DELBRIDGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In Panama, and I am starting on page 245, the U.S. Army Forces Command has three major and two minor construction projects in Panama totaling $8,090 million. These include an expansion and authorization of Gorgas Army Hospital at a cost of $2.65 million in order to provide a functional safe hospital for U.S. military personnel assigned to Panama and thoughout South America. It also includes renovation and modernization of barracks to accommodate personnel at Fort Davis and Corozal at a cost of $4.15 million, thereby permitting Fort Gulick to revert to the Republic of Panama in accordance with the terms of the Canal Treaty.

Sir, are there any questions on projects in Panama?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### PANAMA

*Question.* Provide information on current personnel strength levels and the projected strength levels by the end of fiscal year 1987.

Answer. Currently, 7584 Army military personnel are assigned to Panama. The estimate for fiscal year 1983 is 6986. Projections for fiscal year 1987 are not available by country.

### GORGAS ARMY HOSPITAL

*Question.* Does the hospital provide medical care to other than U.S. military personnel?

Answer. Yes. The hospital provides medical, dental, and veterinary care to all authorized DOD beneficiaries. In addition, care is provided to current and past employees of the Panama Canal Company (non-US citizen employees of PCC will no longer be eligible beneficiaries as of 1 April 1982) in the geographical area of the Panama Canal, to US State Department, US military missions and US Peace Corps personnel and their dependents in Central and South America.

*Question.* Does the hospital provide care to other U.S. Army personnel, such as the Air Force and Navy? Are there Air Force or Navy military medical and health care facilities available in Panama? Is this the only military medical facility in Panama?

Answer. In addition to US Army personnel, Gorgas Army Hospital provides care to Air Force, Navy and Marine personnel. The Navy and Air Force do not have acute care medical facilities but the Air Force has a health clinic at Howard AFB and the Navy has a two Dental Treatment Room Clinic in Panama. The US Army maintains a health clinic with holding beds at Coco Solo which is on the Atlantic side of the Canal, some 35 miles.

*Question.* Why is the work load increasing? Why has the emergency suite workload increased?

Answer. The workload for Gorgas has not appreciably increased since the end of fiscal year 1980. Inpatient workload increased during fiscal year 1980 from 115 beds occupied in the first quarter to 165 beds occupied by the fourth quarter. The workload level remained constant except for normal seasonal fluctuations in fiscal year 1981. Clinic visits to include emergency room visits also remained stable between fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981.

|  | Fiscal year— |  |
|---|---|---|
|  | 1980 | 1981 |
| Beds occupied | [1] 134.2 | 146.9 |
| Clinic visits | 963.9 | 954.0 |
| ER clinic visits | 75.6 | 76.4 |

[1] Annual average daily workload

*Question.* How long will the U.S. retain control of the property on which the present hospital is located? Will the addition to the existing hospital be on U.S. controlled property?

Answer. The U.S. will retain control of the property on which the present hospital is located until the year 2000 in accordance with the United States-Panama Treaty.

Present hospital and the proposed minor addition to the emergency room and dining hall are sited on US controlled property and have been designated as being a Military Area of Coordination.

*Question.* Provide more information on the work involved with the alteration to the dining/food service area. Why is it required? Who will use this area?

Answer. The 1,527 square foot dining area is used by patients, enlisted personnel who are assigned to the hospital, and "on call" medical staff. It is located on the north side of the third floor of Building 54. Service is cafeteria-style. The dining area is smaller than required and is inefficiently laid out.

The Food Service project will increase seating capacity, relocate the dishwasher, and provide a mobile serving line. The new food service facility will continue to be used by patients and staff.

*Question.* Provide information on the required number and actual number of health care and medical personnel at Gorgas Hospital.

Answer. Gorgas has the following complement of personnel authorized and assigned, as of the end of first quarter. fiscal year 1982.

Authorized, 904.

Assigned, 920.

### FORT DAVIS BARRACKS WITH DINING FACILITY

*Question.* How long will the United States retain control of Fort Davis?

Answer. Fort Davis, Panama, is classified as a defense site under the provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty and will remain under U.S. jurisdictional control for the life of the treaty (until year 2000).

### COROZAL BARRACKS MODIFICATION

*Question.* How long will the United States retain control of the property at Corozal on which the project is located?

Answer. The property at Corozal, Panama, is classified as a defense site under the provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty and will remain under US jurisdictional control for the life of the treaty (until year 2000).

*Question.* How many billets does the project provide? Will this take care of all of the personnel being transferred from Fort Gulick that is referenced in the justification?

Answer. This project provides billet spaces for 80 persons. It will accommodate all of the personnel being transferred from Fort Gulick. Army plans to upgrade two more barracks in fiscal year 1987, however to accommodate other personnel consolidations.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes; we have a staff question, but before that, I wonder if any of the members have questions.

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. General, on your Army hospital project, you indicated in response to a staff question that the workload has not increased since the end of fiscal year 1980. Why do you need this project? It does call for some expansion. You indicate in the 1391 that existing facilities are not large enough. Are you saying that the facilities are not large enough to take care of what was the existing workload? What are you saying?

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Scrivner, the workload was not increased since the end of fiscal 1980, although the inpatient workload increased during fiscal 1980 from 150 beds occupied in the first quarter to 165 beds occupied in the fourth quarter. This increase was related to the assumption of the command of the hospital by the Army. The workload level remained constant except for normal seasonal fluctuations. The clinic visits to include the emergency room visits also remained stable between 1980 and 1981.

I would like to call on Col. Neal Walls, who is with me today, who is the commander of the U.S. Army Health Facility Planning Agency, Office of the Surgeon General, who perhaps can elaborate a little bit on that question.

Colonel WALLS. Mr. Chairman, I am Colonel Walls with the Surgeon General's office. What I would like to point out is this. The portion of the addition is very small. This is the addition to the emergency room for the full functional layout of the emergency room. That layout, that addition had been programed by the Panama Canal Commission Surgeon since 1977. It was deferred in 1979 because of the pending transition. So this addition is for a small addition to the emergency room, a small addition to the dining hall.

The dining hall was built originally to take care of the ambulatory in-patients and the house staff. We now have 104 enlisted personnel who must eat there also. We have extended the dining hours and the serving time of the dining hours. We are also going to change the mobile serving line and rearrange and relocate the dishwasher to have a better functional layout and to provide some additional tables.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Thank you.

General, one further question. You indicate that the hospital and the proposed minor addition are sited on U.S.-controlled property that has been designated as a military area. That means under the treaty that the United States would retain control of that property until the year 2000. Is that correct?

General DELBRIDGE. That is correct.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And that is the same for a defense site?

General DELBRIDGE. That is correct. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Are there further questions at this time?

[No response.]

Mr. BRINKLEY. At this time, the subcommittee will stand recessed and we will reconvene in executive briefing.

Let the record show that in the executive briefing there is Mr. Dyson, Mr. Hutto, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dougherty, and Mr. Brinkley.

At this time we will ask that those who are not cleared for secret will please excuse themselves for perhaps a half-hour. It is 2:20. We will go into brief recess.

[Whereupon, at 2:20 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed to go into executive session, returning to open session at 3:25 p.m. of the same day.]

Mr. BRINKLEY. The subcommittee will resume its sitting in open session.

General Delbridge, would you proceed with the next area?

General DELBRIDGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The U.S. Army, Europe, provides administrative medical and logistical support for the U.S. Army, Europe, and the 7th Army. On U.S. Army, Europe, installations, starting on page 251, the Army is requesting authorization of 56 major and 19 minor construction projects at a total cost of $264,380,000.

These include: The facilities at Bamberg, Erlangen, Kriegsfeld, and Wertheim at a cost of $32.9 million to support introduction of the multiple launch rocket system; also the renovation of the Bremerhaven Hospital at a cost of $29 million in order to make this 43-year-old facility a modern, functional hospital; facilities at Dexheim, Dichtelbach/Grenderich, Kaiserslautern, and Quirnheim at a cost of $34 million to support introduction of the Patriot Air Defense System. For the Patriot Air Defense System, there will also be a matching contribution from NATO of $25.1 million.

This also includes our request for hardstands at Feucht, Kitzingen, Schwaebach, and Crailsheim at a cost of $5.3 million to provide paved areas for combat units to park vehicles loaded with their basic ammunition load at their home stations; construction of a nuclear, biological, and chemical training facility at Grafenwoehr at a cost of $1.65 million to permit units to train in NBC decontamination of personnel and equipment; modification of three ranges at Grafenwoehr and one at Wildflecken at a cost of $17.7 million, and construction of a maintenance training facility at Vilseck at a cost of $9.4 million to support introduction of the fighting vehicle system in Europe; construction of a facility at Illesheim Army Airfield at a cost of $7.3 million to house a flight simulator which will enable 400 aviators to obtain instrument flight training without the expense of actual flying; and facilities at Kitzingen and Wiesbaden at a cost of $22 million to support introduction of the Divad gun; facilities at Vilseck at a cost of $26.5 million to support the Master Restationing Plan; and facilities at Cakmakli and Izmit, Turkey, at a cost of $7.9 million to improve the quality of life of custodial detachments at those remote locations.

Sir, are there any questions on these or any other projects on USAREUR installations?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## US ARMY EUROPE

### WARNER BARRACKS, BAMBURG BARRACKS

**QUESTION:** Provide schedule of deployment of battery.
**ANSWER:** The MLRS battery will deploy to Bamburg

### Warner Barracks, Bamberg Maintenance Facility

Question: Provide schedule on arrival of equipment?
Answer: Equipment is scheduled to start arriving in the 1st Qtr. FY 85.

### Bremerhaven Army Hospital

**QUESTION:** Provide information on the increased patient population and actual hospital workload.
**ANSWER:** The patient population supported at Bremerhaven is as follows:

| | FY 81 |
|---|---|
| Active Duty | 2,862 |
| Family Members of AD | 5,640 |
| Other (Retirees, etc.) | 606 |
| TOTAL | 9,108 |

Increases are due to the restationing of Brigade elements of the 2nd Armored Division at Clay Kaserne (Garlstadt).

| The hospital workload is as follows: | FY 81 |
|---|---|
| Patient Days | 8,030 |
| Clinic Visits | 66,874 |
| Admissions | 2,080 |
| Live Births | 275 |
| Weighted Laboratory Procedures | 1,156,457 |
| Weighted Radiology Procedures | 27,700 |
| Weighted Pharmacy Procedures | 100,154 |

**QUESTION:** The host nation provided significant support for the Garlstadt Brigade that the hospital serves. Has the Federal Republic of Germany been approached about assisting in the funding of the hospital project since it serves the Garlstadt area?
**ANSWER:** The Federal Republic of Germany has already funded a Troop Medical Clinic at Clay Kaserne which directly supports the outpatient requirements of the Garlstadt Brigade.

This project is not within an established NATO infrastructure category (including the Reinforcement Support Category) for common funding, nor is it expected to become eligible. Funding of additional medical facility requirements (secondary and tertiary care) by the host nation is not likely to be made.

**QUESTION:** If the Garlstadt Brigade were not there, would the hospital project be required?
**ANSWER:** Yes. The next closest DoD hospital is 410 miles (6 to 7 hours travel time) away. No alternative has been found for providing inpatient care capability in the NORTHAG area for authorized beneficiaries.

In the absence of the Garlstadt Brigade, a hospital upgrade would still be required to correct the many life-safety, electrical, mechanical, and functional deficiencies in the Bremerhaven Hospital (constructed 1938) since the remaining beneficiaries would still require inpatient care. It is likely, however, that the scope of the project could be reduced.

## ANDERSON BARRACKS WITH DINING FACILITIES

Question: If this unit is a NATO committed battalion, why isn't the project NATO eligible?

Answer: NATO is paying for all the operational facilities which meet NATO criteria of minimum military requirements. All the projects supporting PATRIOT fielding,except two dining facilities are fully or jointly funded by NATO. For the two battalions in the FY 83 budget, NATO is providing $25 million.

Question: Is a prefinancing statement being submitted for this project?

Answer: A prefinancing statement is not being submitted for this project because it is not eligible for NATO funding nor is it expected to become eligible.

## ANDERSON BARRACKS TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP

Question: Why is U.S. military construction funding necessary for this project?

Answer: This project is the US portion of a jointly funded (NATO and US) facility. NATO funding provides facilities based on minimum military requirements. US requirements which exceed NATO's austere criteria must be funded by the US. This project provides the minimum essential additional space required for those functions.

Question: If NATO criteria are being exceeded, justify the requirement to do so.

Answer: The additional space over that funded by NATO is needed for two purposes:

a. Storage of repair and replacement parts. The US keeps more parts at the unit level then NATO recognizes as the minimum military requirement.

b. Administration. Some of the peacetime management and record keeping functions in conjunction with the Army maintenance management system are above those allowed by NATO's austere criteria. It should be noted that those requirements are not extra, but are the same as those we provide in the maintenance facilities wholly funded by military construction.

## Ferris Barracks Tactical Equipment Shop

Question: Provide schedule on activation of the ordnance company.

Answer: The ordnance company is scheduled to be activated in FY 85.

Question: When will the increased ammunition stockage occur?

Answer: The ordnance company is required to maintain, store, handle and move ammunition stockpile in Europe.

The ammunition war reserve stockage is being vastly increased, based on the annual Call Forward Program which consists of moving stocks from CONUS to Europe, to reach OSD's established ceiling of 1.0M short tons.

An appreciation for the magnitude of the build-up program can best be depicted by the fact that at the end of FY 81 there was D short tons of war reserve ammunition on hand in Europe and increasing additions are being made each fiscal year as follows: FY 82 - D FY 83 - D FY 84 - D and FY 85 - D for total increase of approximately D short tons over the 4 year period and/or a grand total of D short tons.

### Ferris Barracks Dining Facility

Question: Provide schedule on activation and deployment of the Ammunition Company and MLRS Battery.

Answer: The MLRS Battery is scheduled for activation/deployment in Germany The Ammunition Company is scheduled for activation/deployment in exact date to be determined.

Question: With the arrival of the new units, will they replace other units at Ferris? If so, won't this free up space that could be used?

Answer: MLRS units are additions to existing force structure and will not replace existing units at Ferris Barracks. Present dining facilities at Ferris Barracks are overcrowded and cannot support the programmed MLRS units.

### Ray Barracks, Germany - Barracks

Question: When will the unit be expanded?

Answer: The unit will be expanded during FY 85 and over 200 single soldiers are currently residing on the economy?

### Various Locations Hardstand

Question: Do units currently have their basic loads inside vehicles.

Answer: No.

Question: If not, will this change in posture require any clearance or approval by the host nation?

Answer: Yes. The approvals required to store ammunition inside vehicles at the four locations covered by this project have been obtained.

### Grafenwoehr Decontamination Site

Question. Will this training site be used exclusively by U.S. military personnel? If not, what other military personnel will use it and for what percentage of the time?

Answer. The decontamination training site will be utilized by U.S. forces only.

### GRAFENWOEHR (PN 96, 97 & 98) - RANGE FACILITIES

Question: What work will troop labor perform?

Answer: Troops are to perform all construction operations except the installation of the more complicated electrical and heating distribution systems and those operations involving the placement of special equipment - e.g., rectifiers.

Question: Why is there an S10 charge for their work?

Answer: S10 charges are appropriate since this project was designed by the European Division of USACE and a field office of EUD will provide necessary project inspection services.

Question: Why can't troop labor perform all of the work?

Answer: US Engineer units no longer have the capability to perform specialized mechanical and electrical construction tasks; contract labor will execute those operations.

Question. Will this range be used exclusively by US military personnel? If not, what other military personnel will use it and for what percentage of the time?

Answer. No. This training range is used 9 months (75%) of the year by US units and 3 months (25%) of the year by Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) units. This reciprocal arrangement with FRG allows US units to use FRG controlled training ranges at Baumholder, used extensively by 8th Inf Div (Mech) units, and Hammelberg, used by units USAREUR-wide for combat-in-cities exercises. Automation built into PN 113 at Wildflecken and PN 96, 97, and 98 at Grafenwohr will insure that the 75% usage rate is adequate to meet USAREUR's MTA (Major Training Area) training requirements. FRG training ranges are undergoing a similar modernization--and increased automation.

Question: Provide schedule on deployment of M2 and M3 vehicles to Grafenwoehr.

Answer: All FVS for USAREUR units pass through Grafenwoehr. FVS is scheduled for USAREUR as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY83 | 118 | FY86 | 138 |
| FY84 | 237 | FY87 | 193 |
| FY85 | 183 | FY88 | 332 |

## Wolfgang Kaserne Parking Area

QUESTION. Why can't nonappropriated funds be used for this project? It serves a community center.

ANSWER. This parking area and access roads project is master planned to support a variety of MCA and NAF funded facilities in one complex. These facilities include MCA funded facilities such as: a post office, bank, recreation center, library, and a combined club, in addition to NAF funded projects such as: post exchange, commissary, gas station, car wash, and bowling center.

The infrastructure for this complex i.e. utilities, access roads, and parking is appropriately provided by MCA funding, thus allowing scarce NAF resources to be used for providing facilities to improve the Quality of Life for the soldier and his family in USAREUR.

## Hutier Kaserne - Barracks

Question: When will the units increase in size?

Answer: The units will increase in size in FY 85. Barracks are currently overcrowded and the private sector is saturated.

## Hohenfels Storage and Maintenance Facility

Question: When is the MILES equipment scheduled to arrive? Is the equipment exclusively for use by US military personnel?

Answer: Hohenfels received one division set of MILES in late January 1981. A division set provides sufficient MILES equipment to equip one mech infantry battalion, one tank battalion, the operational elements of a cavalry squadron, and four Opposing Force (OPFOR) Company teams. As planned now only US personnel will train with MILES.

### Storck Barracks Flight Simulator

Question: Will the simulator be used exclusively by US military personnel?

Answer: Yes, it will be used exclusively by US military personnel as NATO does not have AH-1 or UH-60 helicopters.

### Rhine Ordance Barracks Heating Plant

Question: Why isn't the U.S. portion within an established NATO category?

Answer: The cost share of this project is prorated based on the facilities supported. Since the US funded facilities are not NATO eligible, the portion of the heating plant which provides heat to the US funded facilities isalso not NATO eligible.

Question: Why isn't this project wholly funded by NATO during project development?

Answer: It was decided that one heating plant to support the entire PATRIOT complex was more efficient than a plant for the NATO funded portion and a plant for the US funded portion. This project is not wholly funded by NATO because NATO will pay only for utilities to support NATO funded projects.

### Rhine Ordinance Barracks - Dining Facility

QUESTION: When will the PATRIOT battalion arrive at the Rhine Ordnance Barracks?

ANSWER: Personnel being assigned to the PATRIOT Bn to be stationed at Kaiserslautern (Rhine Ordnance Barracks) are scheduled to start arriving and utilizing the facilities on 1 Dec 85.

### Ayers Kaserne

Question: Is there any uncertainty about the programmed increase in the field artillery units in 1985?

Answer: No. These increases are included in the Army program.

### Larson Barracks Maintenance Facility

Question: Provide information on deployment schedule of the DIVAD system to Larson Barracks. If the DIVAD replaces the VULCAN, why can't the existing VULCAN facility be used?

Answer: Deployment of DIVAD Gun to Larson Barracks begins with the first battery in August 1985, second in October 1985 and the last battery arrives in November 1985. The units will be stationed at Larson Barracks prior to the arrival of DIVAD Gun and will require facilities not later than fourth quarter fiscal year 1984.

218th Ordnance Detachment, presently stationed at Giebelstadt Army Air Field, becomes "G" Company of the 703d Maintenance Battalion and is to be restationed at Larson Barracks. Larson Barracks provides a more effective and central support location for this Direct Support (DS) unit to support the 3d Infantry Division's DIVAD System.

There are no DS facilities available at Larson Barracks for this DIVAD project.

Kriegsfeld Ammunition Depot - Barracks

Question: When will the ammunition company be stationed at the depot?
Answer: In mid to late Fiscal Year (FY) 1984.

Vilseck

Question: Are these projects related to the proposed master restationing initiative?
Answer: Projects PN 99,100,102 and 973 are each part of the Master Restationing Plan (MRP) which would construct facilities in FY 82 and 83 for two combat battalions at Vilseck. PN 134 and 761 are not related to the MRP. These projects are for a fighting vehicle training facility and barracks for the personnel assigned to Vilseck to provide training in new equipment.
Question: If so, specify the units will use the facilities. When will they arrive?
Answer: The first two units to move to Vilseck, into the facilities shown under MRP, are a mechanized infantry battalion and an armor battalion. They will arrive in FY 85, soon after the facilities are constructed.

Question: If the master restationing initiative is not implemented, are the projects necessary? If so, why? Specify which units will use them and will they use the identical facilities as those for master restationing units. When would they arrive? Is the same personnel strength level involved with these units as with the units that would be stationed at Vilseck with master restationing?
Answer: The projects are required for force modernization, if the Master Restationing Plan is not implemented. New equipment and the new force structure approved for USAREUR will require several battalion-facilities of new construction and Vilseck is one of the very few locations where large parcels of land are under US control, permitting construction of facilities for expansion in a sensible manner. If MRP is not implemented, a divisional armored cavalry squadron and an armor battalion will move to Vilseck to accommodate force modernization in FY 85. Personnel strength is approximately the same as for the MRP units and identical facilities would be used.

Question: Specify when construction awards will be issued for the fiscal year 1982 projects.
Answer: Construction award for the two FY 82 MRP projects is projected for Sep 82 after the Congress has been advised that meaningful negotiations have commenced.

Question: Why should the fiscal year 1983 projects be authorized before the Federal Republic of Germany agrees to participate in the funding of the Master Restationing Plan?
Answer: If the facilities for two battalion which begin with FY 82 funds are to be completed in FY 84 for occupancy in FY 85, then the funds must be programmed now. Negotiations with the Germans, which begin this month, are expected to be long and complex. Approval for German funding participation will require approval at the highest level. Resolving details will take more time. While it is not feasible to obtain German funding in time to complete these first MRP projects in a timely manner, we are confident that

negotiations regarding overall German participation will make steady progress.

Question: If the FRG sees that the Army is requesting military construction authorization for the projects, why would the German government agree to participate in funding the Master Restationing Plan?

Answer: One of the principal inducements for German funding participation in MRP is insuring a long-term undiminished US commitment to NATO's forward defensive strategy in Germany. The Germans know that MCA for the first two battalions, while signifying the seriousness of current US resolve, in no way relieves them and the US Army from the Congressional mandate to proceed in good faith toward German funding participation in the entire MRP.

### Vilseck Fighting Vehicle Training Facility

Question: When will the fighting vehicle system (FVS) arrive?

Answer: Delivery of FVS to 7th Army Training Center at Vilseck/Grafenwoehr is March 1983. These vehicles will be used for new equipment training beginning April/May 1983 for maintenance, operator and gunner personnel. The FVS handoff plan is for USAREUR units to turn in old vehicles at home station, travel to Vilseck/Grafenwoehr without vehicles, draw FVS and conduct unit and weapon system training before returning home with FVS. Handoff of FVS to the first USAREUR battalion is September 1983. Initial POMCUS fill with FVS begins in February 1984.

### Vilseck, Barracks

Question: This project is at the 8% design level. What is the cost estimate based on? Why isn't the design level higher for this project if it is critically needed?

Answer: Project is now 35% complete based on decision to site adapt standard barracks. Cost estimate is based on a site adaptation of a standard facility. Late start resulted from development of this urgent training requirement late in FY 81.

### Peden Barracks - Barracks

Question: The stated requirement is for 1,286 personnel. The present inventory contains adequate billeting for 790 personnel. Project 118 provides billeting for an additional 578 personnel. This total is above the stated requirement. Explain.

Answer: Project number 118 provides for only 289 personnel, not 578. The word "each" in the first sentence in Block 11, DD Form 1391, should be deleted. Army regrets the error.

### PEDEN BARRACKS BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AND CLASSROOM

QUESTION: When will the MLRS battalion arrive?

ANSWER: The MLRS battalion will begin arriving at Peden Barracks [illegible]

### Peden Barracks - Barracks

? Question: The stated requirement is for 1286 personnel. The present inventory contains adequate spaces for 790 personnel. Project 743 and project 118 combined provides more spaces than the stated requirement. Explain.

Answer: Project 118 provides for 289 and project 743 provides for 101 for a total of 390 persons, which is within program limits.

Question: This project is at 0% design level. Why is the design level so low and what is the project cost estimate based upon?
Answer: This project will reach 35% design by end March. The cost is based on adaptation of a standard facility. The project was released late in FY 81 as the result of the transition planning for Patriot deployment.

## CAMP PIERI GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP

**QUESTION: When will the DIVAD system be deployed to Camp Piere?**
**ANSWER: Camp Pieri (Wiesbaden, Germany) is the location of the first DIVAD European GS maintenance unit which will provide GS support to DIVAD units. The first DIVAD battery deploys to Europe in August 1985; therefore, the GS maintenance facility is required to support this fielding.**

**Question. Why can't troop labor complete the total project? Will this training range be used exclusively by U.S. military personnel?**
**Answer. US Engineer units do not have the capability to perform specialized mechanical and electrical construction tasks: contract labor will execute those operations. This training range is used 9 months (75%) of the year by US units and 3 months (25%) of the year by Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) units. This reciprocal arrangement with FRG allows US units to use FRG controlled training ranges at Baumholder, used extensively by 8th Inf Div (Mech) units, Bergen Hohne, used extensively by 2d Armored Division (Fwd) units, and Hammelberg, used by units USAREUR-wide for combat-in-cities exercises. Automation built into PN 113 at Wildflecken and PN 96, 97, and 98 at Grafenwohr will insure that the 75% usage rate is adequate to meet USAREUR's MTA (Major Training Area) training requirements. FRG training ranges are undergoing a similar modernization--and increased automation.**

## Detachment 67/168 Turkey - Unaccompanied Officer Quarters

Question: Why is the project in excess of NATO criteria? Why is it necessary to exceed the criteria?
Answer: The existing facilities are austere in extremes. The criteria to which they were built provide approximately the same space for officers as we now provide for junior enlisted members. It is necessary to exceed NATO criteria only to the extent that we comply with current US space criteria.

## Tuslog Detachment 97 - Barracks

Question: Is it infeasible to modernize the existing structure? If so, why?
Answer: This project provides for the construction of two buildings and the upgrade of two more. It is uneconomical to modernize the former because the cost would exceed the cost limitation for modernization (75 percent of new cost).

Mr. Brinkley. Yes, I think we will all have some.

Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. Dougherty. I will pass for the moment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Brinkley. Mr. Trible.

Mr. Trible. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That was very quickly done.

Let us focus, if we might, General, on some of these requests. First of all, if I may have a more general line of questioning, how many troops are stationed in Germany today?

General Delbridge. Approximately 200,000, Mr. Trible.

Mr. Trible. How many will be stationed in Germany once force modernization is completed, and over what time will that increase occur?

General Delbridge. Our estimate at the present time is that the total troop strength in Europe would go up somewhere around 4,000 to 6,000 people.

Mr. Trible. What kind of timeframe do you estimate?

General Delbridge. Our timeframe for modernization, Mr. Trible, actually is beginning now for some of the units where we are doubling up. In the case of the communications electronic warfare units, this will continue through 1987.

Mr. Trible. Do you have any idea how much it would cost us on an annual basis to deploy those troops in Europe and support those troops? How much money out of our annual authorization and appropriations goes to the maintenance of those 200,000-plus troops?

General Delbridge. I cannot provide an answer to that, Mr. Trible, but I can provide that for the record for you.

Mr. Trible. Would you do that for me, please?

General Delbridge. Yes; sir, I will.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### Cost of Forces in Europe U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR)

General Delbridge. The Army estimates that in fiscal year 1983 it will cost $7,974 million to support the approximate 200 thousand Army troops in USAREUR. These funds will be used for military pay and allowances and PCS, operations and maintenance, family housing, and construction of required facilities as shown below (in millions):

| | |
|---|---|
| Military Pay, Allowances, and PCS | $3,872 |
| Operations and Maintenance | 3,339 |
| Family Housing | 499 |
| Military Construction | 264 |
| Total | 7,974 |

The projected buildup of approximately 7,700 troops between fiscal year 1982–87 is estimated to cost $427 million. A breakout of this amount is as follows (in millions):

| | |
|---|---|
| Military Pay, Allowances, and PCS | $269 |
| Operations and Maintenance | 65 |
| Family Housing | 8 |
| Military Construction | 85 |
| Total | 427 |

Mr. Trible. Last year the Army argued that if the MRP is not begun now, some MCA construction would have to be done at locations that later would be abandoned. Are there any projects in this request for work on the Federal Republic of Germany bases that are candidates in any way that would be returned to that government as a quid for its financial support of the MRP.

General **Delbridge**. There are none defined in this program, Mr. Trible, that we have any reasonable idea that these would be given up at a later time. Now, having said that, however, these negotiations will commence with the German Government here on the 17th of this month. Both the U.S. and German teams will meet here in Washington, and that remains to be determined, sir, as to what the procedures will be with regard to a quid pro quo, if any.

Mr. **Trible**. So to date there is no agreement on the Master Restationing Program between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany?

General **Delbridge**. There is not, sir. The Germans are aware of it. This began with the original Stoessel demarche back in November of last year, and we have worked with them along that line leading up to these current negotiations. This will be the first time that the U.S. requirements in an official country-to-country manner at a negotiating table will be put forth.

Mr. **Trible**. If the Congress decided to order a drawdown of troops in Western Europe, in West Germany, there obviously would be an associated cost to provide facilities in the United States on their return. Have studies been made of that proposition? For example, when President Carter tried to bring back the 2d Infantry Division from Korea, there must have been some studies performed in terms of how to relocate those troops and the associated costs of providing facilities for them.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. You are exactly right. When President Carter did make that decision, studies were conducted. We have a reasonable idea, but we have to take that with a grain of salt, if you will, because the 2d Infantry Division in Korea is a light division, and if we tried to translate that totally in Germany it would be slightly different, because these are all mechanized or armored divisions. But let me give you the experience factors from the Korean experience.

We looked at several locations. We looked at Fort Drum, and Fort Dix, Fort Benning, Fort Bliss, and from these, based on available facilities and what the Army could do as far as moving units, moving training from one place to the other, we got a variety of costs, averaged, if you will, and this is truly a rule of thumb, Mr. Trible, because it varied from one installation to the next, it was somewhere, including family housing, in the neighborhood of $900 million to $1 billion per division.

Mr. **Trible**. To relocate?

General **Delbridge**. That is correct, sir. Now, that is with the family housing. I am talking about facilities, of course, the construction of those facilities just to locate them at those locations.

Mr. **Trible**. I would be interested in comparing those costs with the costs of maintaining those troops in Europe.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. We will furnish that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### COST OF MAINTAINING A TYPICAL DIVISION IN EUROPE

General **DELBRIDGE**. The estimated annual recurring cost of maintaining a typical mechanized division increment (18,376 troops) in Europe is about $670 million. The comparable estimate to maintain an armoured division increment (18,744 troops) is about $700 million. Both estimates are expressed in fiscal year 1983 dollars.

Mr. **TRIBLE**. Some of us may want to send a signal to our allies that unless they are willing to carry their fair share of the burden of defending Europe, that some of our troops will be returned home. If we wanted to send that signal by reducing European construction, what projects could be deferred that would least hurt the readiness and our soldiers?

General **DELBRIDGE**. That is difficult to come up with, Mr. Trible. We will look at that and furnish it for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The fiscal year 1983 program has been carefully balanced to provide not only for force modernization and structure changes but also to improve the quality of life for our soldiers and dependents. It is impossible to identify projects which could be deferred without having serious adverse impact on the readiness of our troops.

General **DELBRIDGE**. But let me comment briefly. Our program in military construction, if you take a look at the European program, 55 percent of that program in Europe is dedicated to quality of life for our soldiers, 41 percent is dedicated to readiness improvement. Now, the readiness improvement is driven by the fielding of new weapons systems, not just for Europe, but as we bring our forces up to speed with new equipment across the board, so when we prioritize, my concern in this, as I mentioned earlier, about perhaps there are no priorities really among essentials, invariably what happens is, we see equipment coming off the production line which must meet certain milestones and have facilities to put them in, and what plays Fallout One in a situation like that invariably is the soldier and the quality of life provisions.

So, it will be difficult for us to come up with a priority list that would not impact very heavily on the soldier, but we will provide that, sir.

Mr. **TRIBLE**. I understand that I am citing a very difficult task, and not one that any of us like to undertake, but I do believe that our responsibilities will require us to make those kinds of judgments. I would far rather have the benefit of your professional judgment when those kinds of decisions are being made, so if you would attempt that task and give us your best effort, I would very much appreciate it.

General **DELBRIDGE**. Yes, sir. If it has to be done, we appreciate the ability to be asked to do it, rather than that it be an arbitrary cut.

Mr. **TRIBLE**. I will yield back the balance of my time to my distinguished colleagues. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Thank you, Mr. Trible.

Pete, do you have any questions?

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. Yes, I would like to ask a question about master restationing. Vilseck can be used either for master restationing or some other force initiative or force modernization. Is that correct?

General **DELBRIDGE**. Yes, sir. It could.

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. And there are two other MRP sites that have been identified today. Is that correct?

General Delbridge. That is correct. They are at Wildflecken and Giessen.

Mr. Scrivner. Are they the same type as at Vilseck in that they can either be used for MRP or for other force modernization initiatives?

General Delbridge. Yes, that is true. The reason that is true is, the thing that is common to all three locations is that those are the locations right now that have available real estate in Europe. There is some minimal real estate at our various other Kasernes but the MRP sites have been identified as the only ones that have sufficient real estate to do anything significant.

Mr. Scrivner. If the United States continues to fund MRP at Vilseck, and at Wildflecken and Giessen, why would the German Government be encouraged or induced to pick up part of the tab? Why wouldn't they just sit back and wait for the United States to fund either MRP or other force modernization at those three sites? Why doesn't the United States just stop now on funding either MRP or force modernization at the three sites until the Germans make a decision?

General Delbridge. That is our intent, Mr. Scrivner, essentially, after the 1983 program. I say after the 1983 program because with the request for the $26.5 million that we have in the current program plus what went into the 1982 program that will provide all of the facilities to fully relocate two battalions. This will free up the space necessary for force modernization that we need at other locations.

We do not intend to submit any future projects labeled MRP. However, only on a very restricted case-by-case basis, Europe will decide that critical projects will be constructed at those three locations in the 1984 program. Europe is looking at that now, and we are scrubbing that very, very closely.

The exceptions to this, I might add, are things that would tie in with training. For example, as you well know, Vilseck, Grafenwoehr, and Wildflecken are our major training areas in Europe, so ranges, for example, should continue to be built there and would not obviously have a direct impact on master restationing as such, and I don't think it would be the intent to curtail them.

On the other hand, locating units for the sake of relocating a unit there could very well be taken as you said, and I think that would be detrimental to the negotiations. That is why we are looking at it very closely.

You will recall the language last year in the bill was that the purpose of U.S. construction associated with the MRP, was to show good faith on the part of the United States toward the concept of Master Restationing. We feel that this portion of the 1983 program will complete that and give the necessary signal, and then we are in a position of waiting to see what happens from the Germans.

Mr. Scrivner. Let me follow up on one of Congressman Trible's questions, if I might. You have a project on page 283, a parking area for a shopping center. Would you consider that to be a priority item that contributes to readiness?

General Delbridge. I would consider it a priority item, Mr. Scrivner, but a priority item that contributes to quality of life. There is no place in Europe, perhaps anywhere in the world, that has a greater requirement than in the Hanau area and specifically the Wolfgang Kaserne for the kinds of facilities—the PX, the commissary, the bank, the library, those kinds of facilities—that our forces need. The Hanau area is perhaps the most concentrated area of U.S. troops anywhere in Europe.

I am quite familiar with the area. As a matter of fact, when I was part of the 3d Armored Division, one of my units was stationed at the Wolfgang Kaserne. The parking lot which will go in there will contribute not only to some MCA projects which will be built, but also there is design on the way for a new commissary from nonappropriated funds and a new PX from nonappropriated funds.

At the present time, those facilities are located in old stables that are absolutely inadequate, with no parking for the most densely populated area. It is probably the single biggest community type project that we could have in Europe.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Is there anything in the law that would preclude the use of nonappropriated funds to fund that parking area construction?

General **Delbridge**. Not that we know of, Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a question, General, dealing with two projects that you have requested at Kaiserslautern for the Rhine Ordnance Barracks where you plan to locate a Patriot battalion. I refer specifically to a $2.6 million dining facility and a $12.2 million barracks, I believe. In response to a staff question, when we asked when the Patriot battalion would be arriving there, the response is as follows:

"Personnel being assigned to the Patriot battalions to be stationed at Kaiserslautern are scheduled to start arriving and utilizing the facilities on 1 December 1985."

My question is this. When do you plan to have these structures ready for occupancy? The reason I ask that question is, it suggests that you are not going to have your troops there until December 1, 1985, and that these might be candidates, projects that could be deferred a year.

General **Delbridge**. That is a good point, Mr. Tsompanas. I will ask Colonel Riordan to perhaps comment on that if I don't give part of the answer first. Having been the division engineer in Europe responsible for the construction for 2 years, I can assure you that the construction time in Europe is extremely long. We do not enter into direct construction negotiations such as we do in the United States, which also, as you well know, is not the shortest space in the world.

We are involved in indirect construction procedures, where we will go to the host nation on a design, where we will prepare the design in many cases, or sometimes they prepare the design. Then it goes through their hierarchy and goes out for advertising through their indirect procedures. This all involves at least a 6- to 9-month increase in the total time that we have in these particular projects.

Having said that, let me ask Colonel Riordan if he has anything to offer.

Colonel **Riordan**. Sir, I am Lieutenant Colonel Riordan. I work at the Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers. The other reason that the projects are in this program is, the NATO funds for this complex are programed in NATO's 1983 program, the same one as this. Almost all the facilities except the dining facilities are partly funded from NATO and partly funded from MCA, so in order to keep the design and the construction that is being done by one AE contractor and one contractor to construct, we are trying to keep these projects for the same fiscal year.

It took about 4 years to get the NATO side of it off the ground. It would cause quite a disruption in the whole thing if it fell out of sync now.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, if these funds were denied, you wouldn't go forward with the NATO portion, would you?

Colonel **Riordan**. No, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. You would just hold onto that money and spend it when you got your corresponding MCA money. You don't lose that NATO funding. That is dedicated money out of your NATO infrastructure.

Colonel **Riordan**. It is committed money. Yes, sir. But if it is committed, based on all of the other things that are going on, the MCA money, and the arrival of the equipment, et cetera——

Mr. **Tsompanas**. My understanding of the NATO infrastructure simply is, they have a line item in their slice that is approved by the NATO infrastructure committee, I guess it is called, and that doesn't change.

Colonel **Riordan**. That is true, but NATO's 1983 prorated or the slice in 1984 is not yet approved.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. So you say the NATO funds that correspond with these is in a slice that has yet to be approved.

Colonel **Riordan**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Would you provide for the record when that is to be approved, when you expect to have occupancy of these buildings so that we can get some idea as to whether we are or are not building these ahead of time?

General **Delbridge**. We will provide that for you for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The construction program to support PATRIOT fielding is large and contains complexities which require more time than is needed for a normal $1 to 5 million project funded solely from the MCA program. Construction of the complex for the Kaiserslautern PATRIOT Battalion costs $28 million, $17.1 million of which is MCA funded and $10.9 million is NATO funded. The NATO funds for PATRIOT are in SHAPE's calendar year 1983 program (Slice 34) scheduled for approval by NATO in Jan 1983. The situation is compounded by the fact that of the 5 MCA projects for this battalion 4 are jointly funded with NATO. In order to keep this large undertaking on track prudent management dictates that the entire complex be built by one contractor. A contract of this size ($28 million) requires more than two construction seasons to complete. Construction must begin by the summer of 83, in order to meet their required BOD.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I would like to go back to the Wolfgang Kaserne in Hanau, Germany, and follow up on a question that Mr. Scrivner asked. The parking lot facility there would be $3.3 million, but you did indicate something that might temper our judgment on that as a possible candidate for deletion. You indicate that there is going to be a PX built there as well as facilities from nonappropriated funds.

General **Delbridge**. In addition to the military construction projects that will be built there. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would you give me something of a speculative ratio, how many nonappropriated funds do you expect would be expended there, so that I might measure that against the $3.3 million.

I suppose it would be well over the $3.3 million.

General **Delbridge**. About $18 million in nonappropriated funds, Mr. Chairman. I will have to make a survey of the military construction funds also.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. That $3.3 million or a portion of it might also be nonappropriated, but in view of that heavy expenditure there, it might be just as well for MilCon to take a look at it, Mr. Scrivner. Over what timeframe will this occur, over the next 5 years?

General **Delbridge**. We are talking about from the 1983 to 1987 timeframe. I would like to ask Mr. Carton to comment on the project also.

Mr. **Carton**. Both the commissary and the PX, the largest element of the nonappropriated funds, are expected to be into design almost immediately, with the intent of having those accomplished very soon after this project is approved. The intent is to try to start the commissary project and the PX project, I believe, in midfiscal 1983 to late fiscal 1983. I will confirm that for the record, but I believe that is accurate.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Construction is expected to start in December 1983 for both the commissary and the post exchange.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Why is this in such bad shape over there? Is it simply because there is a heavy concentration of troops and nothing has been done to speak of?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. The Hanau area has a history that goes all the way back to Napoleon, sir. The history is that that has been a very centralized area for invading armies, the German concentrations, and subsequently our concentration as well. The facilities there are very, very old. They stem from the 1930's and much earlier, even back into the mid and early 1800's.

The PX and commissary now are located in old facilities, the PX in several rows of old stables, running parallel with narrow spots between them. Perhaps you remember what the old stables look like, facing each other, in which there must be parking. It is extremely crowded, and in very, very poor shape.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. We will give some further attention to that.

I am wondering about Turkey. Are we doing enough in Turkey? We have some various projects there, a total of $7,970,000. Having seen some of the facilities occupied by our soldiers, it seems like we have a lot to do over there if we are in fact to stay.

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, it is a modest amount of improvement for Turkey. We feel that the size of the program that we have this year for barracks, unaccompanied officer quarters, a gymnasium, and administrative building will contribute to the improvement of those facilities, a plan which we started in 1981. At the present moment, of course, there is a strong intent to remain in Turkey, and we have no information to the contrary. So this plan will improve those facilities on a regularized basis.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, they certainly are a good friend and strong ally of this country, and I thank you for that.

Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, are there any contingency plans showing how much area the Russians would take if they invaded Germany before we could stop them?

General **Delbridge**. There are a variety, not contingency plans, Mr. Dougherty, but certainly of a number of scenarios and war games that are played that would indicate what their penetrations would be, based on what our force strength was and of the new weapons systems, for example, that are coming into the inventory.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Isn't it fair to say that much of the buildings we are building wouldn't be there after an invasion?

General **Delbridge**. I would say that anything that is located in the immediate war zone, no matter whether it was old or new, certainly would incur rather significant damage in any war zone.

Mr. **Dougherty**. If you don't know, would you submit to me and to the committee how much money we have spent on family housing in Western Europe in the last 5 years? The total?

Mr. **Carton**. For construction, sir, or for leasing, or what?

Mr. **Dougherty**. Both.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. We can do that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

During the period fiscal year 1978 to fiscal year 1982 approximately $21.7 million will be expended on construction for family housing units in Western Europe. This was for the improvement of the existing inventory; there were no funds expended for the construction of new family housing quarters. During the same period, $167.2 million will be expended on the leasing of family housing units in Western Europe.

Mr. **Dougherty**. How much have we spent in Western Europe in the last 5 years to build such facilities as parking lots and maintenance sheds? Give me the total.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The total cost for all approved Military Construction, Army maintenance facilities and parking areas for the last five years is $211 million.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I would like to know how much other countries have contributed for the same purposes for the last 5 years, those two different areas specifically, housing and then other facilities.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Following is the contribution in support of family housing and other facilities in Europe made by the Government of Germany:

[Dollars in millions]

| Description | Fisal year— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| Rent free housing | $200 | $200 | $200 | $200 | $200 |
| Rent free facilities | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Residual expenditure of the modernization of U.S. facilities (MOUSF) program | 115 | 92 | 25 | 27 | 0 |
| Garlstedt brigade facilities | 60 | 40 | | | |
| Support of U.S. forces in Berlin including all facilities support | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| In addition, the German Government shares the cost of maneuver damage. It waives various taxes and fees for a total annual cost of $130 million. | | | | | |
| 26.4 percent of the NATO projects for which the U.S. Army is the sole or primary user | 3.6 | 15.2 | 5.3 | 56.5 | 34.2 |
| 13 percent of NATO projects built in Germany for which the United States is the sole or primary user. This represents the cost of land, access roads, and utilities hookups which are a host nation responsibility in addition to their contribution | 1.8 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 22.6 | 4.0 |

The Army has only a small number of troops stationed in other countries in Europe, therefore, the contribution of those nations to U.S. facilities is also small. However, the Government of The Netherlands has spent approximately $50 million for land upon which NATO is building storage facilities for equipment of U.S. reinforcing forces.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Would that information easily be available?

**General Delbridge.** We can provide the U.S. figures. The other country portions will be somewhat difficult. However, we can I believe for Germany. I can give you some figures. For example, we are occupying some 28 billion dollars' worth of facilities in Germany at the present time. Of that, roughly about $3.5 billion represents U.S. military construction in support of our forces. The remainder is the value of facilities furnished to us by Germany.

It includes, for example, 44,000 sets of quarters which they have constructed for us which we occupy rent free and a few other things.

**Mr. Dougherty.** That $28 billion would also include the World War I or pre-World War I barracks that are being used?

**General Delbridge.** It includes everything.

**Mr. Dougherty.** If the Germans had to use them today, they would demolish them, so the $28 billion figure is misleading. I was in Erlangen and Ansbach last summer, and it is very clear that if we weren't using the facilities, the Germans certainly wouldn't be using them. So I think the $28 billion figure is great but it is meaningless in relationship to what the value or the use would be of those facilities if the United States were not using them.

**General Delbridge.** You are right, sir. That represents some 27,000 different facilities. Some of them, of course, do go back to the early 1800's. You are absolutely correct.

**Mr. Dougherty.** How many forces do the British maintain in Germany, if any?

**General Delbridge.** The British Army of the Rhine, well, I am not sure. We will furnish that for the record, Mr. Dougherty, but it is about 50,000, I would say.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The number of soldiers in the British Army on the Rhine is 55,000.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Does the British Government provide the same kind of support for military construction projects in Germany that we do?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir; they do. That arrangement with host nation support is so done between all of the services.

Mr. **Dougherty**. When you put this work out to be built in Germany, I know most of it is done by German contractors. Isn't that right?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Who does the engineering and architectural work on these buildings?

General **Delbridge**. It is handled in a variety of ways, both by United States and German architect-engineers. We encourage maximum U.S. participation in the design and construction. The problem with that is, and I say it is a problem, a problem to our construction industry in things that are built in Germany, well, everything is competitive. A construction contractor therefore in Germany has a leg up on our American contractors. The designs are done in DIN specs and metric as opposed to us being able to take and do those designs perhaps back here in the United States and ship them over and then purchase materials there which would be a good bit cheaper. When I say we, I mean a U.S. construction contractor.

So, although there is no preclusion by the Federal Republic or any of the other nations on bidding only for German contractors, or no United States, or whatever, it just works out that way, that U.S. contractors have found that they can't be competitive on the lower prices.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Do we do separate architectural designs for all of these different projects?

General **Delbridge**. We do, sir, except where we can standardize to the greatest extent possible. We have standard designs on things like maintenance facilities, certain barracks, and so forth.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Do we have standard designs on housing? Can we take just one set of blueprints and say, this is how it is done? Of course, terrain might be different, but are we spending money to do architectural designs on each individual project?

General **Delbridge**. On housing, sir, no. We haven't built family housing in Germany for at least the last decade. It has been on a build-to-lease basis, as being the least expensive. This is the first year that we will build family housing in Europe with the idea that over a period of time we can amortize that and that is the cheapest way to go, and that is in certain remote areas where there are no build-to-lease contractors.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Let me come back to my question on other facilities. If we are going to build a barracks in Germany, are we going to use the same blueprints for the barracks that we are going to build in each different location, or are we going to have different designs or different architectural blueprints developed?

General **Delbridge**. The plan, within the limits of the terrain, is to follow a standard design. As a matter of fact, if you visited Garlstedt, the Garlstedt design put together by the Germans, and you are probably familiar with that, is the design that we hope to use on our others. Now, as we go competitive, if there is a design put forth by another contractor that is less expensive than the standardized design, then we would opt for that.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Mr. Chairman, I guess what I want to know is, is there some way we can save money on these projects by having uniformity in design wherever possible?

Let me ask you one other question, if I may. On page 9 of the bill, H.R. 5561, section 105 looks like an open-ended kind of authorization or whatever. Section 702 of the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1982, and so on, is meant to read as follows. For title I, inside the United States, $391 million; outside the United States, $395.6 million, in minor construction, and so on. Are these for projects that you asked for authorization last year that were not appropriated?

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, this was an amendment to last year's bill to make two corrections, one, the Fort Hood hangar, which was authorized by this committee at $13.18 million last year, and for which we are using prior year authorization, is now estimated to cost $15.5 million. Therefore, this bill raises the amount within the United States by $2 million.

In addition, in the total last year there was a difference between the items, the individual items in the bill and the total of $14.5 million. This asks that the total be raised so that it meets the sum of the individual items that were in the bill.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Is any of this $14.5 million increase to go for Ras Banas or other places?

Mr. **Carton**. It is not for Ras Banas, sir.

Mr. **Dougherty**. There is nowhere in our briefing book that you would be listing these facilities that you would be asking these $2 million for an increase?

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, the facilities are the facilities approved by the Congress last year.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I understand that. The point that I am making is, you are asking us to give you $2 million for Fort Hood. Where is the justification for it?

Mr. **Carton**. We would be happy to give you the justification on it, sir. It is a project approved by the Congress last year. At that time the design had not reached the normal level of projects added by the Congress, I might say, and it was not appropriated. We are back this year for the appropriation at the full amount of $15.5 million, and we are therefore asking that the authorization be raised to take care of the additional $2 million. We will furnish you the justification forms on it, sir.

Mr. **Dougherty**. OK.

[The following information was received for the record:]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>ARMY | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>22 Jan 1982 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>Fort Hood, Texas | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>Hangar with Shops |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT<br>22611A | 6. CATEGORY CODE<br>211 | 7. PROJECT NUMBER<br>2B404-435 | 8. PROJECT COST ($000)<br>15,500 |

**9. COST ESTIMATES**

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Facility | | | | 10,782 |
| Hangar w/Shops | SF | 64,900 | 64.49 | (4,186) |
| See Cost Estimate (Continued) | | | | (6,596) |
| Supporting Facilities | | | | 3,253 |
| Electric Service, Lighting Power & New Feeder | | | LS | (2,003) |
| Helicopter Tie Downs, POV Parking | | | LS | (683) |
| Site Improvement | | | LS | (533) |
| Communications | | | LS | 34) |
| Subtotal | | | | 14,035 |
| Contingency (5%) | | | | 702 |
| Total Contract Cost | | | | 14,737 |
| Supervision Inspection & Overhead (5%) | | | | 737 |
| Total Request | | | | 15,474 |
| Total Request (Rounded) | | | | 15,500 |
| Installed Equipment - Other Appropriations | | | | |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construct a hangar with shops, helicopter hover lanes, helicopter parking and supporting facilities. Project includes upgrading and extending electrical feeders, concrete apron, wash facility and a hot point refueling facility. Not sited in a flood plain. Heating from a self-contained dual-fuel (oil or gas) plant. Air Conditioning - 54 Tons

11. REQUIREMENT: 572,861 SF Adequate: 282,707 SF Substandard: 49,916 SF

**PROJECT:** Construction of an aircraft hangar with shops.

**REQUIREMENT:** This project is required to provide an organizational maintenance hangar for the 72 helicopters assigned to two Helicopter Attack Battalions assigned to the 2nd Armor Division.

**CURRENT SITUATION:** The maintenance mission of these units is severely handicapped by lack of adequate space. Joint occupancy of hangar space is necessary but adversely affects security of equipment and is detrimental to the efficiency and morale of using personnel. All hangar facilities including temporary buildings are presently over utilized by line aviation units, the General Support (GS) Aviation Maintenance Branch (AMB) of Directorate of Industrial Operations, and Base Operations. These combined activities place a heavy demand on existing aircraft maintenance space, helipads, aircraft parking aprons, and administrative/operations

PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>ARMY | FY 19$^{83}$ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>22 Jan 1982 |

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
Fort Hood, Texas

4. PROJECT TITLE
Hangar with Shops

5. PROJECT NUMBER
B404-435

9. COST ESTIMATE: (Continued)

| Item | U/M | Quantity | Unit Cost | Cost ($000)) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Facility (Continued) | | | | |
| Fuel Station | SF | 375 | 22.00 | 9 |
| Control House | SF | 100 | 97.50 | 10 |
| Service Road | | | LS | 775 |
| Taxiway and Fueling Pads | | | LS | 998 |
| Taxiway | | | LS | 493 |
| Helicopter Parking (South) | | | LS | 1,143 |
| Helicopter Parking (North) | | | LS | 2,118 |
| Fuel System | | | LS | 919 |
| Extension of Murphy Road | | | LS | 131 |
| | | | Total | 6,596 |

11. REQUIREMENT: (Continued)
CURRENT SITUATION: (Continued)
space. It is impossible to accommodate the maintenance mission and personnel of this unit without compromising other mission essential airfield operations.

Existing aircraft parking consists of limited paved areas augmented by temporary type pierced steel and aluminum planks and matting. Aircraft are also parked on the ground.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Existing conditions will continue with the lack of aircraft maintenance hangars adversely affecting equipment performance and unit readiness.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I have one last question. Somewhere in your testimony, General, you said NATO put out $25 million for some project or other. I forget which one it was.

General **Delbridge**. The Patriot Missile, sir.

Mr. **Dougherty**. How much of that $25 million is American money?

General **Delbridge**. Of the $25.1 million?

Mr. **Dougherty**. Yes, sir.

General **Delbridge**. That percentage is 27.3 percent of the NATO contribution.

Mr. **Dougherty**. So in effect, of the $25 million, $6 million or $7 million of it is American money anyway?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Thank you.

That is all that I have, Mr Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. With reference to the Fort Hood hangar, the $2 million that we need in the deficiency authorization, did the House Appropriations Committee appropriate the $13 million last year?

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, the Appropriations Committee did not appropriate any funds last year for the project. We are back this year with the design in good shape and asking for the full appropriation.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would it be just as well for us to proceed with a cost variation?

Mr. **Carton**. If you choose, sir. We thought we would put it out front for you rather than come in with a cost variation. But it is your choice.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat, do you have any questions?

Mr. **Won Pat**. I do not have any questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Kramer.

Mr. **Kramer**. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much. Let us proceed, then, with the next project.

General **Delbridge**. The next area is U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Mr. Chairman. That command is responsible for performing the intelligence functions in support of the Army field commanders and in fulfillment and support of those national intelligence responsibilities assigned to the Army.

As explained on pages 327 through 328 and 359 through 360, the Army is requesting authorization of two minor construction projects at one INSCOM installation, location 276 in Turkey. These two projects will upgrade the heating and cooling system and the electrical power system at a cost of $1.75 million.

Sir, do you have any questions on these projects?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### MINOR CONSTRUCTION

*Question.* Provide balance sheet on minor construction accounts—both specified and exigent.

Answer. Following are the OCE undistributed balances as of 28 February 1982, by Program Year, for the specified and exigent programs:

| | Specified (Thousands) | Exigent (Thousands) | Authorization | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Specified (Millions) | Exigent (Millions) |
| Program year: | | | | |
| 1978 and prior | 0 | $1,803 | | [1] $26 |
| 1979 | $247 | 278 | $10.977 | [1] 24.368 |
| 1980 | 204 | 175 | 26.270 | [1] 26 |
| 1981 | 6,000 | 733 | 19.760 | [2] 24.8 |
| 1982 | | | 6.150 | [3] 28 |

[1] Expired.
[2] 24.7 appropriated.
[3] 26 appropriated.

*Question.* What is the duration of minor construction authority? Does it expire at the end of each fiscal year or may it be carried over?

Answer. Authorizations for the minor construction program expires at the end of the second fiscal year after enactment or on the date of enactment of the Military Construction Authorization Act for the second fiscal year following the original authorization, whichever is later, unless specifically excepted to repeal. This rationale is confirmed by Senate Report No. 95–125, Military Construction Authorization, fiscal year 1978.

*Question.* What percentage of authority has not been used for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981 in both specified and exigent authority?

Answer. Following are percentages of unused authority as of 28 February 1982 for fiscal year 1980 and 1981 programs by type of program:

| | Specified | Exigent |
|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year: | | |
| 1980 | 0.99 | 0.01 |
| 1981 | 30.4 | 3.4 |

The percentage of unused authority is based upon accompanying appropriation. The unused authority for fiscal year 1981 will be utilized during fiscal year 1982. There is a surplus authorization of 2 million in fiscal year 1982 since the appropriation was less than authorization.

### FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER ENERGY CONSERVATION

*Question.* What is the age and remaining life expectancy of the temporary buildings?

Answer. Thirty-five buildings are 62 years old and twenty-five are 40 years old. The buildings will continue to be used through the simple amortization period. The continued use of the buildings is justified by space utilization surveys. The buildings are in good condition with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or longer.

### FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER INSULATE BUILDINGS

*Question.* What is the age and remaining life expectancy of the temporary buildings?

Answer. Sixty-two of the buildings are 62 years old and sixty-five are 40 years old. All the buildings will be used throughout the simple amortization period. This continued usage is justified by space utilization surveys. All the buildings are in good condition and have a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or longer.

### FORT MYER, VA. ENERGY CONSERVATION

*Question.* Design on this project started in February, 1982. How is it at 35 percent? Are any of the buildings used for nonappropriated fund activities?

Answer. Design data provided was in error. Design started October 1981. Design is now approximately 40 percent complete. Preliminary submittal (55 percent complete) will be made mid-April 1982. Army regrets the error. Five (5) buildings out of a total of 52 buildings will be connected with nonappropriated fund activities. The work to be performed on those five (5) buildings is installation of weatherstripping.

Total cost of weatherstripping 5 NAF Buildings is $6,600.

### FORT LEWIS LAND ACQUISITION BY EXCHANGE

*Question.* What is the appraised value of the land to be exchanged?

Answer. The 1981 estimates of values are: U.S. Land and Timber value is $2,340,000 and the Weyerhaeuser Land and Timber Value is $2,490,000.

*Question.* Who made the appraisal and when was it made?

Answer. The appraisal was completed on 14 July 1981 by a Contract Appraiser for the Seattle District Engineers.

*Question.* What is the present lease cost?

Answer. The present lease cost to the Army is $60,000 per annum.

*Question.* Is this exchange to be made on the basis of fair market? If the value of the U.S. property is more than that to be obtained, is Weyerhaeuser Company required to pay the difference to the U.S. Treasury?

Answer. Yes. The exchange is to be made on the basis of fair market value. The value of the Weyerhaeuser land exceeds the U.S. land value by $150,000. However, the Weyerhaeuser Company agrees to the exchange without the U.S. payment of $150,000. Subject to the approval of the fiscal year 1983 MILCON, an updated appraisal will be required to determine fair market values of the respective land interests.

*Question.* How much property is involved with the reversionary interest of Pierce County? What is its value? Why is there a reversionary interest?

Answer. In 1919 Pierce County donated substantial land areas to the U.S. (Fort Lewis) to be used for military purposes. The donation includes the 245.5 acres to be conveyed to the Weyerhaeuser Company in the proposed exchange. The 245.5 acres are subject to a reversionary interest held by Pierce County, WA. The donation to the U.S. provides specifically that the lands shall be used for military purposes. In the event the land ceases to be used for the stated purposes, title reverts to Pierce County.

Pierce County is agreeable to extinguishing its reverter interest in the 245.5 acres to be conveyed to the Weyerhaeuser Company—however, a reverter interest in 289.3 acres of Weyerhaeuser land to be conveyed to the United States will be conveyed simultaneously to Pierce County.

Value estimates for reversionary interests cannot be factually ascertained. Any such estimate would be speculative as there is no expectation that Fort Lewis lands will cease to be used for military purposes at any time in the future.

*Question.* Why are easements being reserved?

Answer. Easements are reserved to the U.S. for training purposes on 41.1 acres and a road access to other retained U.S. lands. Easements are reserved to the Weyerhaeuser Company for road access across 284.8 acres to other Weyerhaeuser-owned lands.

### KRIEGSFIELD AMMO DEPOT

*Question.* When will the additional personnel arrive?

Answer. The additional personnel to be stationed at Kriegsfield Ammunition Depot, Germany are associated with an ammunition company unit activation to support the new MLRS system, and other minor intra-theater restationing. The additional personnel are programmed to arrive in the [deleted].

### CAMP RED CLOUD—UNACCOMPANIED OFFICERS QUARTERS

*Question.* How many billets will the new structure provide? How does this number compare with the existing number?

Answer. This project will provide billets for 16 officers. There is a projected requirement for 208 officers and only three adequate quarters exist. We must provide replacement quarters on a phased basis in that the new quarters will be constructed in land presently occupied by the old quarters, i.e. we need some facilities while the new ones are being constructed.

### CAMP EDWARDS GENERAL PURPOSE AUDITORIUM

*Question.* What type of structure will be built?

Answer. The auditorium will be a semi-permanent building. The walls will be concrete masonry units with concrete floor and metal roof.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Gentlemen, are there any questions?

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. There are no questions. Let us go to the next category, minor construction.

General **Delbridge**. Starting on page 329, the Army is requesting authorization of 58 specified minor construction projects worldwide which total $32.76 million. I covered these as they appeared in the other tabs. For exigent minor projects worldwide, we are requesting $30 million. Therefore, our total request for minor construction projects is $62.76 million.

Sir, do you have any questions on these projects?

Mr. **Brinkley**. I would simply like to note that effective this time we have raised the limit, I believe, to $1 million from the $500,000 figure. I presume that you have found it suitable to your recommendations.

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. We have. We appreciate the committee's action in this matter.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. General, in response to a staff question it was reported that for fiscal year 1981 under your specified authority you did not use some 30 percent of the authority granted. Assuming that that is carried over to your 1982 program, and then on to your 1983 program, is there a surplus in authorization that could be applied against your 1983 program?

General **Delbridge**. Let me ask Mr. Carton to answer that, sir.

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, the delay in our 1981 program has been occasioned by a few problems with holding projects within the statutory limit. We are working on that. As you know, small projects are sometimes difficult to hold at their statutory limit. There is $2 million in authorization for fiscal year 1982 for exigent minor for which funds were not appropriated by the Appropriations Committees. As you may recall, you authorized $28 million last year for exigent minor. The Appropriations Committees approved $26 million, so there is $2 million of outstanding authorization from 1982.

In the fiscal year 1981 exigent authority, I believe we used it all. I will reconfirm on the specified authority, but at the present time I think we are going to use it all. I will be happy to confirm that for you for the record in the next day or so.

[The following information was received for the record:]

There is $2,760 million in authorization in fiscal year 1981 for specified authority for which funds were not appropriated by the Appropriations Committee. As you may recall, you authorized $19.760 million for 1981, for 1981 specified authority. The Appropriations Committee approved $16.370 million in the 1981 bill and $0.63 million in the 1982 bill against this authorization. We will use the full amount appropriated leaving the balance of the authorization.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I have a recommendation for members of the subcommittee with reference to this particular section. Those of you who were here this morning heard me speak of the need for a postal facility in an area that has been built up under OSHA for new troops at Sand Hill in Fort Benning, Ga. They have had a holding situation there, and finally, we, the Congress, have given them a green light to proceed, and we are proceeding, but a project there, a postal facility, at the cost of $260,000, it would seem to me, could be appropriately placed within this section. I wonder if we would have any problems with that.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I would make a motion with regard to that if you would like, Mr. Chairman. I so move.

Mr. **Brinkley**. A motion has been made. Without objection, the committee, subject to final approval, will consider that done under this project title.

Are there any questions under minor construction.

Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. **Dougherty**. The vehicle hardstand, Kriegsfeld Ammunition Depot, $520,000, page 347, just a thought. There is an awful lot of money—maybe I am wrong, but looking through some of these projects, there seems to be a lot of money for making paved parking areas for vehicles and so on, and I would suspect that it would be nice to have this kind of stuff, but in a combat condition you don't really have paved stuff to worry about. Do you want to comment on that?

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, if I might comment as a civilian, from the side of the military, though, one of the greatest complaints that I have heard from our troops is that they go out in the field, they maneuver, they come back in, they wash their vehicles, they clean them up, and they take them out and park them in the mud.

Mr. **Dougherty**. That is not an uncommon thing.

Mr. **Carton**. But the next thing that happens, sir, is the mud freezes in Germany and it is rather difficult. We have some pictures. I am sorry we didn't get the opportunity to show them to you this morning. We would be happy to get you some copies of the condition of the hardstands for the armored vehicles in Germany. Many of them are absolutely terrible. Now I will turn this back to the technical expert.

General **Delbridge**. I can be no more eloquent than Mr. Carton, sir. I think you are familiar with some of those that you saw over there. We refer to many of them as parking them in hull defilade, because they sink into the mud so deeply. The pictures that Mr. Carton refers to, of course, were in our overview presentation that we gave this morning, and we showed both winter and summer pictures of the facilities that we will upgrade.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I am sorry that I missed this morning's meeting, but we had a Seapower Subcommittee meeting this morning with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and also there was a merchant marine meeting. Unfortunately, I can only be in one place at a time, and not three.

I think the point is that I appreciate what you are saying, but for the well-being of the committee, when you get into a combat situation, General, is what we have to think about, which is what you are really there for. The troops are going to have to live with the fact that they are up to their eyebrows in mud or whatever as a part of moving their vehicles.

General **Delbridge**. I certainly agree with that aspect, sir. We still are divided somewhat, though. You know as well as I do from your past experience that our equipment lasts a good bit longer. We go to the field in Germany very, very frequently, and when we are in the field, there is never a complaint from our soldiers. They are enthusiastic and dedicated, and they look forward to that field experience. They are in Europe for a total of 3 years. After a period of time of going to the field and coming back, and then having essentially field conditions on a full-time basis, that becomes very difficult to maintain. It is also much harder on our equipment.

Last year before this committee I showed an example of maintenance facilities not only by our allies but with classified pictures across the border of what the East Germans and the Soviets were using for their armored vehicles. They have a cover and concrete hardstands. They can take those vehicles, put them through a wash rack, put them in, and allow the soldiers to work on them in some degree of relief from the severe weather.

Germany, as you well know, does not have the best climate in the world for a full-time, full year round thing, but field operations don't bother us.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I appreciate what you are saying, General, and do not want to belabor the point. One of the finest units I saw last summer in Germany was a tank battalion. They were pulling engines out in the back lot. It was out in the mud. There was no hard top on it. They would have liked to have had an indoor facility, I am sure, but the morale was pretty good. In fact, it was the best I saw among the various units in Germany. I will not argue your point. I think it is well taken. Mine is just a point of view.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. I am interested in the Kwajalein missile facility that you are building. Is that going to be built right on Kwajalein Island?

Mr. CARTON. No, sir, it will be built at Omelek.

Mr. WON PAT. So the facility especially at Kwajalein Island, that is simply the tracking station, or what?

Mr. CARTON. Yes, sir, it is primarily the radars and main headquarters at Kwajalein, but at Omelek we fire weather rockets. The rockets currently are brought over from Kwajalein Island and assembled on Kwajalein Island and taken to Omelek by boat. Then they are erected and fired at Omelek. This makes it necessary to transport them through the lagoon every week.

It is simply a safer and more efficient operation to provide facilities on Omelek itself, where we can bring in a number of rockets, store them, assemble them to ready to fire, and then fire the weather rocket. Normal procedures are to fire the weather rocket from Omelek and not Kwajalein itself, because the rocket is uncontrolled. The booster and the rocket itself fall back when the charge is completed, and therefore it is usually fired from a separate island.

Mr. WON PAT. Now, all of the workers working there, are those Micronesians?

Mr. CARTON. At Kwajalein, sir?

Mr. WON PAT. Yes.

Mr. CARTON. At Kwajalein, sir, there are about 500 workers from the Marshalls. Some, of course, are American citizens. In fact, I believe the resident engineer we have there was from Guam. We have quite a number of American citizens from the States and from the Pacific basin and from Hawaii. The total work force, I believe, at Kwajalein—well, the total population at Kwajalein is about 3,500, of which about 500 are Micronesian workers.

Mr. WON PAT. Most of those Micronesians are living in nearby Ebeye, aren't they?

Mr. **Carton**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Won Pat**. We have a real problem in Ebeye because they are so congested. Everybody is going over there. Health conditions are bad. We were just there about 1 month ago. What about internal security? What sort of precautionary measures are we taking?

Mr. **Carton**. For security of Kwajalein, sir?

Mr. **Won Pat**. Yes.

Mr. **Carton**. Basically, sir, the security force on Kwajalein itself is relatively small. It is a small contract police force. In essence, the military strength on Kwajalein is about 25 military. There is, of course, the support from Western Command in Hawaii, which I believe is responsible for that part of the Pacific, and which would provide military backup in the event of an emergency.

I spoke to the commander at Kwajalein probably a few days before you arrived, sir, and at that time he had no concern about his security. He felt he was in pretty good shape.

Mr. **Won Pat**. It is interesting that there have been reports that some foreign powers have been landing in some of the islands over there. I am not saying necessarily that this is in the Marshalls that it has been reported.

Mr. **Carton**. Certainly foreign ships come in and lay off the islands and watch the missile tests outside of the restricted area. That is, I believe, quite common out there.

Mr. **Won Pat**. There may be Russians observing then.

Mr. **Carton**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Won Pat.

Let us proceed next to worldwide.

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, in the worldwide category, as explained on pages 361 through 367, the Army is requesting authorization of two major construction projects that total $73 million. I discussed both of these, a hangar and supporting facilities at a classified location and construction at Ras Banas to support the Rapid Deployment Force. I did that in my overview briefing.

Sir, are there any questions on these projects?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### RAS BANAS RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE BASE

*Question*. Why is an SIO charge of 8.5 percent required?

Answer. The standard overseas charge is 6.5 percent which will be charged to this project. It was originally felt that 8.5 percent would be required on a special basis, however, it has been determined that the standard rate should be utilized.

*Question*. Specify the date that construction starts on the fiscal 1983 program, assuming the required authorization and appropriation is obtained.

Answer. The scheduled construction contract award date using fiscal year 1983 military construction funds is 1 November 1982.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Yes, sir. I have a question about Ras Banas, and I am sure you will get tired of hearing me talk about that, Mr. Chairman.

You note, on the briefing sheet on page 366, construction of a second increment of an Army base camp in the Indian Ocean area. What were the first increments?

General DELBRIDGE. Sir, the first increment would be in the same place. Action by the committee, the Congress last year authorized the first increment, and then in the Appropriations Committee it was suggested that we do two things. One was to initiate the construction by going to DOD, the Department of Defense, for use of the contingency fund, and second, to submit that request, which was for $36 million for part 1, in the fiscal 1982 supplemental.

That is being so submitted. The request this year for $53 million is part 2, sir.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. $36 million will be in a supplemental?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. A MilCon bill, a general appropriation, or what?

General DELBRIDGE. That already was authorized last year.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I know that, but I am saying, the $36 million that you are talking about, is it getting it in a supplemental this year?

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTON. That is in a Defense appropriations supplemental, sir. I believe there is a MilCon section to it.

General DELBRIDGE. That has not yet been submitted from DOD, Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I will hold my questions, Mr. Chairman, which all relate to Ras Banas, until we go into closed session.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you, Mr. Dougherty.

Mr. Won Pat?

Mr. WON PAT. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have no questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. No questions, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Let me say, gentlemen, that time is becoming a bit of a problem. How is your time, general?

General DELBRIDGE. We are all right for time, sir. Our time is your time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I have a 4:30 appointment, but if Mr. Won Pat and Mr. Dougherty can stay, we can go ahead and wind up this section this afternoon. I would like to proceed to the Military Academy and to occupational safety.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. Chairman, I will have no questions at all on family housing, or the Academy, or anything like that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Why don't we see how far we can go? Let us proceed with the next item.

General DELBRIDGE. The next item is the U.S. Military Academy. As explained on pages 368, 369, and 342, the Army is requesting authorization of one minor construction project at West Point for installation of waste-heat-recovery systems at a cost of $300,000.

Is there any question on this project, sir?

Mr. BRINKLEY. There are no questions. Why don't you proceed right on through, and we will reserve our questions.

General DELBRIDGE. In the area of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, as explained on pages 370 through 372, the Army is requesting authorization of three major and one minor construction projects to correct outstanding Occupational Safety and Health Act deficiencies at four Army installations. These projects total $14.79 million, as I mentioned in my overview. The primary project is the upgrade of the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed at a cost of $9.8 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I only see three, Ord, Knox, and Reed. Did you say four?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, sir. Four Army installations.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, now, what is the fourth one?

[Pause.]

Mr. **Carton**. Sir, there is one in the minor construction category. There are three in the major and one in the minor.

General **Delbridge**. So it is three plus the one.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## OSHA PROJECTS

### FORT ORD, CALIF.

*Question.* What are the deficiencies?

Answer. Serious occupational safety and health deficiencies that exist within the Fort Ord complex that require correction are:

(1) Inadequate or nonexistent exhaust and ventilation systems required to protect workers from toxic and hazardous substances that are generated at the workplace.

(2) Inadequate electrical systems in work areas where highly flammable and combustible materials are located.

(3) Lack of eye lavages and deluge showers in work areas where hazardous substances are handled.

(4) Inadequate or nonexistent fire protection devices in high hazard fire work areas.

*Questions.* What are Class I and Class II deficiencies?

Answer. Class I and Class II are incorrect descriptive terms. The descriptive terms that should have been used to define the deficiencies are Risk Assessment Code (RAC) 1 and Risk Assessment Code (RAC) 2 deficiencies. RAC is an expression of risk which combines the elements of severity and probability. RAC 1 and 2 deficiencies are considered to be serious deficiencies and represent a serious risk to life and limb.

*Question.* What problems have been encountered with the present situation?

Answer. Fort Ord employees working in areas where uncorrected RAC 1 and 2 deficiencies exist must be fully protected from the hazards by some other means. This requires the employees operate the work area under restrictive and controlled procedures and wear personal protective devices while working in the area. These methods promote inefficiency, reduce production capability and require continuous full time supervision for success.

### WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

*Question.* Why does the project cost so much?

Answer. Correcting the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) deficiencies inherent in the out-dated laboratory exhaust system throughout the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (located on the Walter Reed installation) entails the rehabilitation of an aged facility to accept a substantially more efficient and larger air-handling system. To achieve the OSHA standards for fume hood velocities, the size of all the air-handling equipment, the supply and return trunk duct lines, and the chilling and heating capacity for the system, must all be increased. The only feasible way to accomplish this task in the original building is through total replacement of the system. Therein lies the majority of the cost.

*Question.* Exactly what kind of work does the project entail?

Answer. This project consists of providing a new air conditioning system for the original building, laboratories, and animal facilities (to include the perimeter offices which are on the same system) comprised of air-handling units, ductwork, terminal devices, exhaust fans, heat reclaim units, and piping converters. It also will upgrade and revise the existing heating, ventilating and air conditioning system in the addition to meet OSHA standards, augment the existing chilled water system with a new 5,000 ton system and add 6,500 MBH (million BTU's/hr) of heating capacity.

*Question.* Specifically what OSHA standards are being violated?

Answer. The sections of the OSHA standards that are being violated are:

(1) 29 CFR 1910 subpart G, Occupational Health and Environment Control.

(2) 29 CFR 1910 subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances.

*Question.* How old is building 54?

Answer. Building #54 is 27 years old, with an addition which was completed in December 1971.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Are there any questions at this point?

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. If not, let us proceed with family housing, part 2.

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, we have an overview statement for family housing. Since this is the first time, and I am not sure how your timing would be, would you like an overview statement or would you prefer to go right through the questions?

Mr. **Brinkley**. How long would that involve?

General **Delbridge**. About 10 minutes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Does your overview statement have your statement plus slides, general?

General **Delbridge**. Yes, it does.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Why don't you just hit the high points and let us look at the pictures?

## Family Housing

General **Delbridge**. Mr. Chairman, I would like now to turn to family housing. I won't go into some of the additional items.

*AFH fiscal year 1983 budget request*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Authorization | $1,092 |
| Appropriation | 1,092 |

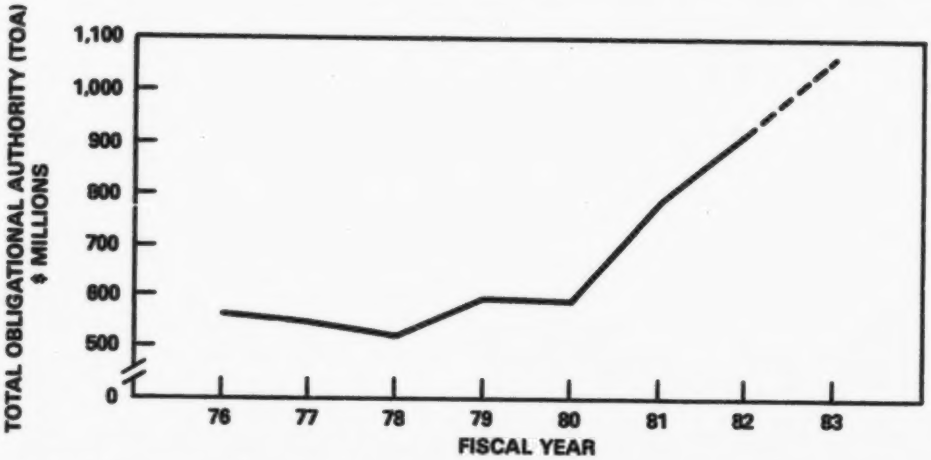
We are requesting authorization and appropriation of $1.092 billion.

*AFH—TOA fiscal year 1983 budget request*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Auth/App | $1,092 |
| Less: Principal on debt | −38 |
| Plus: Reimbursements | +8 |
| Total AFH TOA | 1,062 |

After consideration of these adjustments for the principal on debt—which now stands at about $117 million—and for reimbursements, the Army's total obligational authority [TOA] is for $1.062 billion.

# AFH FUNDING HISTORY



This history of family housing TOA, in then-year dollars, shows an increase over fiscal year 1982 of $148 million with the fiscal 1982 supplemental, $228 million without the supplemental. In either case, there has been a decided upturn in family housing since fiscal 1980. However, it is important when we analyze that curve to understand where these increases occur.

Cause of Increase AFH TOA Fiscal Year 1980–83

Construction—From virtually zero in fiscal year 1980 to $186 million in fiscal year 1983.

Operation and Maintenance—Inflation and higher utility costs in operation account.

Inflation and more funding for deferred maintenance in maintenance account.

Leasing—Occupancy of build-to-lease contracts negotiated in fiscal year 1980–1981.

First, construction was virtually zero in fiscal year 1980, while the fiscal year 1983 request contains $186 million for much needed construction. Second, operations have increased both because of inflation and rising utilities costs and maintenance has increased due to inflation and increased funding to reduce our maintenance backlog. Third, leasing has increased to pay for those units that we executed under build-to-lease contracts in fiscal year 1980–81 and will occupy in fiscal year 1982–83.

It must be noted that even with the increase we have a long way to go to recover from past underfunding in family housing.

*AFH subaccounts fiscal year 1983 budget request*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Construction | $186 |
| Operation and maintenance | 871 |
| Debt payment | 5 |
| Total | 1,062 |

The $1.062 billion request is spread this way against the major family housing subaccounts: construction, operation, maintenance, and debt payment.

*AFH—Construction*

[Dollars in millions]

| | |
|---|---|
| New construction | $70 |
| (Number of units) | (572) |
| Post acquisition construction | $109 |
| (Improvements) | ($66) |
| (ECIP) | ($43) |
| Planning and design | $7 |
| Total | $186 |

For construction, $70 million will buy 572 new housing units and a consolidated community center; $66 million, is for improvement to our aging inventory, and $43 million pays for energy conservation investment program projects.

*AFH—Operation and maintenance*

[Dollars in millions]

| | |
|---|---|
| Operation | $449 |
| Maintenance | $343 |
| Leasing | $79 |
| (Number of units occupied) | (12,646) |
| Total | $871 |

The operation and maintenance portion will cover the cost of operating, $449 million, and maintaining, $343 million, our current inventory to include tackling a small piece of our backlog of deferred maintenance, as well as our family housing leasing requirements—$79 million for 12,646 leased units.

*AFH—Debt payment*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Interest on debt | $4 |
| Mortgage insurance premiums | 1 |
| Total | 5 |

Funds for debt payment will provide $4 million for interest and other expenses on our remaining indebtedness for the Capeheart and acquired Wherry housing. Also, $1 million will be used to pay for our servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums for those mortgages which were obtained by active military personnel on housing purchased by them where the service member had a valid certificate of eligibilty before March 1980.

AFH FUND DISTRIBUTION FISCAL YEAR 1983 BUDGET REQUEST

[Dollars in millions]

| | Construction | O. & M. | Debt | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conus | $87 | $327 | $5 | $419 |
| Europe | 86 | 414 | 0 | 500 |
| Other | 13 | 130 | 0 | 143 |
| Total | 186 | 871 | 5 | 1,062 |

The funds in the 1983 budget request will be distributed in this manner.

ARMY FAMILY HOUSING INVENTORY

[End fiscal year 1983 estimate]

| | Owned | Leased | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| CONUS | 87,252 | 0 | 87,252 |
| Europe | 41,280 | 11,371 | 52,651 |
| Other | 15,780 | 1,275 | 17,055 |
| Total | 144,312 | 12,646 | 156,958 |

In addition to providing for construction and debt payment, these funds will support a housing inventory of nearly 157,000 units, the major portion of which is overseas.

AFH FUND APPLICATION FISCAL YEAR 1983 BUDGET REQUEST

[Dollars in millions]

| Application | Amount | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of ownership | $875 | 82 |
| Program initiatives | 187 | 18 |
| Total | 1,062 | 100 |

Given the large inventory of housing units, the Army housing program must, on one hand, apply its resources to take care of what it has. On the other hand, however, we also must meet new family housing requirements in support of our soldiers and their families. Therefore, Army has developed a program which attempts to balance these two real and necessary requirements.

### COST OF OWNERSHIP

The cost of ownership is defined here. It provides for the stewardship of our existing inventory.

Program initiatives address other necessary family housing requirements. Let's take a look at each one of these in turn.

### PROGRAM INITIATIVES

First, we look to the civilian community for housing. The variable housing allowance supports this, but very frequently the civilian community cannot provide enough housing to support soldier requirements, or in some cases installations are so remote as to preclude receiving such housing support from the community.

*New construction fiscal year 1983 budget request*

| Location: | *Units* |
|---|---|
| Fort Irwin, Calif | 144 |
| Fort Lewis, Wash | 115 |
| Grafenwoehr, Germany | 143 |
| Hohenfels, Germany | 13 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Wildflecken, Germany | 157 |
| Aliamanu, Hawaii | (1) |
| Total | 572 |

[1] Consolidated community center.

Second, new construction is proposed for the projects in fiscal 1983 that you see on this slide. All projects are for family housing units except the consolidated community center at Aliamanu Crater, which supports 2,600 Army and Navy families in a relatively new family housing area built at Aliamanu, Hawaii.

Mr. BRINKLEY. How are things going in Fort Irwin, Calif.?

General DELBRIDGE. They are going very well, Mr. Chairman. The first contract for 254 units will be let here—Do we have a date on that?

[Pause.]

General DELBRIDGE. We have opened bids on the first contract, and it will be let within the next month. The second contract is for the 200 factory-build/manufactured units. We are presently meeting with the two national housing associations that are concerned, the National Manufactured Housing Institute and the National Association of Home Builders, to advise them of the specifications as we see them. Once we have reached an agreement with all concerned, we will then be back to the committee to show you these specifications for the 200 units.

Mr. BRINKLEY. When do you think it would be that you would be back to the committee? Later this spring? Or within the month?

General DELBRIDGE. In approximately a month, Mr. Chairman. We are moving very quickly on that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, as you know, this committee had a new initiative in this regard with nonconventional housing. I understand that this request is for conventional type housing.

General DELBRIDGE. This proposal completes the total amount of housing required for Fort Irwin, 144 units. It provides for the difference of the units that are totally required for Fort Irwin.

Mr. BRINKLEY. But we made this different initiative last year in order to make a decision after the test to see if we could get good housing, and at a more cost effective rate.

General DELBRIDGE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Now, to make a decision at this time to go with conventional housing would seem to prejudge the very thing that we were trying to do.

General DELBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, we anticipate that the length of that test will be rather time consuming. We would expect that over a number of years, 5 years or so, we would be able adequately to address the comparison, not just in the bid prices which are received, but in the operation and maintenance of the facilities and so forth which are being built at essentially the same time, 254 units of regular stick-built housing that we referred to, and the 200 units which your committee graciously added to last year's program.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, that is a good point, and of course the decision will impact on a lot broader scale than just Fort Irwin. That is a good point.

Ms. Moore, did you have any questions at this point?

Ms. MOORE. No, Mr. Chairman, except for this. You say the new specifications for the factory-built housing will be coming forward within the month, did you, General?

General DELBRIDGE. We believe so, Ms. Moore. We are taking the initiative of meeting with the concerned construction associations, so that we are not going without their knowledge. This way if there are any concerns on their part as they look over the standards, we can reach a meeting of the minds, so that when we come to this committee we can say, this is the standard that has been agreed upon, which is within the spirit of what this committee laid out for this new technique.

Ms. MOORE. Who will establish the criteria for the test, General Delbridge?

General DELBRIDGE. That will be established within the Office of the Chief Engineers in Colonel Boyle's office and with his people through the Engineering Department, and in accordance with the Department of Defense criteria. We feel, however that we will be able to meet the standards, across the board, that you have prescribed, and that it will be in full agreement with the builders' associations.

Ms. MOORE. When do you expect that contract to be let?

General DELBRIDGE. If we can get that agreement to this Committee in about a month, we would expect that we would advertise shortly thereafter, and then it would be approximately another 45 days before we could award.

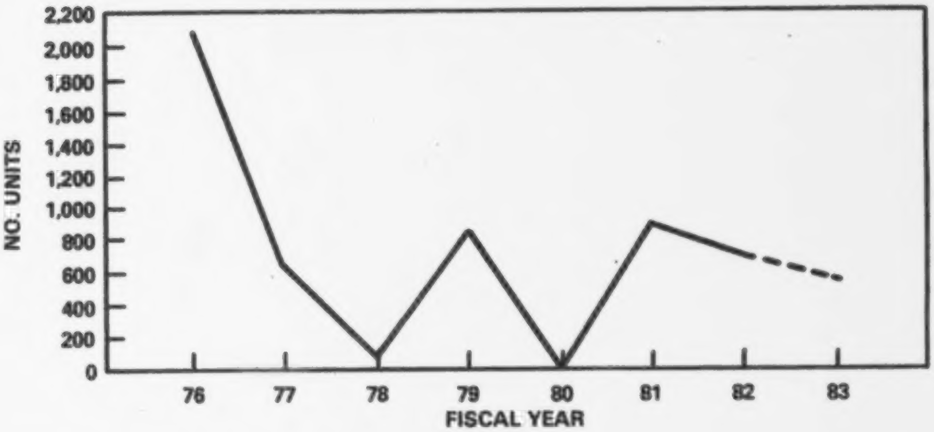
Ms. MOORE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. At this point, without objection, General Delbridge, if you will submit the balance of your overview statement for the record, we will then proceed from this point to the individual programs.

General DELBRIDGE. Certainly.

[The following information was received for the record:]

# NEW CONSTRUCTION HISTORY



Our track record on new construction has been somewhat erratic, having been governed by funding levels and previous administration policies on capital investment.

Where we have constructed, however, we have delivered a most satisfactory product such as this enlisted member quadraplex finished and occupied at Fort Ord last year.

Insofar as leasing is concerned, the domestic leasing program is being phased down to termination by the end of fiscal year 1983. This will leave only foreign locations where we continue to have a pressing problem. Although we are proposing to begin some overseas construction in fiscal year 1983, economic analyses do not support construction in all cases. Hence, we must continue to rely on leasing as an alternative in overseas areas.

## EUROPE FAMILY HOUSING UNIT REQUIREMENT

| | Requirement | New leases | Constuction |
|---|---|---|---|
| Start fiscal year 1982 | 8,651 | | |
| (Existing requirement | (7,237) | | |
| (New systems and organizations) | (1,414) | | |
| Cong fiscal year 1982 lease authorization | | 1,794 | |
| Start fiscal year 1983 | 6,857 | | |
| Fiscal year 1983 least request | | 4,612 | |
| Fiscal year 1983 new construction request | | | 313 |
| Start fiscal year 1984 | 1,932 | | |
| Fiscal year 1984–87 new construction planned | | | 1,932 |
| Start fiscal year 1988 | 0 | | |

Europe for example, has a current known requirement for 8651 additional housing units to meet existing family housing shortfalls and to support families associated with new systems and organizations. Congress approved 1794 additional lease authorizations in fiscal year 1982 and the fiscal year 1983 request proposes 313 units of new construction and 4612 additional lease authorizations. This will leave a deficit of 1932 units which are planned for construction in the fiscal years 1984–1987 period. Between current and requested lease authorizations and budgeted and planned new construction we will have resolved Europe's known deficits in family housing over the next five years. While not an immediate solution, we are attempting to solve our Europe problem as fast as possible.

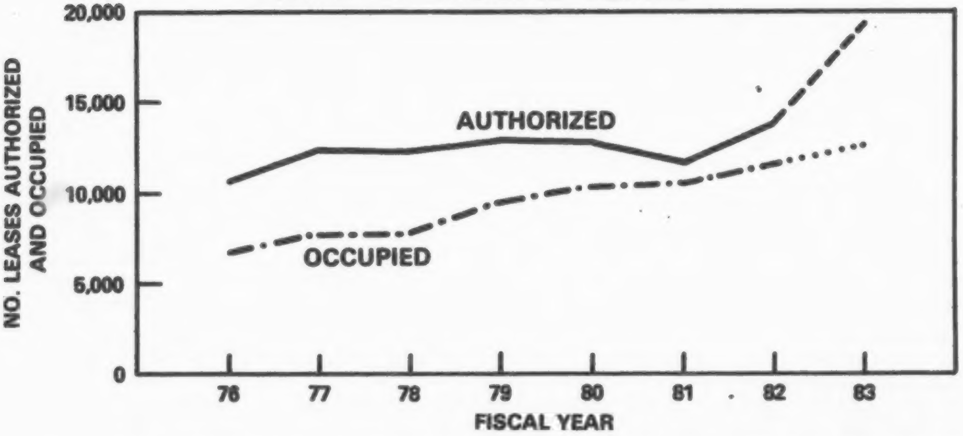
*Additional leases fiscal year 1983 budget request*

| Location: | *Leases* |
|---|---|
| Europe | 4,612 |
| Other | 1,000 |
| Total | 5,612 |

For fiscal year 1983 we are requesting authorization for the additional 4,612 leases in Europe and for a 1,000 lease managerial float. The authorizations for Europe was discussed earlier. The 1,000 lease managerial float will give us an essential managerial flexibility. These "float" leases are not surplus to needs. Given that the length of the programming and budgeting cycle tends to restrict action on targets of opportunity, these leases will either be committed during fiscal year 1983 to relieve critical housing deficiencies as opportunities are presented or serve to reduce subsequent year authorization requests.

## HISTORY OF LEASES AUTHORIZED VERSUS OCCUPIED — TOTAL

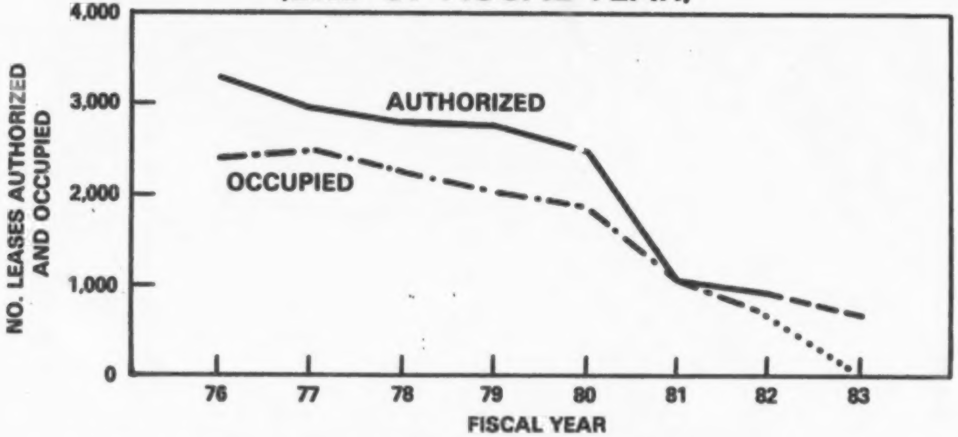
### (END OF FISCAL YEAR)



Our overall performance in executing leases in the late 1970's was not as good as we would have desired. Our ability to execute leases was degraded by a host of factors. We have improved in this regard as a result of focused management and improved definition of requirements through better tying of housing to stationing.

# HISTORY OF LEASES AUTHORIZED VERSUS OCCUPIED — DOMESTIC

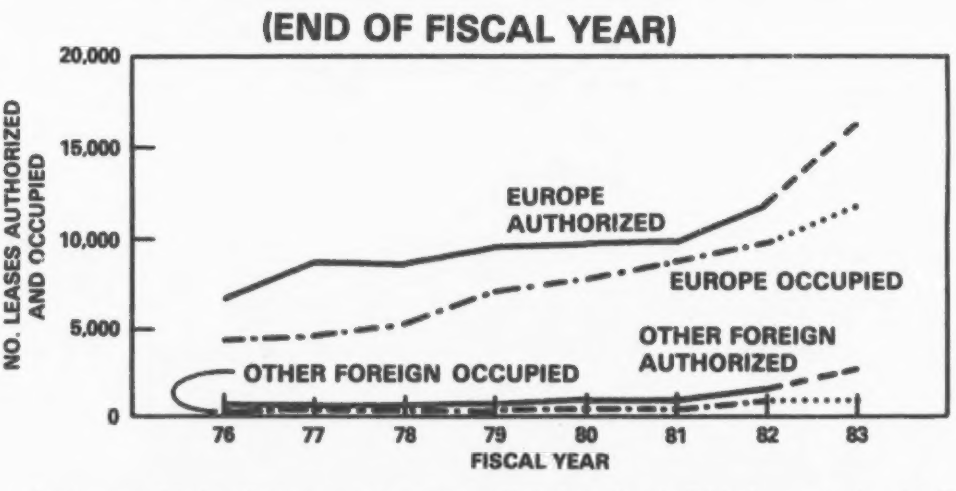
## (END OF FISCAL YEAR)



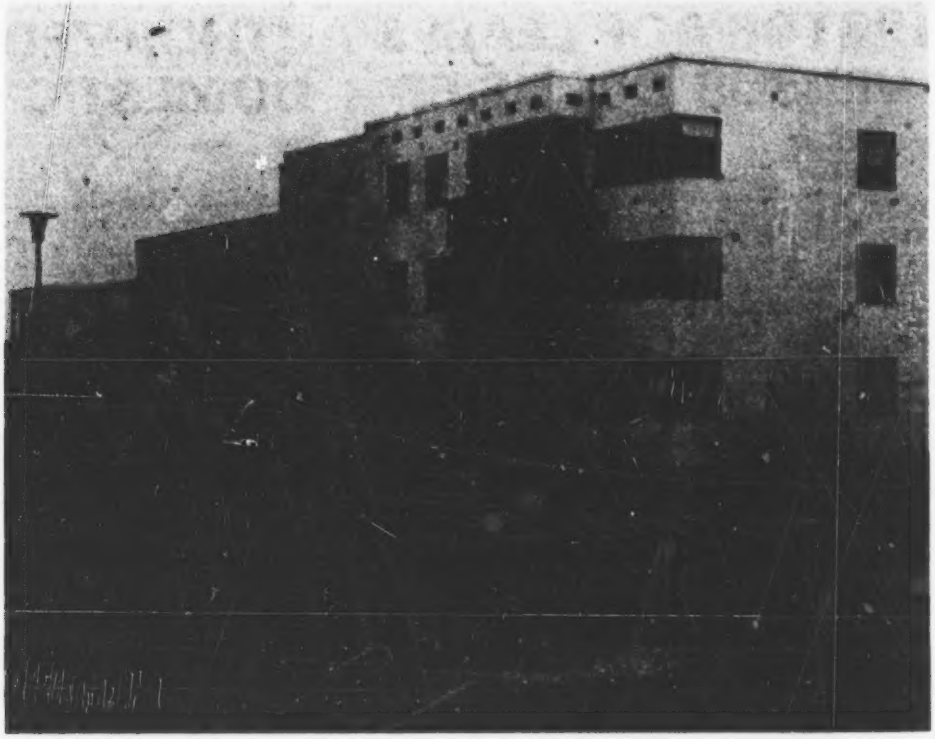
As I indicated earlier, our domestic lease program will terminate by the end of fiscal year 1983, primarily because the variable housing allowance obviates its need.

# HISTORY OF LEASES AUTHORIZED VERSUS OCCUPIED — FOREIGN

## (END OF FISCAL YEAR)



As to our foreign leases, most are negotiated under build-to-lease contracts. It must be noted that there is about a one and a half to two year lag between authorization and occupancy under such contracts. Leases authorized in fiscal year 1983 will be ready for occupancy in late fiscal year 1984 or early fiscal year 1985. Hence, we budget against occupancy and funds for additional leases authorized in fiscal year 1983 will not be requested until fiscal year 1984 or fiscal year 1985.



This apartment complex in Vilseck is representative of the build-to-lease facilities being contracted for in Europe.

### DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Deferred maintenance comprises that maintenance and repair work scheduled for completion in an annual work plan but not accomplished due to insufficient funding. It continues to be a major problem.

*Deferred maintenance backlog*

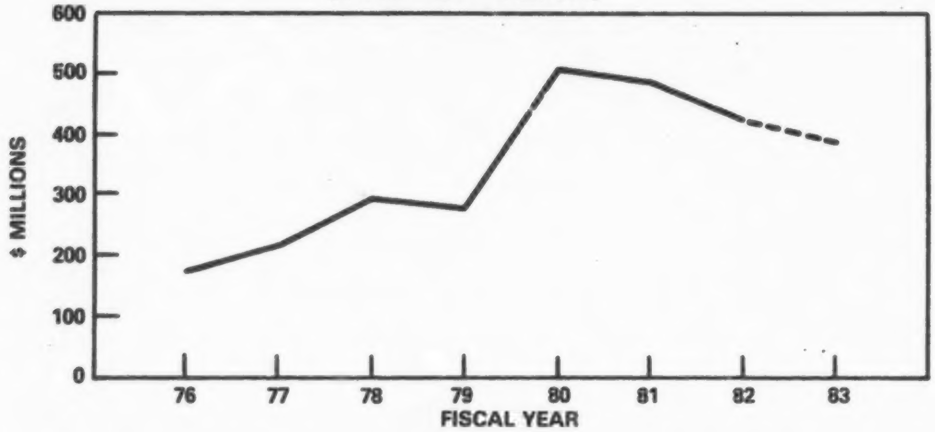
[End fiscal year 1982 estimate]

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Europe | $269 |
| Other | 152 |
| Total | 421 |

Our deferred maintenance backlog remains too large, particularly in Europe, whose $269 million accounts for almost two-thirds of our total backlog of $421 million.

# DEFERRED MAINTENANCE BACKLOG HISTORY

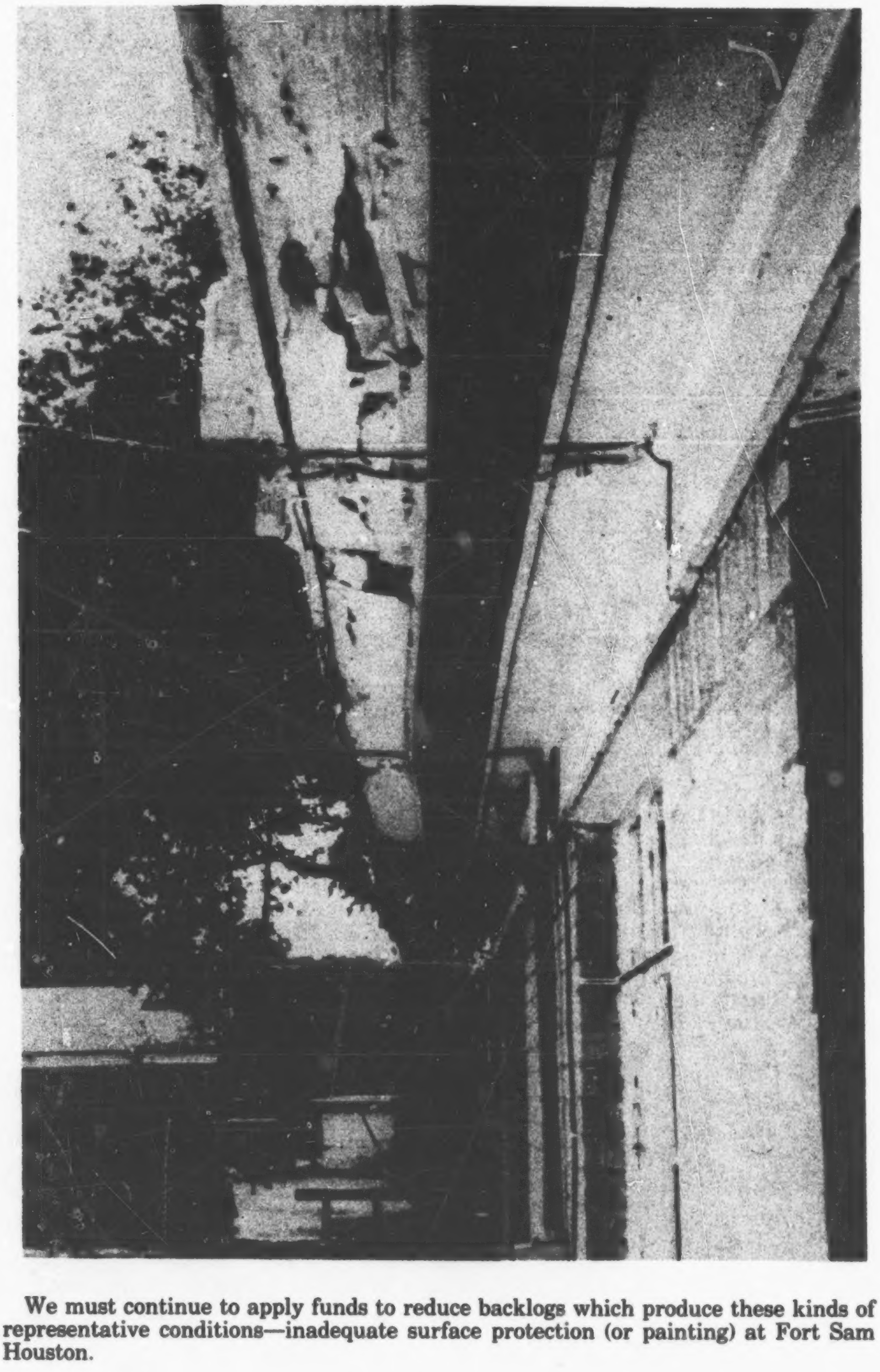
## (END OF YEAR)



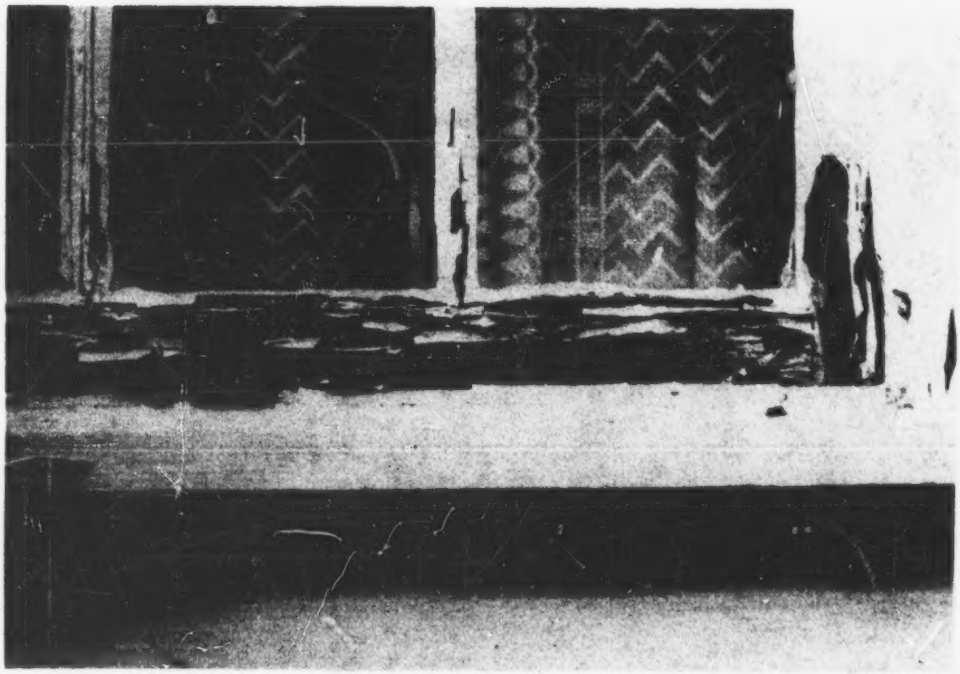
The rise in deferred maintenance in fiscal year 1980 was the result of an intensive verification effort. Although the curve indicates a reduction in the backlog since then, the downward slope of the curve is the result of increased funding for Europe. The curve does not reflect that the backlog continues to grow in the rest of the Army. Notwithstanding the net reduction, however, deferred maintenance is not being reduced as rapidly as would like.

### IMPACTS ON DEFERRED MAINTENANCE BACKLOG

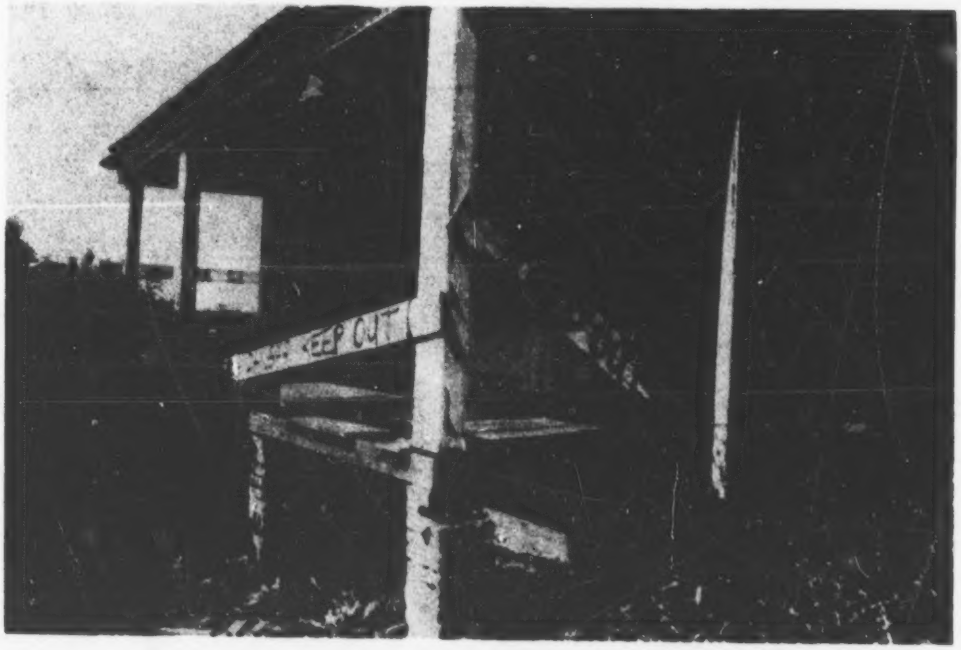
The rate of reduction of deferred maintenance backlog must be understood as it is not solely a function of funds applied to the backlog. Other factors retard reduction and need to be recognized. For example, given the end of fiscal year 1982 backlog, one would have to add to it a year's worth of deterioration, inflation for fiscal year 1983 and any new maintenance work identified in the annual work plan. This sum would give the total maintenance requirement for fiscal year 1983. Subtracting from this the amount of maintenance funds applied, the net result would be the end of fiscal year 1983 backlog. Backlog is not reduced simply by an amount equal to the funds applied to the backlog. Thus, the funds applied must first attain a containment level before a reduction will be evident.



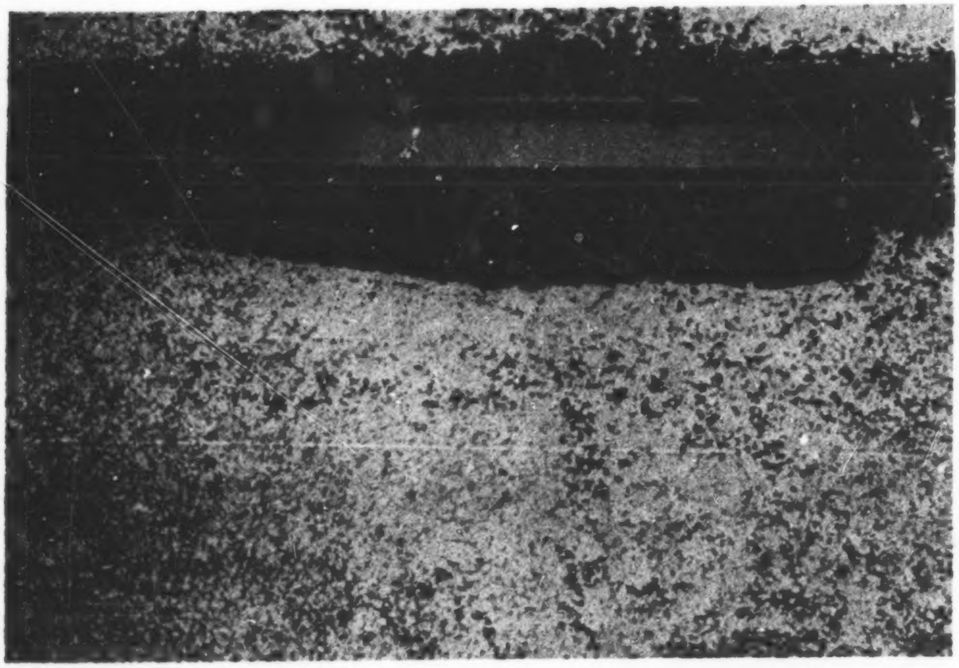
We must continue to apply funds to reduce backlogs which produce these kinds of representative conditions—inadequate surface protection (or painting) at Fort Sam Houston.



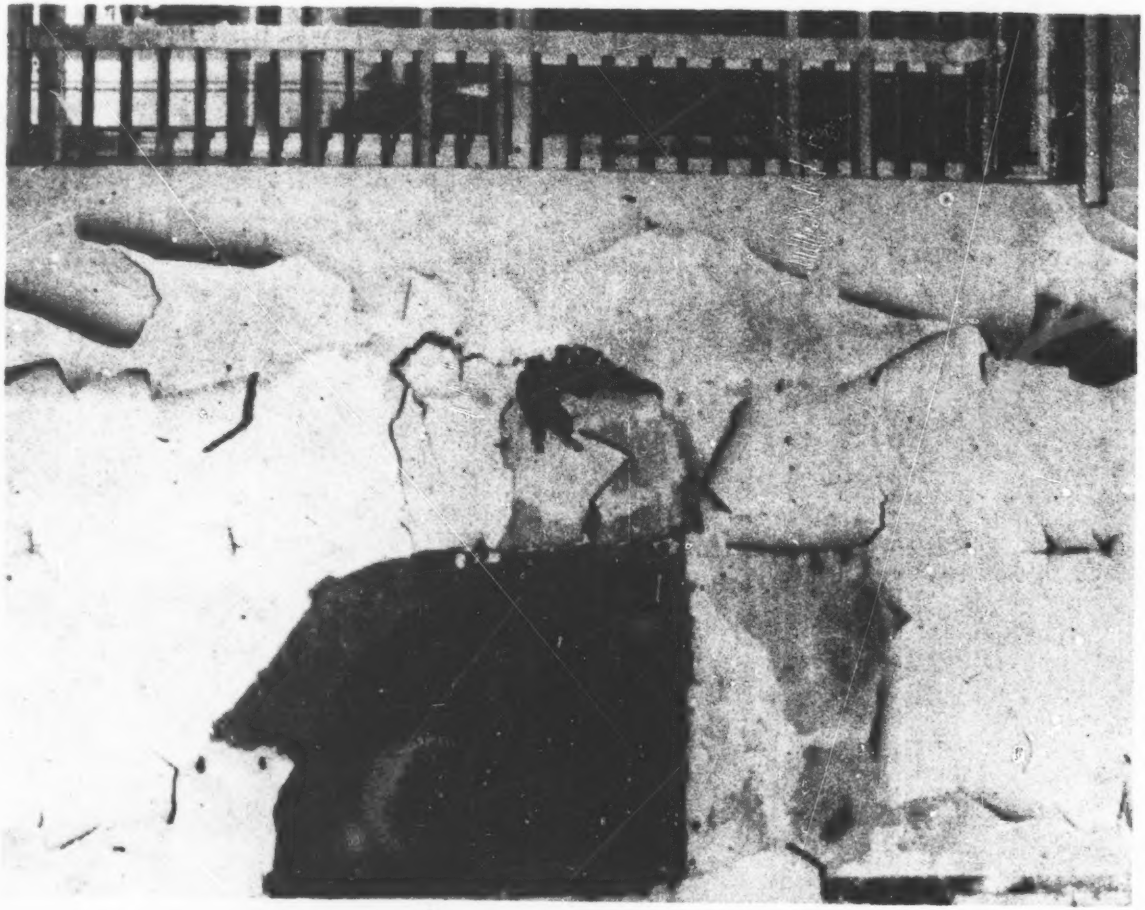
Deteriorated windows at Fort Sam Houston



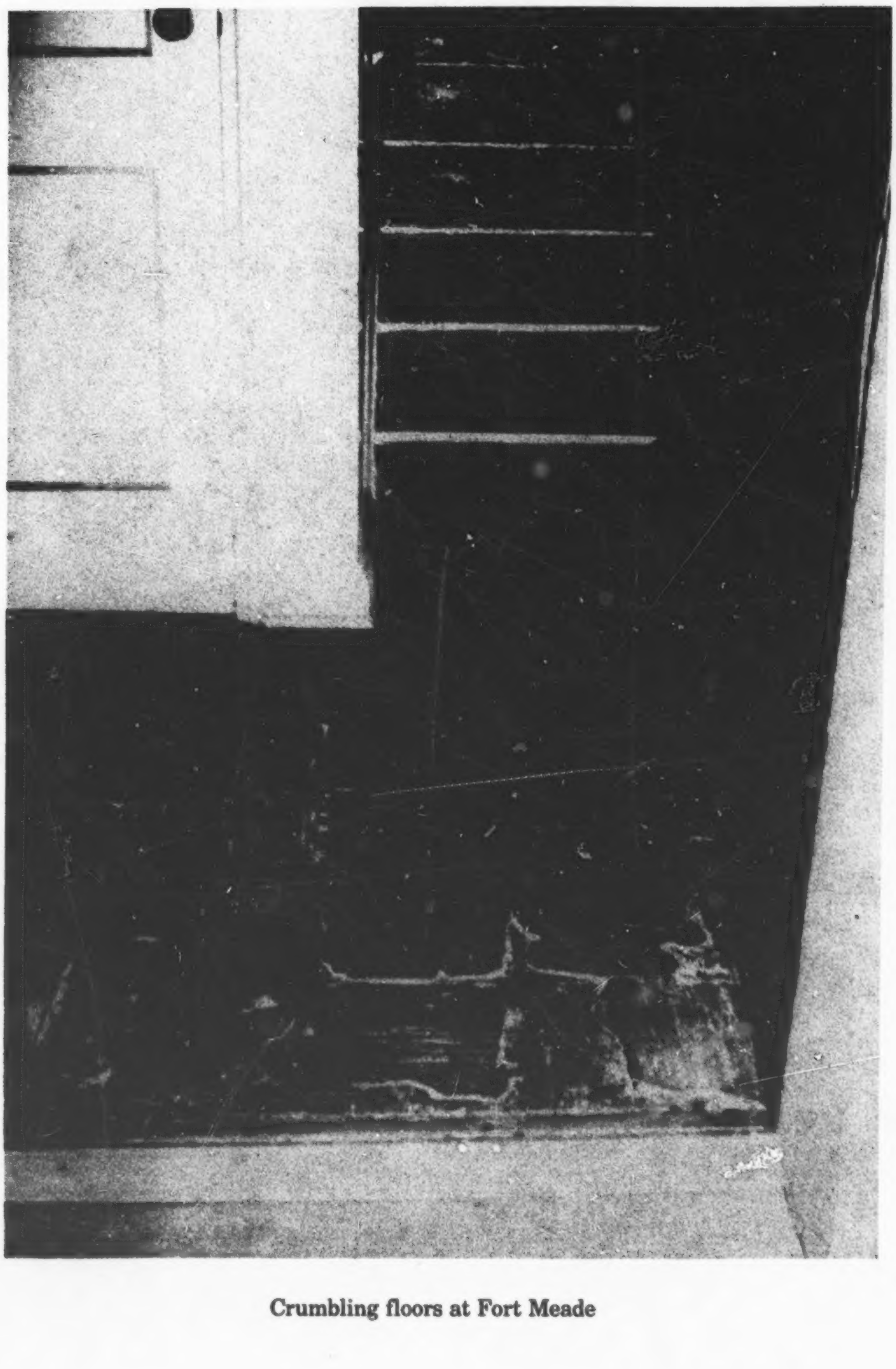
Rotting porches at Fort Sheridan



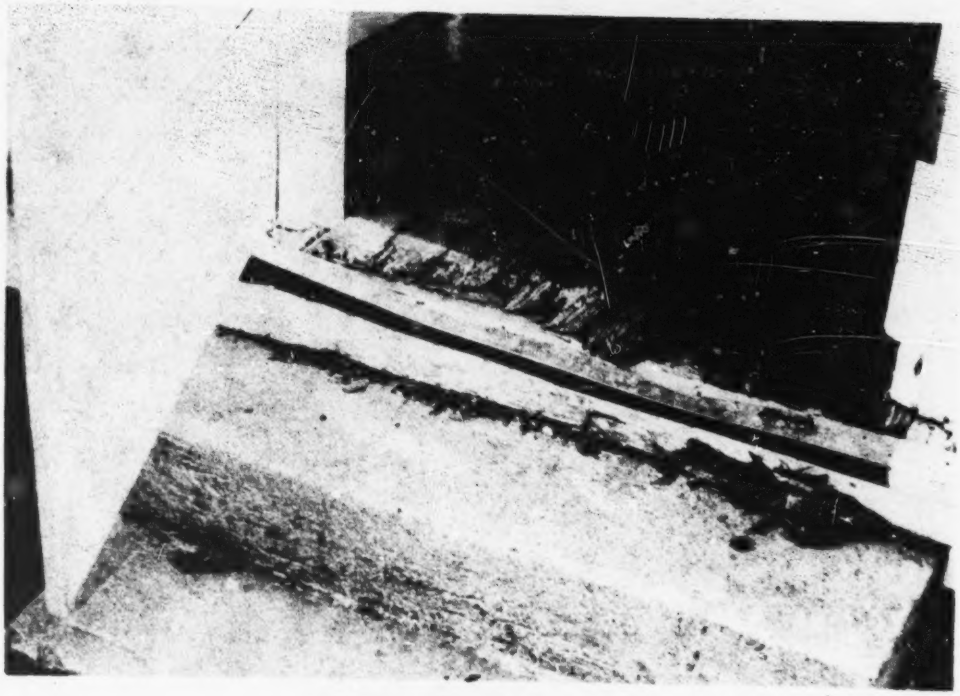
Deteriorated roofs at Fort Hood



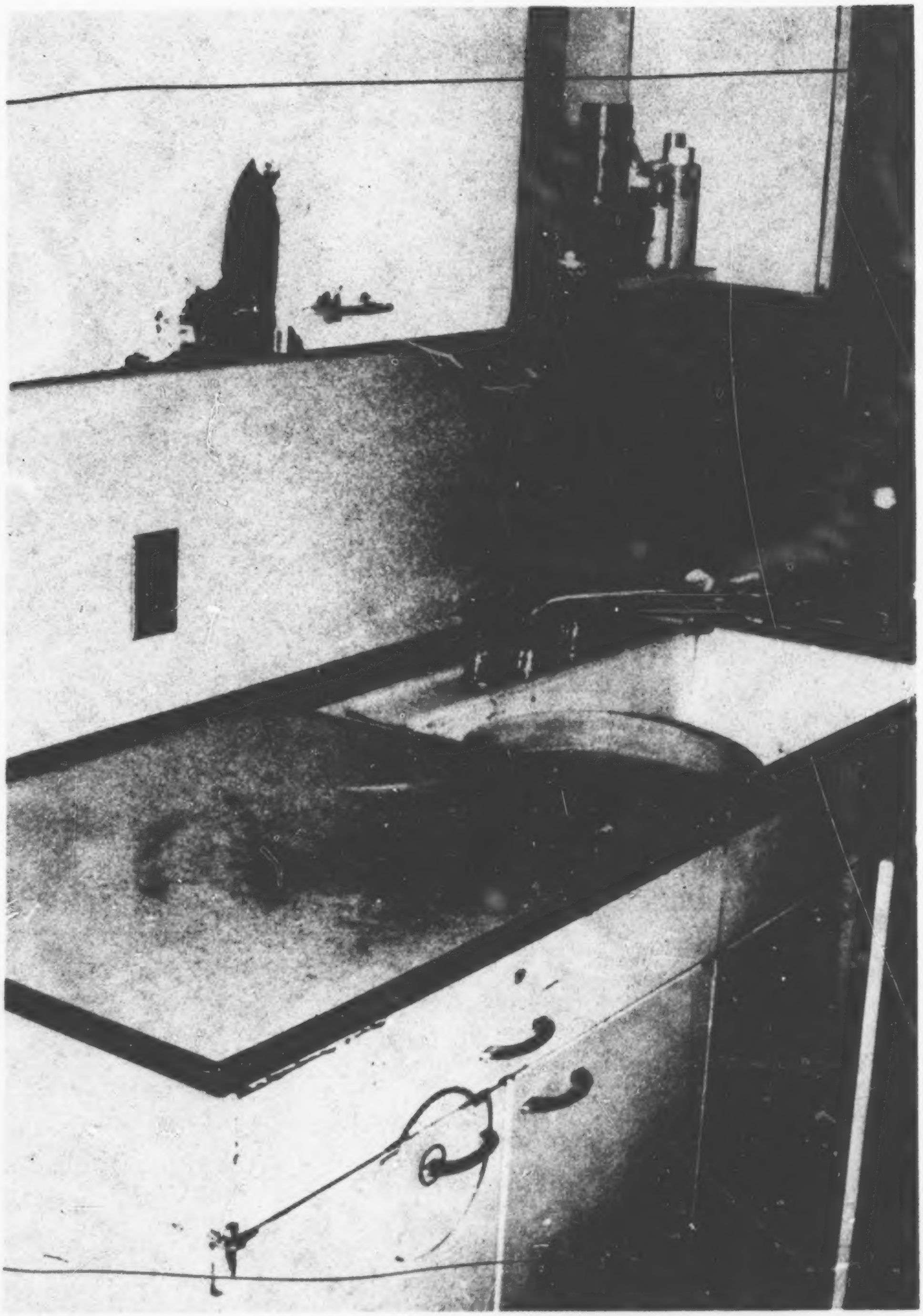
Leakage and condensation at Aberdeen Proving Ground



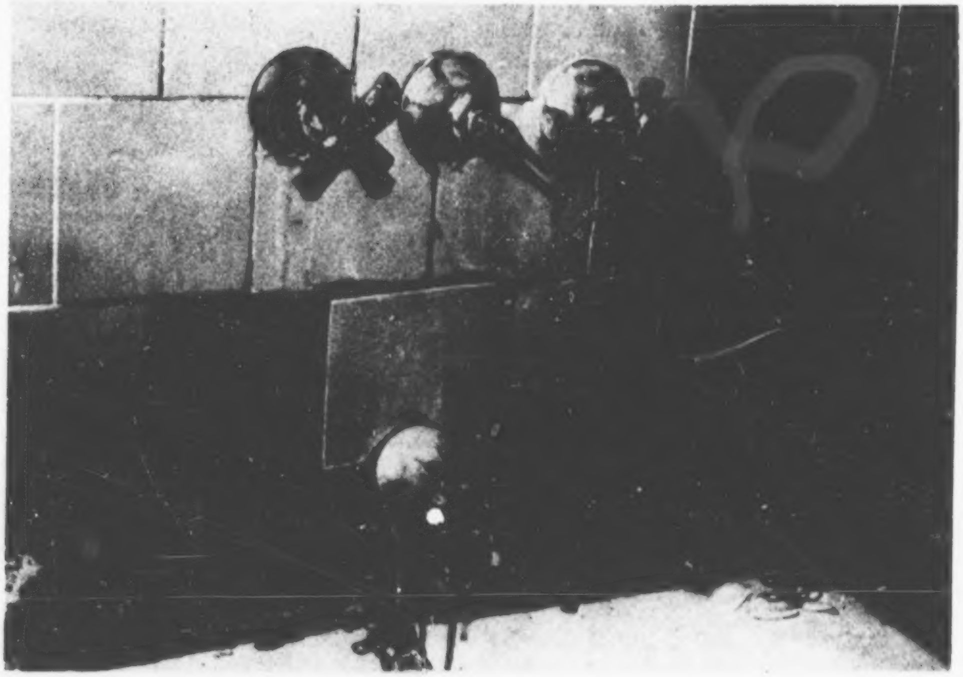
Crumbling floors at Fort Meade



Rotted threshold at Fort McPherson



Deteriorated kitchen cabinets at Fort Richardson



Damaged bathroom tile at Fort Wainwright

Cracked and spalling concrete sidewalks at Fort Meade

## POST ACQUISITION CONSTRUCTION

Post acquisition construction also suffers from a significant backlog, particularly in the area of improvements. Whereas deferred maintenance is the unfunded maintenance and repair work required to bring family housing to a state of proper condition, an improvement is an alteration and/or addition to family housing to make it consistent with contemporary standards of livability.

### *Improvements backlog*

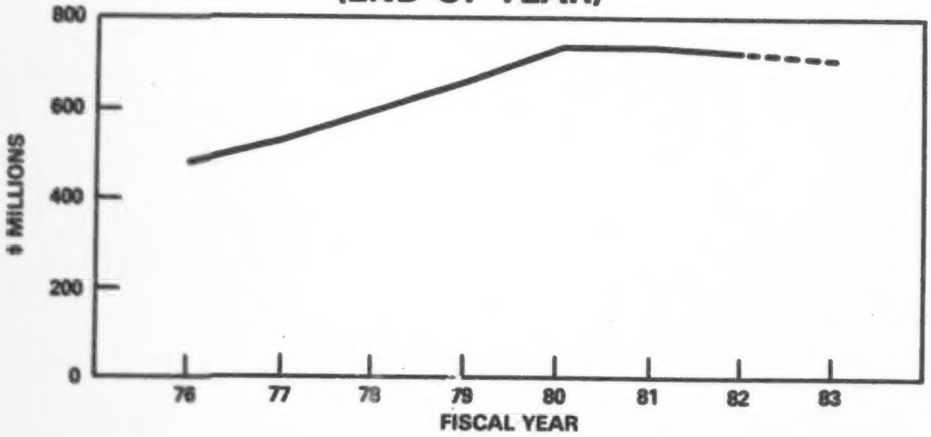
[End fiscal year 1982 estimate]

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Europe | $247 |
| Other | 480 |
| Total | 727 |

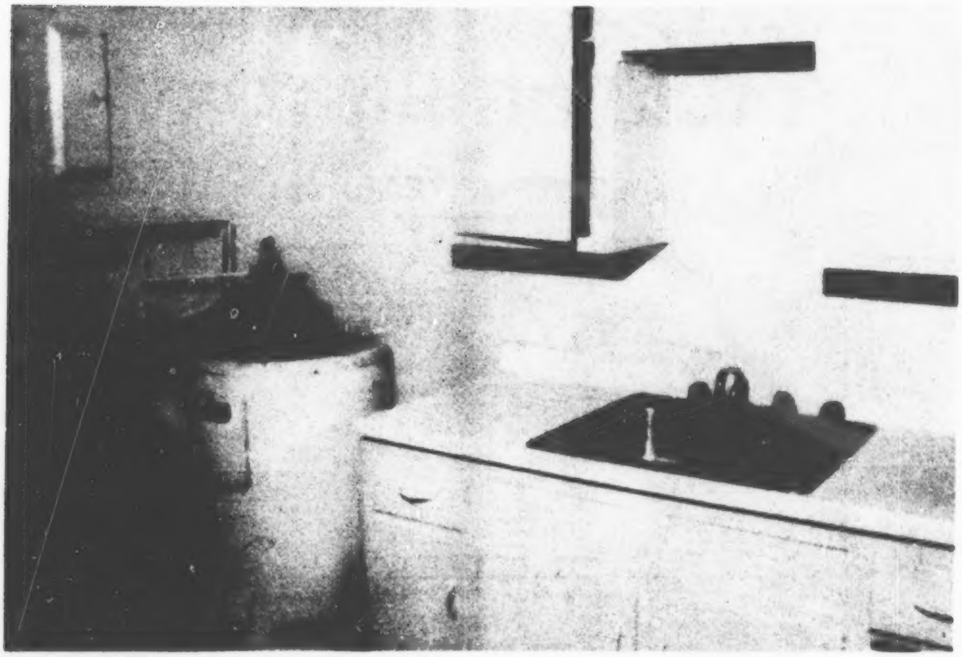
The backlog of improvements remains too large throughout the world with Europe accounting for about one-third of the $727 million backlog.

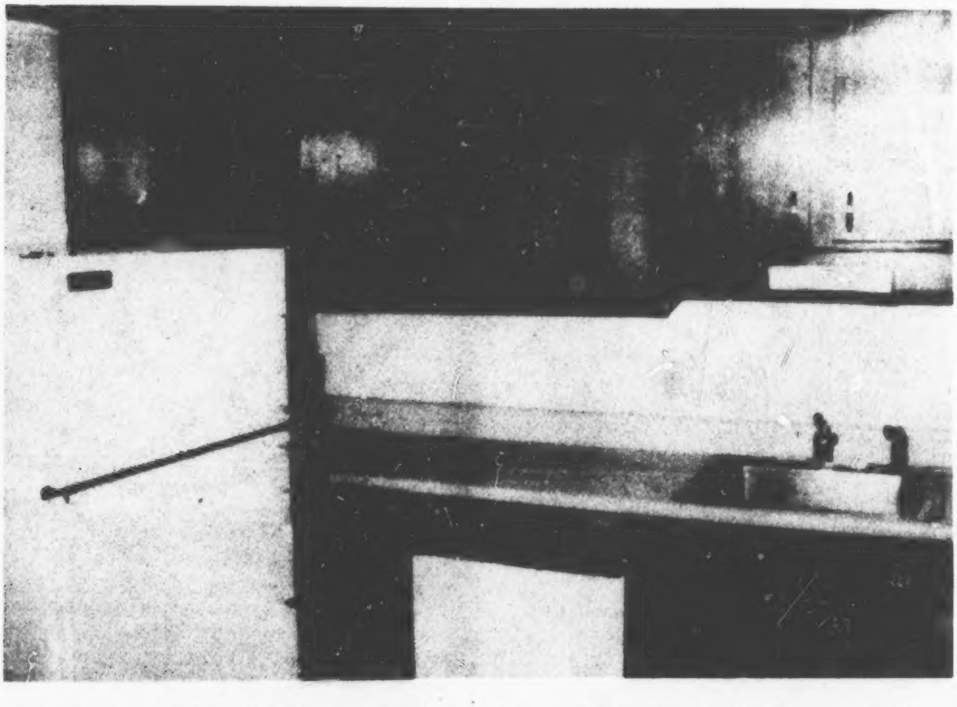
# IMPROVEMENTS BACKLOG HISTORY

## (END OF YEAR)

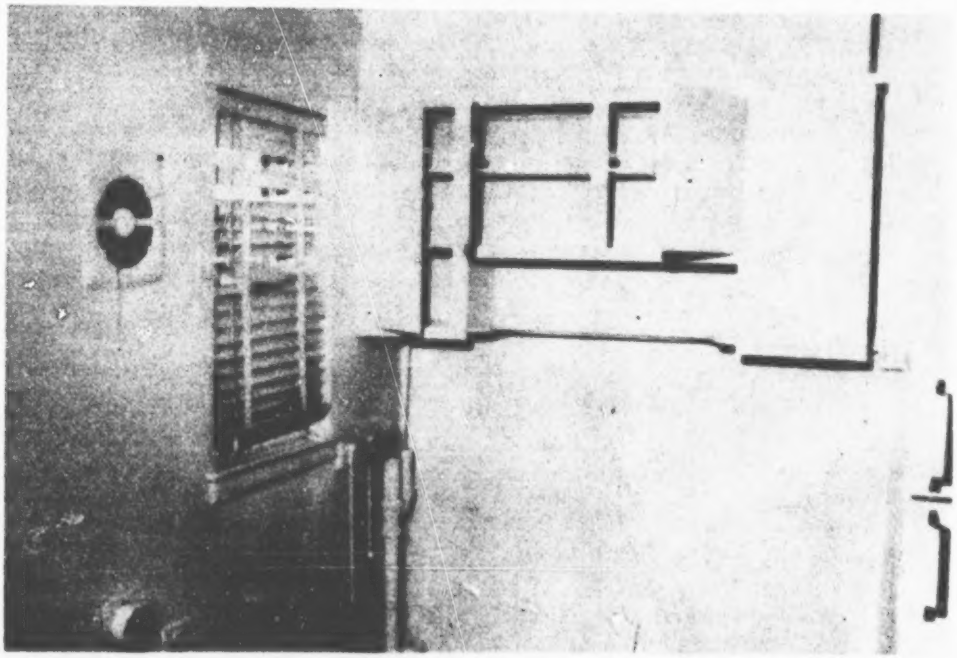


The $66 million for improvements in this budget will continue the modest reduction begun in fiscal year 1981. As is the case in the deferred maintenance backlog, the reduction in improvements backlog is the result of increased funding for Europe. The downward curve does not reflect that the backlog continues to grow in the rest of the Army. Delays in accomplishing improvements, however, force the cost of work up due to inflation. While the funds applied accomplish the dollar value of work paid for, the unfunded work costs more in subsequent years. Thus, unless large, the funds applied tend merely to contain the dollar level of work with little reduction in work accomplished.

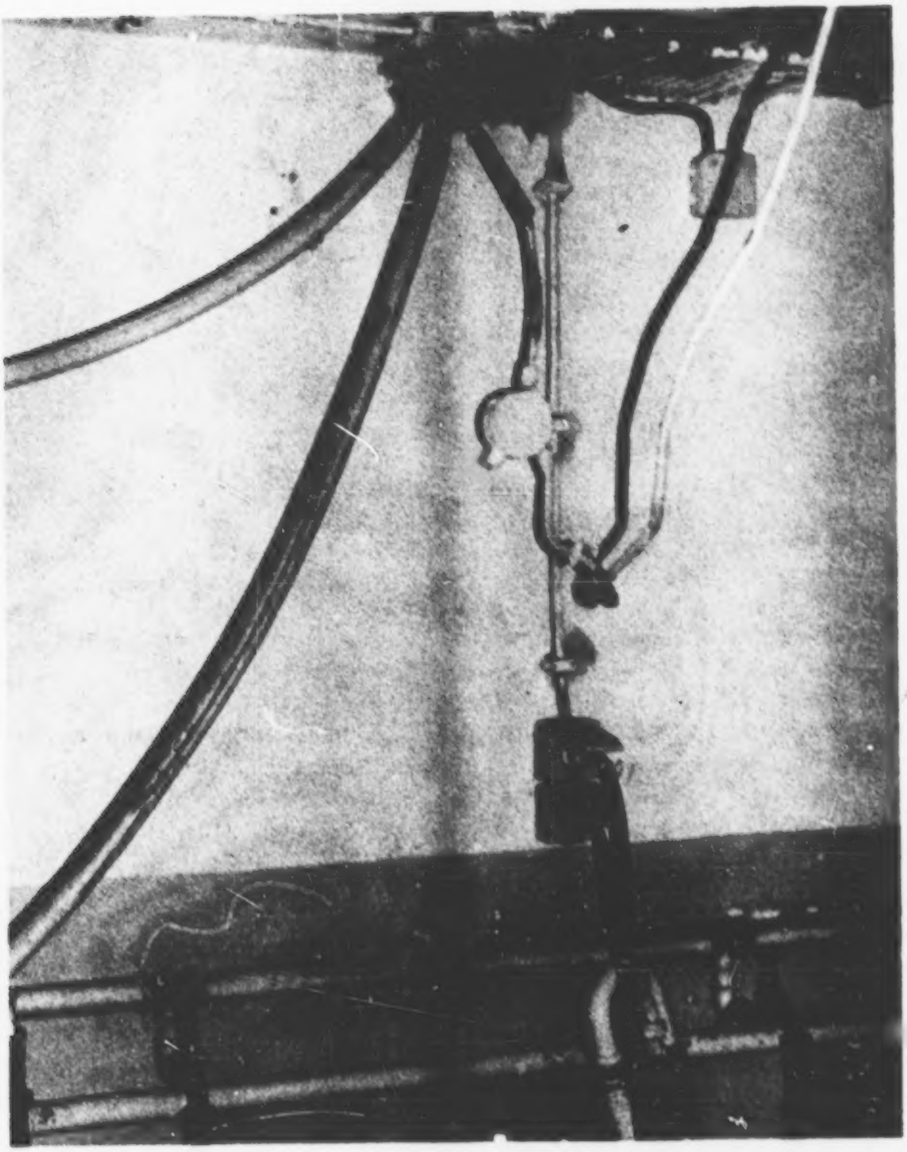




Here are a series of before and after pictures of the kinds of improvements we will be making to our aging inventory to bring units up to contemporary livability standards—kitchen modernization at Fort Campbell.

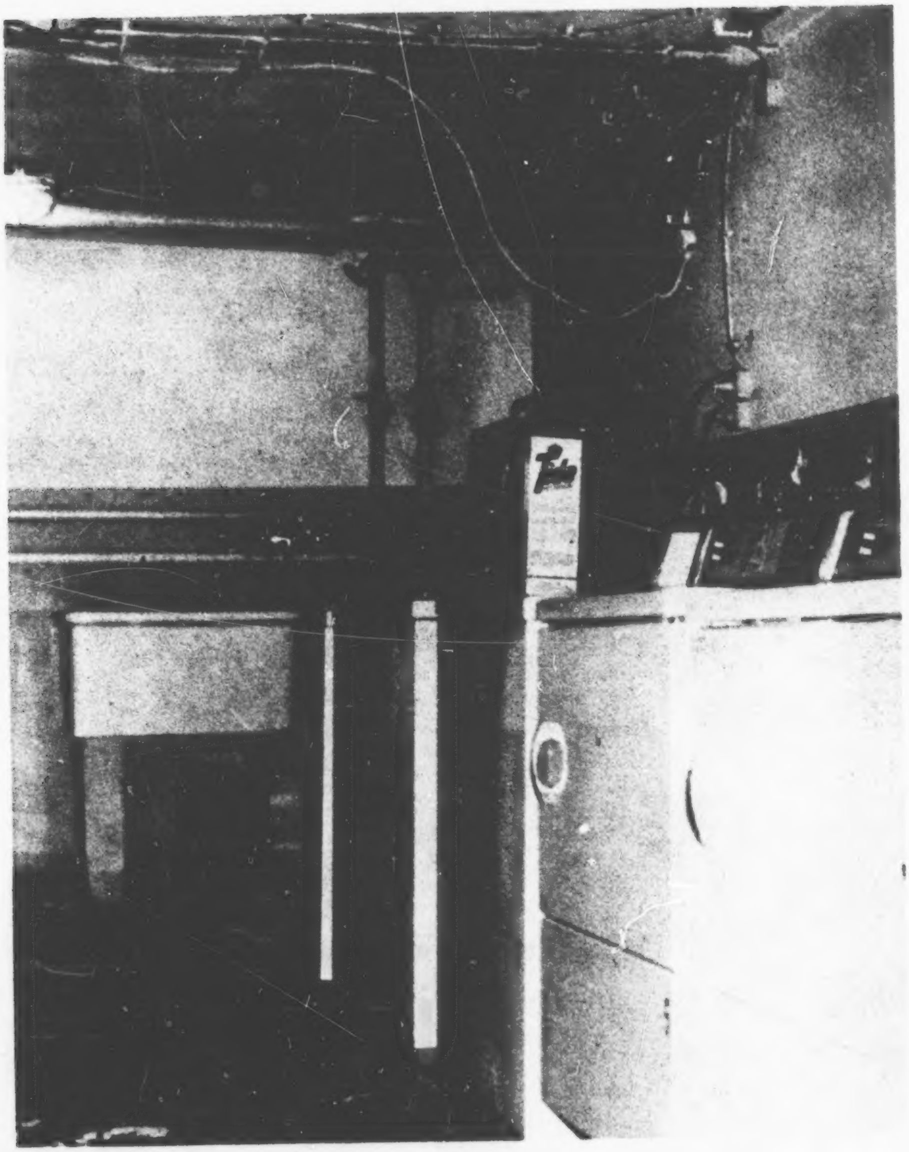


Another kitchen modernization at Fort Campbell

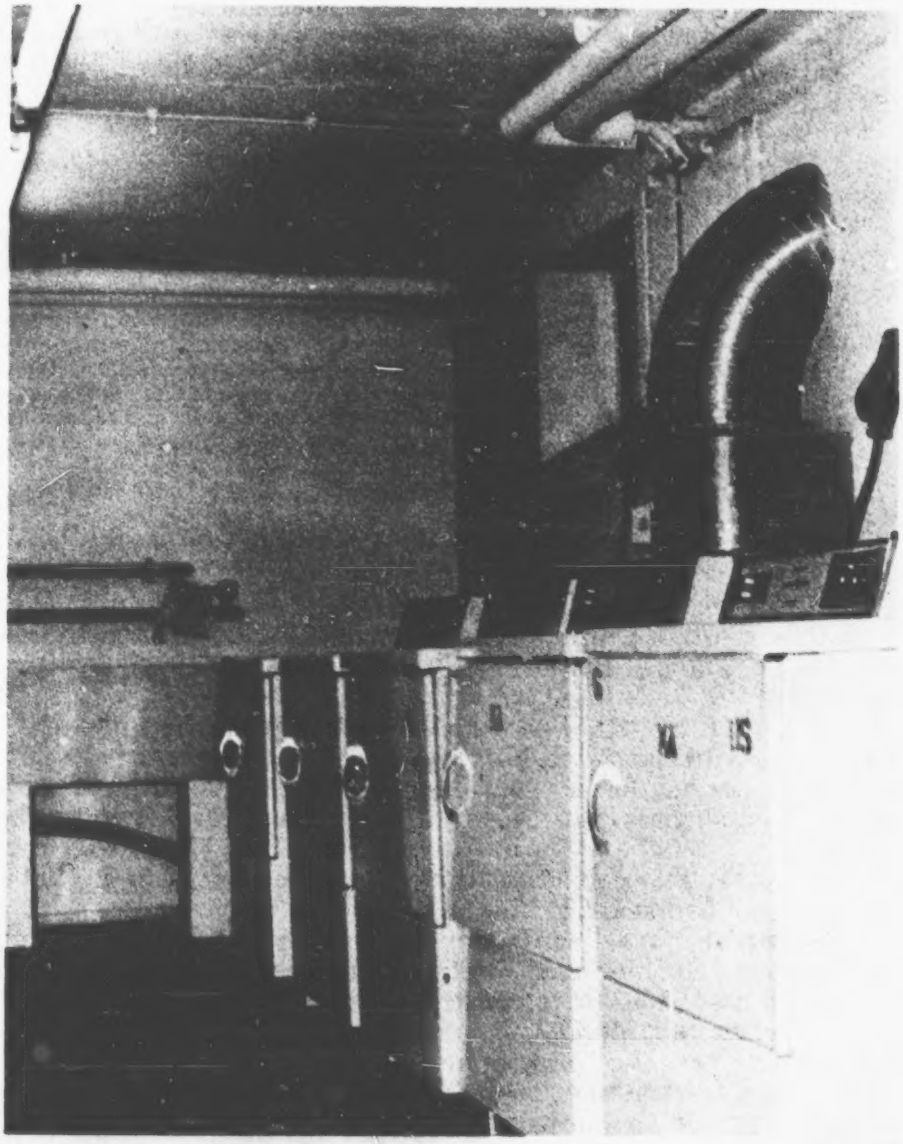


Before upgrade

Laundry room upgrade in Europe



Before upgrade



Another laundry room upgrade in Europe

### HOMEOWNER'S ASSISTANCE FUND

Let me digress for just a minute to address the homeowner's assistance fund. This is an OSD fund which the Army administers as the DOD executive agent. The purpose of the fund is to reduce losses to DOD employee homeowners as a result of base realignment actions.

Provides assistance to military and civilian employees of Department of Defense when impacted by base closure or reduction in scope of operations.

*HOA fiscal year 1983 budget request*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Authorization | $4 |
| Appropriation | 4 |

The fiscal year 1983 budget request in both authorization and appropriations is $4 million. Upon consideration of resources applied from the recovery of government investments in properties through sale, the Army's total obligation authority is for $6 million.

*HOA—TOA*

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Authorization/Appropriation | $4 |
| Plus: Resources applied | 2 |
| HOA—TOA | 6 |

To summarize the Army's fiscal year 1983 family housing budget request, we believe we have developed a balanced program which embraces both the cost of ownership and other necessary family housing requirements. We propose to meet our obligations to annually operate and maintain our inventory. Further, insofar as possible, we intend . . . to house additional soldier families via construction and/or lease; to continue to fix our inventory by further reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance; and to bring more of our aging inventory up to contemporary standards of livability through post acquisition construction.

With your help we will provide our soldiers and their families with the level of family housing support which they deserve.

Sir, this concludes my overview of Army family housing. I would be delighted to answer any questions or arrange for their insertion into the record.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Mr. Chairman, what is the cost per unit overseas and the cost per unit for new housing in the United States?

General **Delbridge**. Let me call on Colonel Boyle, who will respond to that.

Colonel **Boyle**. Sir, the cost varies by the size of the unit, and if you will bear with me, I will give you the exact costs.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Perhaps we can move on. I have some figures, but I don't necessarily want to believe them.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The point that the gentleman is making is that it is a higher cost overseas?

Mr. **Dougherty**. Well, some time ago, when I looked at the proposed bill that you submitted, well, is it unreasonable to think that a unit would cost $100,000 to construct?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore?

Ms. **Moore**. Yes, they are. Some of them are $95,000 per unit. And that is on Government-owned land.

Mr. **Brinkley**. In the United States?

Ms. **Moore**. Yes.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I did some figures some time ago, and when you first submitted your memo to the members of the committee, Mr. Chairman, I checked that out. I think the figure in Germany was $120,000 per unit, $120,300 per unit, and in the United States the cost was like $112,000. Would you correct me on that, Colonel?

Colonel **Boyle**. The cost at Fort Lewis for a comparable two-bedroom dwelling unit is $86,000 with an area cost index of 1.15. The cost in Europe is $120,300, with an area cost index of 1.6.

Mr. **Dougherty**. I don't want to belabor the point at this late hour of the day, but I think this is something we should talk about in markup. Why is the housing cost so high?

Colonel **Boyle**. The costs are based on the costs of construction in the overseas area. The overseas area cost index is 1.6.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Even in the United States, you are saying $86,000 to build a house on a military installation?

Colonel **Boyle**: Yes, sir, with an area cost index of 1.15 in Fort Lewis.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It seems that one of the precise reasons we wanted to move out with a comparison with the modular concept is this very cost. The gentleman makes a good point to bring these figures out for the record. We will follow that.

General **Delbridge**. I might mention, Mr. Dougherty, that the price per unit includes not just the house as we would purchase it, but a 25 percent increment that includes sidewalks, the roads, the curbs, and that portion of the sewage systems and so forth which are invariably added to that, so it goes for the whole raw development.

Mr. **Dougherty**. The key point, General, I think, is the fact that you are not paying anything for the land. If you are building it on a military installation, you already own the land. When I look at housing built in suburban Philadelphia, it is selling for $85,000, and a key part of that, however, is the land. A single home is being built, but a significant part of that cost is in the land.

Well, let me simply say that it bothers me.

General **Delbridge**. I understand, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Delbridge, please go through your program. We will reserve any questions that we have, as much as possible. Well, if we go through it and we have questions, we can ask them.

General **Delbridge**. Construction of new housing. As explained on pages 383 through 406, I won't go into it, but there are Fort Irwin, Fort Lewis, Grafenwoehr, Hohenfels, Wildflecken, and Aliamanu for new construction. I would ask if you have any questions on that, Mr. Chairman.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

### GENERAL

Question: It is the subcommittee's understanding that the Department of the Army has received a build-to-lease proposal for family housing in the Fort Rucker area.
Answer: The Army has received a proposal for a build-to-lease project at Fort Rucker. This proposal would provide 300 apartment units off-post in Ozark, Alabama, about two miles distant from an access gate to the installation. The proposal consists of 200 two bedroom and 100 three bedroom units. The Army would be given a twenty year exclusive use lease and in return the Army would pay the fair market rental as stipulated by the owner. The serviceman would forfeit his allowances, BAQ and VHA, and the Army would make up the difference between that forfeiture and the rental requested. The project would be built as a demonstration project, meaning this entrepreneur would have a sole source opportunity to build and operate these units for the Army.
Question: What is the Army's assessment of and position of the proposal?
Answer: The Army supports the OSD policy for using the local economy as the first source of providing available housing. The Army is also interested in encouraging local entrepreneurs to provide this housing support. However, the Army does not look favorably upon this proposal because:

(1) Such a proposal would require legislation retaining the domestic leasing program.

(2) Making up the difference between a service member's entitlements and the fair market rental would constitute a subsidy, which would not be available to all service members living off-post thus creating an inequity.

(3) The Army would want to see competition for any such project to be assured that the fair market rental charged was the best rate available.

(4) The Army supports the use of the VHA as the best method of compensating our soldiers for the provision of adequate off-post quarters. The VHA can be adjusted, if justified, to meet acutal average costs in a given location. In most instances the currently reported average housing costs at Fort Rucker for the E-4 through E-6 grades, hence the VHA limits, are below what this proposal identifies as the fair market rental. VHA is adjusted annually or as dictated by special circumstances. However this project starts out exceeding the current average cost of housing in the Fort Rucker area.

(5) A 20 year exclusive use contract with all costs paid by the government grants this entrepreneur a no-risk situation with the full credit weight of the federal government behind him. The Army would not support this kind of special guaranty.

(6) A new family housing survey is being prepared for Fort Rucker which will identify the long range projected need and identify all assets within the community which could be used to satisfy this need. In the absence of a definite requirement, the Army does not support entering into such an exclusive arrangement. The Army would accept such an arrangement only if there were no other alternative. This would mean the VHA would have to be proved as totally unable to meet the service member's need.

Question: What, if any, modifications are recommended?
Answer: None. The Army would view this proposal as an exception to current policy requiring legislation to authorize and special justification to warrant the exclusive long term nature of the project. Those exceptions are not believed necessary under present circumstances.

Question: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal?
Answer: (1) The proposal provides 300 units for exclusive use of E-4 through E-6 personnel within a short period of time.

(2) Direct assignments could be made to these units and control of assignments could be done by the Fort Rucker housing manager.

(3) Service members would not have to worry about typical off-post charges such as advances in rents, utility charges etc., as the government would pick up the tab.

(4) As with most long term build-to-lease arrangements, such as the Wherry Projects of the 1960s, maintenance of standards for health, safety and repair become difficult to acheive. Conditions deteriorate. Owners lose interest, especially if rental increases are necessary and cannot be obtained easily.

(5) The exclusive arrangement with this one proposer risks criticism of favortism and would not guarantee an optimum rental similar to that derived from competition.

Question: Explain the requirement for Section 104(g) of the fiscal 1983 military construction bill.

Answer: Deficiency Authorization for Prior Year Projects, Fort McNair, from $195,000 to $223,000.

The FY 76 Military Construction Authorization Act (PL 94-107) authorized $195,000 to make necessary improvements and related repairs to five individual, large size family quarters at Fort McNair. These prestigeous, traditional turn-of-the-century quarters are assigned to senior general officers holding special command positions.

The project involves (a) provision of central A/C for 1st and 2nd floors of quarters 11 and 15, (b) modernization of kitchens 6, 7, 10, 11 and 15 and (c) improvement of interior electrical, plumbing and mechanical systems.

The project was designed for accomplishment between occupancies. When the quarters became vacant, work was performed. Unfortunately, the need for occupancy and the lengthy tenure of assignment extended the project far beyond the original time expectation and inflation during this period has increased the cost by $28,000. This authorization will permit completion of the project.

Question: Explain the requirement for Section 806 of the military construction bill.
Answer: Over the past four years since the limitation on improvement projects was last increased, costs have increased approximately 40 percent due to price and wage increases. These increases, which are reflected in higher project costs, necessitate an increase in the limitation on costs for improvements from the current $20,000 to a new $30,000 limit.

Question: Explain the reason there is no overall dollar ceiling on leasing costs.
Answer: Current statute on the leasing program which limits the number of leased units and the maximum expenditure on any one unit are sufficient to insure proper management of the program. Further limitations on the leasing program would restrict the management flexibility available in supporting this growing program.

**Question:** Explain the requirement for Section 808 of the military construction bill.
**Answer:** When there are 9000 heating degree days and above, this indicates extreme cold for long periods of time. Additional floor area will provide some relief in living and play space as well as privacy for the families who are house bound for a long period of time.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION

### FORT IRWIN

**Question:** What type of housing will be built - manufactured or conventionally built?
**Answer:** The housing will be conventionally constructed.
**Question:** What is the solar component cost based upon?
**Answer:** Solar component is based on experienced cost, escalated and adjusted for project location and fiscal year. Economic analysis determine the cost per million BTU per year that can be saved by passive solar. In the turnkey process, the contractor is paid additionally for energy saved by his passive solar features from the solar component established for the project.

### FORT LEWIS

**Question:** What type of housing will be built?
**Answer:** The houses will be conventionally constructed.
**Question:** What is the solar component cost based upon?
**Answer:** Solar component is based on experienced cost, escalated and adjusted for project location and fiscal year. Economic analysis determines the cost per million BTU per year saved that can be justified by passive solar. In the turnkey process, the contractor is paid additionally for energy saved by his passive solar features from the solar component established for the project.
**Question:** Is any land acquisition required for this project?
**Answer:** No land acquisition is required.

### CAMP GRAFENWOEHR

**Question:** Design started in January, 1982 on this project. What is the project cost estimate based upon, including the solar energy component?
**Answer:** Project cost is developed by using the square foot cost determined by Office of Secretary of Defense. This square foot cost is adjusted for project scope and project location (sun cost index). Solar component is based on previous experienced cost escalated and adjusted for project location and fiscal year.
**Question:** Is land acquisition required for this project?
**Answer:** No land acquisition is required.

### CAMP HOHENFELS

**Question:** Project design started in January, 1982. What is the cost estimate based upon, including the solar component?
**Answer:** Project cost is developed by using the square foot cost determined by Department of Defense. This square foot cost is adjusted for project scope and for project location (sun cost index). Solar component is based on previous experienced cost escalated for project location and fiscal year.
**Question:** Is land acquisition required for this project?
**Answer:** No land acquisition is required.

## CAMP WILDFLECKEN

Question: Project design started in January 1982. What is the cost estimate based upon, including the solar component?
Answer: Project cost is developed by using the square foot cost determined by Department of Defense. This square foot cost is adjusted for project scope and for project location (sun cost index). Solar component is based on previous experienced cost escalated for project location and fiscal year.
Question: Is land acquisition required for this project?
Answer: No land acquisition is required.

## ALIAMANU MILITARY RESERVATION

Question: What is the distance to the existing recreational facilities?
Answer: Gate to gate figures: Fort Shafter - 2.7 miles, Tripler Army Medical Center - 2.2 miles, Coast Guard Housing - 1.1 miles, Camp Smith - 3.6 miles, Pearl Harbor - 1.6 miles, and Hickham Air Force Base - 2.0 miles. To the extent that facilities are available, they can be used but generally the facilities at these sites are not available nor were they designed to support the approximately 10,000 service members and their dependents now living at Aliamanu. There is literally nothing in the way of neighborhood recreation or family services available for the adults or teenagers. The small children do have tot lots in their immediate areas and ball fields are being constructed. Churches, family support services and meeting space for other than recreation are not available within this facility and access to other recreational facilities are along highways and public roads which, for safety reasons, preclude pedestrian and cycle traffic. On a normal installation and in a typical civilian community of this size, one would normally expect to find this support within a reasonable distance. This project will provide a most needed community service and permit normal community activity within its own neighborhood, a very important parental consideration and concern.
Question: Why can't military bus service be provided?
Answer: Military bus service is provided to a limited degree, primarily for special events, i.e. USO shows, boxing matches, etc. Government transportation services by regulation cannot be provided for the purpose of carrying invividuals to and from work.
Question: What efforts have been made to upgrade commercial bus service?
Answer: The city of Honolulu provides limited commuter service. However, ridership at off-peak hours has not been sufficient to make all-hours service profitable. Discussions with the city are continuing.

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions.

General **Delbridge**. On family housing improvements, on pages 407 through 429, we are requesting an authorization of $109 million. Specific information on these projects is found at 407 through 429. Are there any questions there, sir?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### IMPROVEMENTS

#### FORT ORD

*Question*. What is the age and life expectancy of the housing involved with this project?

Answer. Housing built from 1952-69. Life expectancy is 25-40 years. Note: Project covers the entire post.

#### FORT DEVENS

*Question*. What is the age and life expectancy of the housing involved with this project?

Answer. Built from 1951, acquired in 1962. Life expectancy as of 1982 is expected to be 25-40 years.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Are there any questions?

[No response.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. There are no questions.

General **Delbridge**. On the planning and design, sir, to provide studies for development of additional family housing facilities, studies for site adaption and determination, planning reports, final design drawings, we are requesting $6.5 million, as explained on page 430. Are there any questions there, sir?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Let me just catch up with you now. On what page are you?

General **Delbridge**. That is page 430, sir. That is for the $6.5 million for the planning and design, site adaption, and determination, and planning reports.

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions.

General **Delbridge**. The next is operation and maintenance, sir. As explained on pages 431 through 435, we are requesting $791 million to operate and maintain the total Army family housing inventory of 143,962 units. Do you have any questions on that, sir?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

*Question*. Why is there a reduction in the amount of funds that are to be applied in fiscal year 1983 to the maintenance and repair of dwellings as compared to fiscal year 1982? In fact, there is a $20 million reduction in the overall maintenance program.

Answer. The reduction in funding requested in fiscal year 1983 is due entirely to the Army's efforts to accelerate our maintenance efforts by requesting a $76 million supplemental for deferred maintenance in fiscal year 1982. The fiscal year 1983 request is actually $57 million over the current fiscal year 1982 appropriation. However, due to efforts of the Army to attack the backlog of maintenance deficiencies and to improve the living conditions of the military families in Europe, a supplemental for $76 million will permit an initial attack on maintenance work which should have been accomplished in prior years and which if not accomplished will lead to further deterioration of our family housing facilities.

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions.

General **Delbridge**. On leasing, sir, as explained on pages 436 through 438, we are requesting $79.47 million to provide payment of contract rent and operation and maintenance costs for the 12,646 units of leased quarters planned to be occupied at the end of fiscal 1983. We are requesting authorization to increase the number of leases by 5,612 units for a new total of 18,573. Of course, the authorizations for the 5,612 require no funding at this time. Are there any questions on that, sir?

[The following question was submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### LEASING

*Question.* Is it correct that the domestic leasing program is being phased out, if so, why is authority requested for 667 units?

Answer. The domestic lease program will be phased out by end fiscal year 1983. During the interim period, leases may be continued until the occupant is transferred or voluntarily assumes responsibility for the lease. The requested leases represent the number of leases expected to be occupied by service members at the start of Fiscal Year 1983.

Members not transferring or assuming the present lease by that time will be terminated and requested to move to other quarters using their Basic Allowance for Quarters and Variable Housing Allowance to cover the costs involved.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What was that last thing that you said?

General **Delbridge**. There are no funds required in this fiscal year for the authorization of the additional 5,612 leases. That merely gives us the authority to enter into agreement with entrepreneuers to build to lease, which they would do over the next 2 years. Then we will require funding.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Do you have any figures on the average cost per lease?

Colonel Boyle: I believe it is about $7,000 per year. That is the average cost for leasing in Europe today, sir.

Mr. **Dougherty**. For a facility that we are paying $7,000 a year to lease, if we could buy it, what would be the cost of buying it, roughly? I realize that it varies with regard to location and size. Say, if you wanted to lease a building for family housing in Weisbaden at $7,000 a year. In 5 years that would be $35,000. When does the cost of the lease exceed the cost of purchase?

Colonel Boyle: We have done economic analyses, sir, that would indicate in certain areas it is cheaper to build to lease than it is to construct, depending upon the concentration of housing demand. For instance, for the three new housing projects for which we are requesting construction, we have used an 8 percent inflation factor as the break point, and the inflation rate for construction in Europe exceeds that. Therefore it is better for us to build in these three locations.

I realize that I am skirting your question, but I would say that the costs would be comparable, sir. The reason I say that is, we deal through the German Federal Assets Office in procuring our build-to-lease units, and the Germans are very particular about us not disturbing their economic market, that is, disrupting their own housing market by directly paying more for our housing than they would pay for it in their own areas. So I would have to say based on my knowledge, and working through the German Federal Assets Office, that the costs are comparable.

Mr. **Dougherty**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you. Why don't you go to the next area?

General **Delbridge**. The next area is debt payment, Mr. Chairman. As explained on pages 439 and 440, the Army is requesting $43.184 million for payment of mortgage principal, interest, and other expenses on the remaining indebtedness for Capehart and acquired Wherry housing and payment of the serviceman's mortgage insurance premium to the FHA.

Are there any questions in this area, sir?

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions.

General **Delbridge**. The last one is the homeowners assistance. As explained on page 442, the Army as the DOD executive agent is requesting $4 million for the Defense Homeowners Assistance Fund, which is authorized in Public Law 89-754. Do you have any questions in this area, sir?

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE

*Question*. Provide balance sheet on homeowner assistance program.

Answer. Balance sheet is attached.

*Question*. Explain how $4,000,000 will be used in fiscal year 1983.

Answer. The fiscal year 1983 budget provides for processing 539 applications for assistance; 61 acquisitions; 460 reimbursements for losses incurred in private sales; 5 settlements without payments; and 13 rejections. Costs are estimated as follows:

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Investments (acquisition of homes) | $2,788 |
| Reimbursements to homeowners | 2,396 |
| Operating expense of Corps of Engineers (includes administration and appraisals) | 492 |
| FHM expenses (management and maintenance of homes, sales and administration) | 324 |
| Total | 6,000 |

The project is partly financed by the sale of homes on hand.

Standard Form 220
[illegible]
[illegible]

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R E V I S E D

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

## AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND - DEFENSE — 97-00

Agency or Fund Name — Agency Identification

| ASSETS | | |
|---|---|---|
| SELECTED CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| 1. *Fund balances with Treasury (Schedule 1):* | | |
| a. Budget funds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,201,234.58 | |
| b. Budget clearing accounts . . . . . . . . . | | |
| c. Deposit funds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| d. Foreign currency funds . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| e. *Allowances, foreign currency funds (−)* . . . . . | | 6,201,234.58 |
| 2. Federal security holdings (at par) (Schedule 2) . . . | | |
| 3. *Accounts receivable:* | | |
| a. Government agencies . . . . . . . . . . | 3,185.80 | |
| b. The Public . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| c. . . . . . . | | |
| d. *Allowances (−)* . . . . . . . . . . . . | | 3,185.80 |
| 4. *Advances to:* | | |
| a. Government agencies . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| b. The Public . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| 5. TOTAL SELECTED CURRENT ASSETS . . . . . . | | |
| 6. *Loans receivable (Schedules 3 and 4):* | | |
| a. Repayable in dollars . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| b. Repayable in foreign currencies . . . . . . | | |
| c. *Allowances (−)* . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| 7. *Inventories:* | | |
| a. Items for sale . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| b. Work-in-process . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| c. Raw materials and supplies . . . . . . . . | | |
| d. Stockpile materials and commodities . . . . . | | |
| e. *Allowances (−)* . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| 8. *Real property and equipment:* | | |
| a. Land . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| b. Structures and facilities . . . . . . . . . | | |
| c. Equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| d. Leasehold improvements . . . . . . . . . | | |
| e. *Acquired security, pending disposition* . . . . . | | |
| f. *Allowances (−)* . . . . . . . . . . . . | | |
| 9. *Other assets:* | | |
| a. Work-in-process, contractors . . . . . . . | | |
| b. Materials and supplies—other . . . . . . . | | |
| c. ~~Houses on Hand~~ . . . . . . | ~~2,100,304.72~~ | |
| d. . . . . . . | | |
| e. . . . . . . | | |
| f. *Allowances (−)* . . . . . . . . . . . . | | 2,100,304.72 |
| 10. TOTAL ASSETS . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | 8,304,725.10 |

[illegible]

[illegible]

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
## AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND - DEFENSE
Bureau or Fund Name

97-00
Bureau Identification No.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| SELECTED CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| 21. Accounts payable (including funded accrued liabilities): | | |
| a. Government agencies | 89,154.67 | |
| b. The Public | | 89,154.67 |
| c. | | |
| 22. Advances from: | | |
| a. Government agencies | | |
| b. The Public | | |
| 23. TOTAL SELECTED CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| 24. Deposit fund liabilities | | |
| 25. Unfunded liabilities: | | |
| a. Accrued annual leave | | |
| b. | | |
| c. | | |
| 26. Debt issued under borrowing authority: | | |
| a. Borrowings from Treasury | | |
| b. Agency securities outstanding: | | |
| (1) Participation certificates | | |
| (2) Other | | |
| c. | | |
| d. | | |
| 27. Other liabilities: | | |
| a. 1st Mortgages on Hand | 1,248,565.61 | 1,248,565.61 |
| b. | | |
| 28. TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 1,337,720.28 |
| **GOVERNMENT EQUITY** | | |
| 29. Unexpended budget authority: | | |
| a. Unobligated | 4,627,160.16 | |
| b. Undelivered orders | 1,488,105.55 | 6,115,265.71 |
| 30. Unfinanced budget authority (—): | | |
| a. Unfilled customer orders | | |
| b. Contract authority | | |
| c. Borrowing authority | | |
| 31. Invested capital | | 851,739.11 |
| 32. Other equity: | | |
| a. Receipt account equity | | |
| b. Unappropriated receipts (—) | | |
| c. Foreign currency fund equity | | |
| 33. TOTAL GOVERNMENT EQUITY (SCHEDULE B) | | 6,967,004.82 |
| 34. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GOVERNMENT EQUITY | | 8,304,725.10 |

[illegible]

Mr. BRINKLEY. Are there any questions?

[No response.]

Mr. BRINKLEY. General Delbridge, we appreciate very much your expediting this last portion. It is equally important, of course, with the first portion. Perhaps there are fewer questions because of the importance that this subcommittee attaches to family housing. So, we thank you for your testimony.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. Chairman, may we return to closed session on Ras Banas?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Yes. Mr. Won Pat, if you will assume the chair, we will take a 5-minute recess, while those not cleared for secret information will please excuse themselves.

General Delbridge, please remain for further inquiry by the committee.

General DELBRIDGE. I will be pleased to remain. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We will stand in recess for a very brief period.

[Whereupon, at 4:40 p.m., the committee was recessed, to reconvene in executive session.]

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# FISCAL YEAR 1983 NAVY/MARINE CORPS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Thursday, March 11, 1982.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:30 a.m., in room 340, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. Brinkley. The subcommittee will be in order, please.

Today the subcommittee will receive testimony on the Navy title of H.R. 5561, the fiscal year 1983 military construction authorization program.

The Navy and Marine Corps request is $1.9 billion for military construction and family housing. Of this amount, $231.6 million is for overseas construction, including $118.9 for Rapid Deployment Force construction.

Stateside, major projects include $148.3 million for the strategic submarine support base at Kings Bay, Ga.; $160.7 million for a steam plant at Norfolk Naval Shipyard; and $44.1 million for various upgrade projects and family housing at Camp Pendleton.

The subcommittee will give careful consideration to these items and the other projects in the Navy program. They will be evaluated on the basis of their contribution to readiness, operational priorities and personnel support.

By necessity, they will also be reviewed within the overall budget and economic framework in which we find ourselves today.

Our principal witnesses are Rear Adm. William Zobel, commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Brig. Gen. Frank E. Petersen, Director of Facilities and Services Division, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Installations and Logistics, U.S. Marine Corps.

Gentlemen, the full Armed Services Committee is meeting this morning. Some of our members are there. Your testimony is extremely important, so we welcome you today.

Before we begin, I would like to recognize Mr. Paul Trible, ranking minority member.

Mr. Trible. I can add little to your statement but a warm welcome to the witnesses. We look forward to our discussions today.

Mr. Brinkley. Admiral Zobel.

## STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. WILLIAM M. ZOBEL, COMMANDER, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Admiral Zobel. It is always a pleasure to come before you with the Navy's military construction team. We have backing up General Petersen, Mr. Ed Samuel and I have Comdr. Brian Leap. We also have Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy Chapman Cox with us, and Rear Adm. Stan Catola, the Navy's Trident Project Manager.

With your permission, I will submit my statement for the record and summarize with a few highlights.

Mr. Brinkley. Without objection, so ordered.

Admiral Zobel. The Navy-Marine Corps program for fiscal year 1983 is $1.12 billion, excluding the family housing program. I say that to allow a comparison with the fiscal year 1982 program of $1.24 billion, which also did not include family housing. We are down 10 percent from fiscal year 1982; that is, the Navy has already reduced its program.

We believe the program is balanced between meeting operational and fleet needs, quality of life enhancement, energy conservation and improvement of our industrial capacity. Eighty-one percent of the program is inside the United States.

The Navy's decision, which resulted in the program being down from last year's, was a result of putting additional added funds into required weapons systems. We believe we now have an appropriate balance between weapon systems procurement and quality of life.

One thing we should remember is that the Navy is unique in that our sailors live aboard ships. Quality of life and weapon systems are linked because, uniquely, our sailors live on them.

In addition, we are making good progress in family housing. The 1983 family housing request is $791 million. In comparison with the fiscal year 1982 request of $608 million, we are up 20 percent.

The Navy is continuing to initiate early project design, with your help and urging. In fiscal year 1981, we had our fourth year in a row of over 90 percent of our projects placed under contract. In fact, we were at 95 percent, which is our best to date.

Early design means early obligation and reduced construction costs. It also does mean some lost effort in design. We believe that is necessary and a very reasonable cost of doing business that achieves an overall savings.

As a matter of fact, if you take a 7-percent inflation rate, a 3-month delay in fiscal year 1983 construction an order would cost us eight times more than our fiscal year 1981 design losses.

We are also looking at innovative methods of acquiring our facilities. One example is the steam plant at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. It will be a modern refuse-derived fuel steam plant. A steam plant with cogeneration capability; that is one which can generate steam and produce electricity.

We will use a two-step procedure. We will go out with a request for technical proposals this spring. We will then review those and select a successful slate of contractors. We will invite bids from those able to meet our technical qualifications and will award a design and construct contract early in fiscal year 1983.

About $160 million is requested in authorization for that plant this year, with $33 million in funding. The remainder of the funding will be in 1984.

Mr. Chairman, that completes a brief summary of my statement, and I would be glad to answer any questions you might have before we proceed with a more detailed project review of the program.

## Written Statement of Rear Adm. W. M. Zobel

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: I am Rear Adm. W. M. Commander of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to review the Navy's military construction budget with you. Brig. Gen. Frank E. Petersen, United States Marine Corps, will review the Marine Corps' portion of the budget.

### FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

This year the Navy and Marine Corps' authorization request, excluding family housing, is $1 billion, 118 million in new obligational authority. For comparison, $1 billion, 240 million was authorized in fiscal year 1982 and $989 million in Fiscal Year 1981. The program is a balanced program designed to provide facilities to meet the operational needs of the fleet, to enhance the quality of life of our personnel, to reduce energy consumption and to improve our industrial capability. We are continuing to maintain a good balance between domestic and overseas construction, with 81 percent of the progam being for construction inside the United States.

### PRESENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

#### *Special topics*

First, I have some brief comments on special interest topics and then the authorization request is reviewed by major command.

#### *Progamming*

The natural question that comes to mind this year is, why is there a reduction in this year's Navy military construction program, when the overall Navy program was increased? Although I discussed the Navy's programming system in detail with you last year, I feel that a review of the system may help in explaining why this situation is not the result of a dichotomy but is the proper and natural end product of the programming system. The military construction budget is established in conjunction with other appropriations such as shipbuilding and conversion, Navy; aircraft procurement, Navy; and weapons procurement, Navy. The budget presentation is preceded by the planning and programming processes which I will briefly review with you.

The planning process identifies the facilties requirements based on missions and tasks assigned to each naval installation. The mission and tasks of a naval installation are defined more precisely by projecting base loadings in terms of personnel, ships, aircraft, and tenants. This projection is translated into facilities requirements to accomplish assigned missions and tasks. As a part of planning, facilities requirements are compared with assets to determine deficiencies or excesses. If we have excesses, we mothball; convert to a use for which a deficiency exists; or dispose of the excess facilities. If a facility deficiency exists, the requirement is validated by Navy's facility planning system and entered into the military construction facilities requirments list. Programming starts at this point and its foundation is annual guidance provided by the Office of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the proposed resources for the Navy for the next five years to accomplish its mission and tasks within national strategy. The Chief of Naval Operations distributes these resources to Navy organizations called resource sponsors, who are basically oriented to major Navy mission responsibilities. The resource sponsor determines, within his resources, how best to accomplish his mission. If you are the air warfare resource sponsor you must make decisions on how much of your program to devote to aircraft, missiles, carriers, repairs, plant maintenance, replenishment spares and new or replacement facilities. If you elect to program resources to military construction to build a new hangar, you have decided to defer some hardware acquisition or maintenance. Each resource sponsor makes similar decisions. The Military construction budget level is also impacted by national programs such as pollution abatement and energy. At an annual meeting, fleet and major commanders advise resource sponsors on the most urgent facility requirements. The projects in the military construction budget then reflect the highest priorities of the Navy for a given budget. Because of variables mentioned before, the budget formulation is an iterative process and subject to change. We have a logical system that gives us confidence in the decisions made to request authority and funding for certain projects this year and to defer others to future budgets.

The point I wish to stress is, that within overall budgetary constraints the system provides the proper mix of resources to the various appropriations and that a high percentage of resources to an appropriation in one year does not necessarily mean that percentage will be retained in the subsequent years. As an example, new long lead-time weapons systems authorized this year may require facilities to be programmed in fiscal year 1985 to have both the weapons systems and supporting facilities on line at the same time.

### CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING

We are continuing to initiate early project design which has allowed us to advance bidding and construction contract award rates. Fiscal year 1981 was the fourth year in a row that the Navy has placed over 90 percent of the projects under contract within the fiscal year of funding. The 95 percent execution rate experienced in fiscal year 1981 was the Navy's best to date. I consider this a very significant achievement and will continue to initiate early design in order to realize the benefits of reduced construction costs gained by early contract awards. Since our experience indicates that early design starts result in increased design breakage, this effort is being closely managed with the acceptance of some controlled amount of breakage as a necessary expenditure to achieve more significant savings through early construction execution. We also have not closed our eyes to using innovative methods to contract for our facilities. An example of this is the steam plant at the naval shipyard, Norfolk, Va., for which our request in fiscal year 1983 is $160 million in authorization and $33 million in appropriations with the remaining appropriation requirement to follow in fiscal year 1984. This modern refuse-derived fuel steam plant with co-generation capabilities will be accomplished using two-step procurement procedures. A request for technical proposals is scheduled to be issued this spring allowing the review of proposals, issuance of an invitation for bids to the successful proposers, and award of the first phase of the design/construction contract early in fiscal year 1983. This approach will afford the Government a timely and fully-coordinated design and construction effort by one contractor.

### OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

We are requesting only one project in the amount of $1.8 million at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., for an electronics laboratory to allow efficient use of manpower and accommodate security requirements.

### CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

For those installations under the direct management control of the Chief of Naval Operations, the major construction request is for $181.4 million inside the United States and $800 thousand for minor construction.

For the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., $16.9 million is requested. Of this total $11.2 million is to rehabilitate facilities for professional courses for use by midshipmen to develop proficiency in combative skills. A vehicular bridge for $2.5 million is requested to replace the deteriorated one connecting the academy areas divided by Dorsey Creek.

We are requesting $148.2 million for the second increment of construction in support of the Trident submarine at the Naval Submarine Support Base, Kings Bay, Ga. Of this total, $124.7 million will provide roads and utility services to support current and subsequent facility construction, $14.8 million will provide waterfront dredging to support planned waterfront construction for a floating drydock basin, an interconnecting channel and a small craft berthing. Also included in the request is $3.6 million for adequate housing for 206 unaccompanied enlisted personnel, $3.9 million for an enlisted dining facility to serve 1,560 personnel and $750 thousand for acquiring additional land to provide for the Trident II (D-5) missile and to prevent explosive safety ARCS from falling on private property.

Two projects for $15.4 million are requested for the Commandant Naval District, Washington, D.C. to reduce the requirement for leased spaces in the National Capitol region. Of this total, $1.2 million is for relocating public works facilities within the Washington Navy Yard. The space vacated will be converted and expanded to provide office space. The second project for $14.2 million is requested to convert, alter and modernize buildings for administrative space.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET

The request for the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet is $52.4 million for major construction inside the United States and $2.8 million for minor construction.

We are requesting $9.3 million for the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla. An aircraft maintenance facility for $2.5 million will provide a new aviation armament shop and will upgrade an intermediate maintenance shop to support the new F/A-18 weapons system to be introduced in fiscal year 1983. A new unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project to provide adequate billeting for 588 personnel is also included in this program at a cost of $6.8 million.

Significant fleet projects totalling $12.2 million are requested for the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. They are A $6.7 million mooring platform project for a floating dry dock to be used by the submarine squadron, and A $4.0 million project to replace a degaussing pier. The present pier was built in 1940 and is structurally unsound.

Projects at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., total $16.4 million for new utilities at the planned Lamps Mark III Helicopter complex and for training facilities needed by flight crews and aircraft maintenance personnel to be assigned to this new weapons system.

We are requesting $5.9 million at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Conn., for waterfront facilities, including land acquisition at the State pier complex used by the attack submarine squadron that is based there.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

The request for the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet is for $123.1 million for major construction inside the United States and $3.1 million for minor construction.

Four projects for $11.6 million are requested for the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif. Of this total, $5.6 million will provide training facilities for instructing pilots in the operation of the F/A-18 weapons system, and $3.4 million for constructing an airframes shop to provide an adequate facility for repair and maintenance of tires, wheels, ejection seats and structural members of aircraft.

Three projects for $12.2 million are requested at the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif. Of this total, $6.8 million will construct enlisted personnel housing for 396 personnel and $4.9 million will provide an applied instruction building for teaching maintenance of new avionics systems and acoustic processors used onboard the P-3 anti-submarine patrol aircraft.

For the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., $31.3 million is requested. Of this total, $19.0 million will construct a maintenance hangar and apron for the Lampe Mark III Helicopter Weapons System, $8.2 million will provide an enlisted personnel housing facility to provide space for 471 men to alleviate overcrowded conditions and $3.8 million for an aircraft intermediate maintenance facility which will provide adequate facilities for calibration and maintenance of electronic and electrical equipment for the Lamps Mark III Helicopter.

Also requested is $27.3 million for the Naval Station, San Diego, Calif. Of this total, $27.0 million will provide a floating dry dock mooring to allow emergency docking of ships and $3.3 million for acquiring property to provide the support area needed for development and expansion of ship maintenance and repair facilities.

We are requesting $14.1 million for the shore intermediate maintenance activity, San Diego, Calif., for an intermediate maintenance facility to provide shore-based ship, intermediate-level maintenance support facilities.

Another request for an intermediate maintenance facility to provide shore-based ship intermediate-level maintenance support is at the shore intermediate maintenance activity, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in the amount of $7.0 million.

## NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COMMAND

We are requesting $40.5 million for major construction inside the United States for the Naval Education and Training Command and $2.2 million for minor construction.

A project for $5.4 million is requested for applied instruction buildings to provide an electronics training facility at the Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Va.

Of the $5.4 million requested for the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., $4.0 million will modernize a vacant hospital building to allow a headquarters to vacate unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing they currently occupy.

A project for $8.4 million is requested for an applied instruction building at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn.

We are requesting $4.4 million for the Naval Technical Training Center, Pensacola, Fla., to provide an applied instruction building, with an environmentally controlled, physically and electronically secure training area, to facilitate training of personnel in electronic digital devices which encrypt and transmit messages.

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery $12.5 million is requested for major construction and $1.7 million for minor construction inside the United States.

The Naval Regional Medical Center, Oakland, Calif., is requesting $9.7 million for a medical and dental clinic at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif.

## NAVAL MATERIAL COMMAND

For the Chief of Naval Material, we are requesting $270.2 million for major construction and $15.3 for minor construction inside the United States.

At the Puget Sound Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., we are requesting $98.0 million for the second phase of the steam plant. Full authorization of $150.0 million and appropriations in the amount of $37.0 million for the first phase were approved in fiscal year 1982.

Projects in the amount of $6.2 million are requested for the Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, N.C., of this total, $5.5 million will provide for a support equipment shop for liquid oxygen and nitrogen and support equipment overhaul. A materials engineering laboratory is included.

Of the $9.4 million requested for the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, Calif., $8.7 million is requested to provide consolidated laboratory and office space for interactive graphics and technical documentation support services for weapons programs such as Sidewinder, Shrike, Harpoon and Tomahawk.

Also requested is $10.8 million for the Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Va., for an applied research laboratory to support operational Aegis shop combat systems.

A project for $6.5 million is requested for the Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I., which will construct a laboratory facility for the exploration, advanced engineering and operational development of submarine and surface ship weapon launching and handling systems for Torpedoes and Tomahawk, Harpoon and ASW stand-off missiles.

Also requested is $160.2 million in authorization and $33.2 million in appropriation for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va. Of this total, $160.0 million in authorization is to construct a refuse derived fuel and coal fired steam plant and $33.0 million in appropriation to fund the long lead time equipment for the plant. The second phase of funding to complete the plant will be requested in fiscal year 1984.

We are requesting $16.0 million for the Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va. Of this total, $4.6 million will provide utilities improvements on fleet berthing piers, $9.1 million is for an air emission control project and $2.3 million is for facilities energy improvements.

A significant project for $18.5 million is requested for the Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island, Calif., to construct a manufacture repair shop for graphite-epoxy composite surfaces of F-18 aircraft. The facility will be the first of this kind in the Department of Defense.

Also requested is $7.8 million for the Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, Calif., for a guided missile laboratory.

At the Naval Mine Engineering Facility, Yorktown, Va., a project for $3.2 million is requested for a mine engineering laboratory for conducting in-service to fleet units equipped with mines and mine countermeasure systems.

Also requested is $5.7 million for the Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak, Md. Of this total, $4.0 million provides for a shipboard environmental simulation facility to evaluate weapon security systems for shipboard use.

## NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMAND

For the Naval Telecommunications Command, we are requesting $8.1 million for major construction and $950 thousand for minor construction inside the United States.

Four projects in the amount of $7.2 million are requested for the Naval Communication Area Master Station Eastern Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii. Of this total, $4.5 million will provide a stand-by generator plant to improve the reliability of the electrical power system, and $1.8 million for an addition to a telemetry building to provide adequate facilities to house equipment that will provide a jam-resistant satellite communication capability

## OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

### *Commander in Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet*

For the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, we are requesting $10.2 million for major construction and $1.3 million for minor construction outside the United States.

We are requesting $8.8 million for the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland. Of this total, $2.6 million is requested for a fuel facility which will provide the United States share of conjunctively funded fiscal year 1983 Milcon/NATO slice 33 project for the first increment of buried tanks to store pre-positioned jet fuel, and a transfer pipeline connecting tanks to dispensing outlets on the airfield. Also, $4.7 million is for a chapel and religious education building which will contribute to the spiritual well being of personnel and families at this remote base.

### *Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet*

For the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, $131.0 million is requested for major construction and $1.4 million for minor construction outside the United States.

In the request, $10.4 million is for the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines. Of the total, $4.1 million is requested for a project for enlisted personnel housing which will provide space for 264 personnel, and $5.0 million for jet engine test cells to provide an air-cooled, noise suppressed facility for run-up testing of jet engines operating out of aircraft. It will test engines for the F-14, F-18, F-4 and S-3 aircraft.

A project for $80.6 million is requested for facilities expansion to support a rapid deployment force, Marine amphibious brigade and a carrier battle group at the Navy Support Facility, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean. This is the fourth year of funding requested to support this effort. Additional funding in lesser amounts are expected to be requested in fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

We are requesting $8.3 million for Naval Activities, Kenya, and $30.0 million for Naval Activities, Somalia, to provide adequate facilities to support increased United States operations in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas. This is the third year of funding for these activities and will complete the Navy's planned major construction efforts in Kenya and Somalia.

### *Commander in Chief, Naval Forces Europe*

The request for the Commander in Chief, Naval Forces Eupore is $35.1 million for major construction outside the United States and $2.4 million for minor construction.

We are requesting $3.2 million for the Fleet Operations Control Center, Europe, London, England, for a consolidated Fleet Command Center to provide the Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Forces Europe and United States Commander, Eastern Atlantic with improved command and control over assigned forces.

Projects in the total amount of $33.6 million are requested for the Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy. Of this total, $15.8 million will construct an unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing facility for 262 personnel. A new enlisted dining facility is included. Replacement of old, unreliable utilities systems completes this year's program at Sigonella.

### *Naval Telecommunications Command*

For the Naval Telecommunications Command we are requesting $5.6 million for three major construction projects outside the United States and $1.1 million for minor.

### *Naval Security Group Command*

We are requesting for the Naval Security Group Command $9.3 million for construction outside the United States at the Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland. Of this total, $3.6 million is requested for an operations building addition for electronic and support equipment and $3.6 million to provide adequate billeting for 70 unaccompanied enlisted personnel.

### *Host Nation Infrastructure Support*

We are requesting $3.0 million for host nation infrastructure support at various locations. This project will cover non-eligible expenses to support NATO projects for which the United States is the host nation.

## POLLUTION ABATEMENT

The Navy's pollution abatement program is oriented to comply with Federal, State and local environmental laws. Since 1968, over $650 million has been authorized and appropriated to correct pollution deficiencies. We have accomplished much in the basic pollution abatement areas such as air emissions, waste water treatment and the elimination of open dumps.

The fiscal year 1983 pollution abatement program request includes seven projects for $24.8 million. There are two oil spill projects, two sewerage system projects, one municipal connection project, one air emission control project and one solid waste disposal system project with requested amounts of $1.4 million, $2.6 million, $9.8 million, $9.1 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

## ENERGY CONSERVATION

The energy conservation investment program is the single most important element in our effort to attain a twenty percent reduction in facilities energy use by 1985. Our fiscal year 1983 program investment of $31.3 million will be returned in 4.1 years and the energy conservation features will save approximately 250,000 barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) each year.

This year's program contains: (1) Ten heating, ventilation and air conditioning projects for $12.9 million with a 4.2 year payback and a 104,000 BOE savings; (2) twelve facility energy improvement projects for $13.3 million with a 3.4 year payback and a 106,000 BOE savings; (3) one energy monitoring and control system project for $520 thousand with a 3.2 year payback and a 9,000 BOE savings; (4) one boiler plant modification project for $550 thousand with a 2.6 year payback and a 4,000 BOE savings; (5) one steam and condensate system project for $1.7 million with a 4.2 year payback and a 8,000 BOE savings; (6) four weatherization projects for $1.2 million with a 6.3 year payback and a 5,000 BOE savings; and (7) four lighting systems projects for $1.1 million with a 4.5 year payback and a 7,000 BOE savings.

From fiscal year 1976 through 1983, the Navy's energy conservation investment program totals $280.8 million and is expected to achieve a savings of over 2.6 million barrels of oil equivalent per year at our shore facilities.

## NAVY OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

The Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) program is directed toward making the work place safer for Navy personnel and employees. Its major elements are an inspection program, a work place monitoring and personnel health record surveillance program and a deficiency abatement progarm.

The fiscal year 1983 NAVOSH program will accomplish two ventilation improvement projects, an asbestos/lead handling facility, an electrical system safety improvement project and a breathing air system safety improvements project with requested amounts of $580 thousand, $930 thousand, $530 thousand and $2.2 million respectively.

## MINOR CONSTRUCTION

We are requesting $61,068,000 for minor construction. Of this total, $21,000,000 is for exigent construction.

This increase over the $54,920,000 amount approved last year reflects the increase of minor construction ceiling from $500,000 to $1,000,000 as authorized in the fiscal year 1982 military construction authorization bill.

The minor construction program includes $6.2 million for nine family services centers. These centers aid and develop the cohesiveness of our Navy families, thereby providing positive effects on the morale and retention of our Navy personnel.

## FAMILY HOUSING

This year the Navy and Marine Corps family housing program is included as a part of the Navy and Marine Corps request instead of being presented as a consolidated Department of Defense program as was the practice in previous years. I will briefly discuss this essential program which contributes significantly to quality of life and retention of our married sailors and marines. The Navy and Marine Corps family housing authorization request for this year is $791 million. This represents a $183 million increase from the $608 million approved in fiscal year 1982. Of the $137 million requested for family housing construction, $83.5 million is to construct and acquire 1,749 units at five locations which are in most critical need of housing, $1 million is for acquisition of land for future family housing construction, and the rest is for post acquisition construction and planning and design. The $660 million requested for family housing support includes funding for operation and maintenance, leasing and debt payment requirements.

The family housing program typifies the identification of the long term cost of facilities management. In developing the program, an optimum mix of new construction; post acquisition construction; operations; maintenance; and leasing requirements is formulated to provide the maximum benefit to the military family. Major contributors to the increase in this year's request in comparison with fiscal year 1982 are in post acquisition construction, where we intend to more aggressively pursue habitability related improvements, and in maintenance, where efforts to reduce the family housing repair backlog are being intensified. Both of these actions will directly improve the quality of life of the occupants of our housing.

## SUMMARY

The Navy's fiscal year 1983 military construction budget is structured to achieve an appropriate balance between new mission facility requirements, replacement and modernization requirements of obsolete and inefficient facilities, quality of life objectives, and contribute to the solution of national energy and environmental problems by continuing the Navy's aggressive programs in these areas.

### FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY MAJOR COMMAND

[Dollars in thousands]

| Major command | Budget request | Percent of program | Minor construction | Pollution abate. | Energy conservation | NAVOSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inside the United States: | | | | | | |
| Marine Corps | $166,865 | 15.0 | (4,090) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Office of Naval Research | 1,800 | 0.2 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Chief of Naval Operations | 181,450 | 16.2 | (800) | (0) | (3,470) | (0) |
| Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet | 52,435 | 4.7 | (2,840) | (810) | (180) | (0) |
| Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet | 123,120 | 11.0 | (3,160) | (2,480) | (1,580) | (0) |
| Chief of Naval Education & Training | 40,550 | 3.6 | (2,230) | (0) | (7,720) | (0) |
| Bureau of Medicine & Surgery | 12,500 | 1.1 | (1,720) | (0) | (360) | (0) |
| Naval Material Command | 270,250 | 24.2 | (15,318) | (21,550) | (13,450) | (4,290) |
| Naval Telecommunications Command | 8,150 | 0.7 | (950) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Naval Security Group Command | | | (2,610) | (0) | (750) | (0) |
| Subtotal | 857,120 | 76.7 | (33,718) | (24,840) | (27,510) | (4,290) |
| Outside the United States: | | | | | | |
| Marine Corps | 3,350 | 0.3 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet | 10,200 | 0.9 | (1,720) | (0) | (0) | (0) |

## FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY MAJOR COMMAND—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

| Major command | Budget request | Percent of program | Minor construction | Pollution abate. | Energy conservation | NAVOSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet | $131.030 | 11.7 | (1,450) | (0) | (1,700) | (0) |
| Naval Forces Europe | 35,150 | 3.1 | (2,410) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Naval Telecommunications Command | 5,650 | 0.5 | (1,170) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Naval Security Group Command | 9,390 | 0.8 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Naval Material Command | 2,050 | 0.2 | (0) | (0) | (2,050) | (0) |
| Host Nation Infrastructure Support | 3,000 | 0.3 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Subtotal | 199,820 | 17.8 | (6,350) | (0) | (3,750) | (0) |
| Total | 1,056,940 | 94.5 | (40.068) | (24,840) | (31,260) | (4,290) |
| Minor construction | 61,068 | 5.5 | | | | |
| Specified | (40,068) | (3.6) | | | | |
| Exigent | (21,000) | (1.9) | | | | |
| Grand total | 1,118,008 | 100.0 | | | | |

( ) = Non-Add.

Note.—Major Command totals do not include minor construction. All minor construction is included under the minor construction total at end. Total for minor construction includes pollution abatement, energy conservation and NAVOSH projects. Totals for pollution abatement, energy conservation and NAVOSH include minor construction.

## FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION SUMMARY BY FACILITIES CATEGORIES

[Dollars in thousands]

| Description | Navy | Marine Corps | Total | Percent of program | Minor construction | Pollution abatement | Energy conservation | NAVOSH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operation | 112,135 | 15,100 | 124,235 | 11.4 | (2,670) | (580) | (0) | (0) |
| Training | 64,800 | 7,800 | 72,600 | 6.5 | (2,360) | (0) | (6,600) | (0) |
| Maintenance and production | 86,920 | 41,450 | 128,370 | 11.5 | (6,108) | (0) | (3,110) | (1,170) |
| R.D.T. & E. | 42,850 | 0 | 42,850 | 3.8 | (1,360) | (0) | (420) | (340) |
| Supply | 14,030 | 10,200 | 24,230 | 2.2 | (3,420) | (0) | (990) | (0) |
| Medical | 13,900 | 0 | 13,900 | 1.2 | (700) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Administrative | 23,630 | 0 | 23,630 | 2.1 | (2,080) | (0) | (5,560) | (0) |
| Housing and community facilities | 82,990 | 75,165 | 158,155 | 14.1 | (12,230) | (0) | (2,820) | (0) |
| Housing | (70,890) | (75,165) | (146,055) | (13.0) | ((2,690)) | ((0)) | ((2,820)) | ((0)) |
| Support | (12,100) | (0) | (12,100) | (1.1) | ((9,540)) | ((0)) | ((0)) | ((0)) |
| Utilities | 441,420 | 20,500 | 461.920 | 41.3 | (9,140) | (24,260) | (11,760) | (2,780) |
| Real estate | 4,050 | 0 | 4,050 | .4 | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) |
| Total | 886,725 | 170,215 | 1,056,940 | 94.5 | (40,068) | (24,840) | (31,260) | (4,290) |
| Minor construction | | | 61,068 | 5.5 | | | | |
| Specified | | | (40,068) | (3.6) | | | | |
| Exigent | | | (21,000) | (1.9) | | | | |
| Total and new obligational | | | 1,118,008 | 100.0 | | | | |

Note.—Facility category totals do not include minor construction. All minor construction is included under the minor construction total at the end. Total for minor construction includes pollution abatement, energy conservation and NAVOSH projects. Totals for pollution abatement, energy conservation and NAVOSH include minor construction.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Admiral Zobel, do you anticipate it would be well to hear from General Petersen at this time, and then we can ask both of you questions before going through the book?

Admiral ZOBEL. I think we should take General Petersen's statement.

General **Petersen**. I would like to briefly summarize my opening statment and submit it for the record.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection, the entire statement will appear in the record, and we appreciate your summary.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. FRANK E. PETERSEN, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, U.S. MARINE CORPS

General **Petersen**. Thank you, sir.

I am happy to have the opportunity to present the Marine Corps fiscal year 1983 military construction program. The past support the committee has given to our appropriations request is appreciated by all marines. We earnestly solicit your continued support.

This year the Marine Corps request is for $174 million. I will summarize how we plan to use that money, if it is granted.

As a comparison figure, the fiscal year 1982 appropriation was for $125 million. We are requesting $23.9 million for the construction of operational and training facilities at seven of our Marine Corps activities. We are also asking $77 million in projects to provide adequate living, dining, and recreational facilities for our Marines, $42 million will be requested for 13 projects at six different Marine Corps activities. This will provide new maintenance facilities and support various fleet Marine Corps type weapons.

We are asking for a total of $11 million for four projects, again at four different Marine Corps activities. That will be to provide adequate storage facilities.

The quality of life is still paramount in the Marine Corps. It is the Commandant's desire to improve the living conditions of all of our enlisted personnel and officers. We will, therefore, ask for $70 million to provide living spaces for some 3,700 unaccompanied Marines and Marine officers.

With that brief summary, I will stop and say thanks for your past support. I stand ready to answer any questions you have.

### Written Statement of Brig. Gen. Frank E. Petersen

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. I am happy to have the opportunity to present the Marine Corps fiscal year 1983 military construction program.

This year, the Marine Corps authorization request is $174,305,000 in new authority. For comparison, the fiscal year 1982 authorization was $125 million. We continue to increase our funding of military construction programs; However, we still have a long way to go before the Marine Corps construction backlog will be satisfied.

The past support this committee has given to our authorization requests is appreciated by all marines. We earnestly solicit your continued support.

As in the past, the Marine Corps continues to stress quality of life projects in support of the individual marine, as evidenced by our request for $77.5 million for projects to provide adequate living, dining and recreational facilities. However, in recognition of the fact that the marine spends more waking hours in his workplace than in his living quarters, we are increasing our emphasis on the replacement of antiquated operational, training and maintenance facilities.

We are requesting $23.9 million for the construction of operational and training facilities at seven Marine Corps activities. These projects which are predominately in support of readiness will provide facilities such as operational flight and maintenance trainer buildings, a radar operational facility; armories; a training building and small arms range; a telephone exchange, as well as aircraft parking aprons and aircraft rinse facilities.

$41.5 million is requested for thirteen projects at six Marine Corps activities to provide new maintenance facilities, again, predominately in support of readiness. Six of the projects will support the introduction of the AV 8-B aircraft at the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, N.C.

This year's program includes a request for a total of $11 million for four projects at four Marine Corps activities to provide adequate storage facilities.

In the category of unaccompanied personnel housing, this year's request continues to reflect the Commandant's policy of providing maximum adequate living spaces within available financial resources. $70.2 million is requested in fiscal year 1983 to provide living spaces for 3,747 unaccompanied enlisted marines and five officers. This represents over 40 percent of the total Marine Corps request.

A project of special interest in this category will provide an unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, unaccompanied officer personnel housing and administrative space at the Mountain Warfare Training Center, Pickel Meadows, at Bridgeport, Calif. The center is located at the Toiyabe National Forest on the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 100 miles south of Reno, Nev. This complex provides cold weather and mountain warfare training that is vital to the Marine Corps Readiness. This request is the first of several planned over the next few years to replace the grossly inadequate existing facilities at this important Marine Corps training asset.

We are requesting authorization for four projects at four Marine Corps activities for the construction or improvement of six dining facilities and an addition to an existing gymnasium. The Total request in these categories is $7.24 million. And finally, we are requesting $20.5 million for steam plant modifications which will provide for coal conversion at the Marine Corps Development and education Command at Quantico, Va. This project is of special interest to the Marine Corps. The project would enable Quantico to burn low cost, more abundant coal and meet Virginia State pollution requirements. This project will replace approximately 115,000 barrels of oil and save nearly $2.8 million annually.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes the overview of the fiscal year 1983 Marine Corps military construction request. I will be happy to answer any of the committee's questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I would like to observe, before we get into a few questions, the fine audience, the backup witnesses. We have some people here, perhaps, from the Washington Congressional Workshop. We think that this is important for you to come. We welcome all of you here today.

I would like to ask, first of all, about Kings Bay, Ga., and the fairly large amount that is being requested for that program, Admiral Zobel.

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. This is the so-called D-5 program, the Trident capability that we are developing for the east coast.

Admiral **Zobel**. That is correct. D-5 capability is included in the total program.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Therefore, you are saying it is not only D-5, it is for existing needs with the Poseidon?

Admiral **Zobel**. As you well know, the Poseidon program required the relocation of a Poseidon squadron from Rota, Spain. We had earlier programs approved by the Congress to put certain minimal facilities at Kings Bay. We have a tender there and a floating drydock. We are able to support that Poseidon squadron.

We are now advancing into the Trident program. As a matter of fact, we had three awards the other day from the fiscal year 1982 program that kicked off the Trident program, which will also be located at King Bay, and for which there is a much larger investment: east coast Trident.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Congressman Bennett, myself and Congressman Ginn went there about a year or a year and a half ago. We all give the Navy very good grades on the planning, design and layout, which is necessary when one begins a brand new buildup for such an important defense facility. Of course it is a lot of money, but obviously the time is now. We must do it.

In fiscal year 1982 there was a beginning appropriation of how much for Kings Bay?

Admiral ZOBEL. There was a total, sir, including housing, of $89.8 million.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Can you give us the total amount that would be involved before you complete the 5-year program?

Admiral ZOBEL. Our present estimate indicates about $1.8 billion over a 9-year period.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Can you compare that with the facility on the west coast?

Admiral ZOBEL. We have already authorized $676 million for the west coast. There are a few items still required for a total of about $738 million, in round numbers about $750 million.

Even though there are some unique items at Kings Bay, the main difference from Bangor is inflation.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you very much.

General Petersen, my attention has been drawn to the Marine facilities on Okinawa. Would you give me your judgment on conditions there and briefly give me an overview so that I might understand what the needs are? What is being requested for Okinawa?

General PETERSEN. We are requesting two projects for that part of the world. One is an engine maintenance shop; the other is an aircraft rinse facility.

What we are doing in essence, is improving the living conditions by concentrating on upgrading our enlisted barracks. The Japanese Government is providing, for the most part, funds for that particular purpose.

Our second effort on Okinawa is to try to improve the overall maintenance and working conditions for the various bases we have there. In addition, although it perhaps will not come before this particular committee, we the Marine Corps, are increasing the number of accompanied personnel to the Far East.

We have felt that the quality of life also includes a requirement to keep families together as much as possible. So, in the very near future, we will begin to virtually double the number of personnel that we send out with their families.

Mr. BRINKLEY. General Petersen, the two projects that you named, aircraft rinse facility—what was the second one?

General PETERSEN. Engine maintenance shop. That will actually be constructed at Iwakuni, Japan.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Neither of those address the housing problem, but you indicate the Japanese Government is moving to address that problem. How is the Japanese Government proceeding?

General PETERSEN. For the past several years they have been building enlisted living spaces for us, as well as officer living spaces. That program has been well received.

We have had good cooperation from the Japanese Government. We will be going back to them asking for increases as we increase the number of our accompanied personnel. But at this particular point in time, we are very well-satisfied with what we are receiving in the way of support in the enlisted housing area, as well as the officer housing area.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Has this improvement resulted in a recent time frame? I know some comparison figures that I have for the Marine

Corps, Air Force, Navy, and Army, shows that the percent of personnel who are accompanied by their families is much greater in the Air Force, Navy and Army than it is in the Marine Corps.

Can you tell me why that is? Is it housing?

General PETERSEN. Well, it is to a certain extent somewhat historical, Mr. Chairman, in that the Marine Corps has traditionally felt that our forward forces were there in a combat role as opposed to a stateside or rear area type of environment.

Once we finished the Vietnam war, we found that we were increasing the number of personnel that we were sending with their families. So, it has been historical that in the past we have placed forces there, and we have viewed them as being primarily very close to a combat type of environment.

We now find that the Marine Corps, is the only service that is really not trying to increase the number of dependents. This has caused some problems in that the Marines were there without families and the other services were there with their families. Of course, that was sort of detrimental in terms of a morale factor.

In taking note of that, the Commandant then decided to move toward increasing the number that we send accompanied, and that is the direction we are taking at this point.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Is it your opinion that with a combat role, that it is better to have unaccompanied personnel?

General PETERSEN. If we were actually involved in a combat role, yes, sir, it very definitely would be both.

Mr. BRINKLEY. My question, though, General Petersen, is if we are there for a combat role contingency, would it be better to have an unaccompanied situation?

General PETERSEN. No, sir, I really honestly feel that in a morale sense we do prepare for combat on a daily basis. All we have done is moved the training out closer to possible areas of conflict.

During both the Korean and Vietnam wars there were many dependents living on Okinawa from the other services, as well as from the Marine Corps. I felt, and I do feel now, that it does provide a positive effect as opposed to a negative effect in terms of morale.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you very much.

Mr. Trible.

Mr. TRIBLE. I have no questions at this time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Whitehurst.

Mr. WHITEHURST. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to say, Admiral Zobel, it is always nice to have you back here.

Admiral ZOBEL. Thank you.

Mr. WHITEHURST. We remember with great pleasure your tour some years ago at the Norfolk Public Work Center and the outstanding job you did there.

Admiral ZOBEL. Thank you very much.

Mr. WHITEHURST. This just gives you an opportunity to echo your letter to the chairman on the 10th of March with respect to the steam plant at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard. You know, those of us in the area have been struggling with this. Only after tremendous barriers that we overcame were we finally able to reach the point where they are now.

I just hope that you will reiterate for this record, today, the importance of proceeding with this proposal and with special emphasis on the request for technical proposals (ARFTP), so that you can meet the IOC of March 1987.

Admiral ZOBEL. I can certainly confirm the fact that the Navy very badly needs a new steam and electrical generating plant at the shipyard. With the cooperative effort with SPSA it gives us an opportunity to do something for the community by getting rid of trash.

Mr. WHITEHURST. I wanted to get that on the record because this is very, very important in Tidewater, and the current plant today is held together I think with bailing wire. I am not sure how much longer it will last.

Let me turn to something else that is rather important to us.

I had a meeting about 7 months ago with Navy and housing officials about the possibility of long-term domestic leasing of housing. We have proposed legislation to amend the law to permit long-term domestic leasing of military family housing. We sent it over to the Secretary of Defense to review and comment later this year. Subsequently, the Department of the Navy was asked to review the proposal.

I have three questions: What is the Navy's assessment of the position on this proposal? What, if any, modifications are recommended? What are the advantages and/or disadvantges of long-term domestic leasing?

Can you give me an answer to those?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir, I think I can give you the Navy's position on that.

Obviously the Navy's concentration of need is in metropolitan areas, where the availability of land is a problem and military construction is not always the proper solution. So, the Navy supports the proposal.

We did propose some minor modifications which were explicitly defined to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Under the current statute, as you well know, the leasing criteria won't cover a situation where there is a deficit, but no land on which to build, which is the case in Norfolk.

So, the community is unable to meet the Navy's needs but is unwilling to see land removed from the tax base. Your proposal would take care of part of that.

One of our modifications would provide the authority to buy after having leased for a period of time. We think that the advantages are great in that it negates the need for the Government to initially acquire additional land. It reduces the need for up-front funding. When our Atlantic Division staff worked with your representatives, we thought this plan had some advantages.

We don't really see any significant disadvantages to the Navy. I recently talked with the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Facilities, Environment and Economic Adjustment and he indicated that their position, although not yet final, is that there should be a variety of options, obviously, to take care of service personnel needs.

They are studying it very carefully. He does feel that today we have such a wide variation in conditions throughout country—that is, rental costs the cost of buying housing—that it is now much more difficult for a service family, as they transit from one place to another, than it was a few years ago with interest rates being very high today.

It is an unstable condition right now. We are not sure exactly how it will settle out. We have had the VHA, variable housing allowance, which certainly was very well-received by the service personnel when the congressional action authorized it. That has given everyone a lot of help when added to the basic allowance for quarters.

But that has only been in for a few years. His opinion was that we needed to see how things went. He was not against this particular proposal, but felt it should be considered, along with a number of other options.

Mr. **Whitehurst**. Do you know when that Rand study is going to be completed?

Admiral **Zobel**. The study should be completed by October 1982.

Mr. **Whitehurst**. We obviously have a number of interested parties down there. Quite honestly, as soon as we had the meeting, I had a bunch of housing people call me and wanted to get an inside track. I said, I am not in the housing business, I am in the Congress business, trying to solve a problem.

But they are getting antsy, and I would like to see us try to get some resolution and not have this thing drag out. There is a need, as you reconfirmed. There is a tremendous need down there.

Admiral **Zobel**. Absolutely.

Mr. **Whitehurst**. I have a daughter who is married to a lad who is a sergeant in the Marine Corps. They were able to find some housing with a little bit of effort from mom and dad. I know what it is like. They say they have other friends down there who have had a tough time finding housing.

I think this is a good solution, good for the housing market. People down there have a hard time right now, and it is good for the Navy.

I hope we don't get too many delays on this. I think it is strung out to a point where we have lost an opportunity.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Whitehurst.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Since we are on the subject of housing, may I ask a question.

An interesting situation has developed in San Diego. You recall last year, Admiral, we authorized some 200 units of new housing in the San Diego area——

Admiral **Zobel**. Two-hundred and ninety.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you, sir. Through the encouragement provided by the City of San Diego, the Navy finds that it is in a situation in San Diego where you have about 7,000 unsold units of housing on the civilian market.

I understand the Navy has invited proposals from the civilian community to see if you are able to purchase some of the housing units already built, which would give you housing much more quickly than if you had to build it yourself.

Could you give us a status report on that program?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir. On the 9th of December, 1981, we went out for a request for proposals from local concerns that might have housing available. That request was for the full 290 units.

We received 32 proposals, but not all were responsive. About half of them proposed groupings of housing from 30 to 50 units in an area.

We expect to get a recommendation following an analysis of the proposals from our western division in San Bruno by the 20th of March, 1982. We are looking forward to that. We are screening those proposals based on the allowable square footage, and evidence of title. Also, we need at least a minimum of 30 units in a general area, so that we can manage them properly. In addition to occupant move-outs and move-ins, we have maintenance to conduct and utilities to provide and that sort of thing as well as on-site parking and other amenities. When the analysis is finished, we should be able to take some action.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Admiral Zobel, I have a further question about Kings Bay, Ga., before we go into our book. I understand that there is an unresolved issue between HUD and the Department of the Navy with reference to on-base housing, whether or not we should build 165 units of housing on the post. It is the judgment of the Navy that the housing needs cannot sufficiently be met within the civilian community and that you do intend to proceed with enticements to build.

Admiral ZOBEL. That is correct, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Do you have any further information on that which you would like to make at this time?

Admiral ZOBEL. You stated it well. Captain Matthews might have some additional information.

Captain MATTHEWS. The question we have, Mr. Chairman, is the ability of the community, to meet our needs. We feel there is also a need within the civilian community for housing, and there is not an adequate supply of housing at this time to meet both.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The 165 units, in any event, would not impact adversely upon housing construction efforts, say in Hinesville, Ga., or the more rural countryside, would it?

Captain MATTHEWS. We don't feel so, no, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. How much is involved with that? What is the cost for the 165 units?

Captain MATTHEWS. About $14 million is my recollection, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Would you get us the precise figure?

Captain MATTHEWS. Yes, sir.

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir, we will be glad to.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Congress appropriated $12,740,000 in fiscal year 1982 to construct 165 units of family housing at Kings Bay.

Mr. BRINKLEY. From the information available to us, it seems like you are proceeding properly. Why don't we just go through the big book, section by section, and if we get to a question, we will just intervene and propound the question.

Mr. Trible.

Mr. TRIBLE. Mr. Chairman, before we begin that process, I am inclined to follow your lead and that of my friend from Virginia, and express some special interest in a particular project and ask a few questions about it before we get into the more lengthy project-by-project process.

Gentlemen, let's talk about the shifting of naval personnel from Virginia to the District of Columbia, the development of the Washington Navy Yard.

Would you summarize for me, Admiral, what the Navy's request is in the next fiscal year? I know you have an expert with you today who has been with us before.

Admiral **Zobel**. Mr. Chapman Cox will come forward and answer any specific questions you have. There is $15.4 million in the 1982 program, which covers the alteration, conversion and modernization of buildings 111 and 210 to provide 224,000 gross square feet of space.

That is the major portion, which will would then allow for the transfer of about 1,000 people into the Navy Yard from locations in Virginia.

Mr. **Cox**. Good morning, sir.

Mr. **Trible**. You are an old friend, whom it is always a pleasure to see.

We are still talking about this project, though, Mr. Cox. I thought I dissuaded you last year from proceeding with this idea. Tell me about this first phase costing $15.4 million. It would involve the movement of how many people from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the other side of the Potomac?

Mr. **Cox**. Approximately 1,000 people. This is the phase which we described to you last year in our meetings. At that time it was estimated that it would be approximately $17.1 million in cost.

After our 35 percent project design was completed, a more refined estimate of the cost moved that downward to $15.9 million, of which $15.4 million is being requested in this military construction bill.

Mr. **Trible**. This was described initially as independent of the follow-on phases, but I understand the follow-on phases are following on very closely.

Mr. **Cox**. Well, no, sir.

Mr. **Trible**. Tell me about phase 2.

Mr. **Cox**. It is independent, yes, sir. We accepted your guidance on that, and we have designed this phase to be completely independent, and it is. It is independent both in its economic viability and also in its managerial functionalism; that is, if you decide to disapprove subsequent phases, it will still be managerially sound to move in the first phase.

Mr. **Trible**. All right, sir. Now, is it true that you will propose to include in phase 2 the fiscal year 1982 military construction program, and that at that point you will be submitting required notices to Congress for design work later in 1982 and that phase 2 will cost approximately $30 million?

Mr. **Cox**. That is our tentative planning at this point. We do intend to submit the design notices in accordance with the law, and to give this committee an opportunity to exercise its normal congressional oversight.

We plan not to submit those until after this hearing and the hearings in the Senate.

Mr. Trible. Explain to me how these two phases are separate in that you would include 690 people from the Hoffman building in phase 1 and 185 people in phase 2, and 15 people from Ballston Center in phase 1 and then in phase 2 another 1,080 people.

It seems like we are talking in both phases about the same facilities and the same personnel.

Mr. Cox. The way the Navy looks at it is in terms of the way we operate, not the way the landlords operate. The commands that are being moved into the Navy Yard are separate and distinct commands and best fit with our plan to consolidate as many from scattered areas that we can into one place, but still remain independent. So that if you said stop after the first phase, the people at the Navy Yard would be there and operate in a reasonable way.

Mr. Trible. Let me just take a moment more, if I may, and look at the total project. In July the Navy estimated that the simple payback period for the Navy Yard alternative was 8 years. Prior to our October hearing, this was revised to 12 years. Following our hearing, this was again revised to 13-plus years. The latest estimate of the discounted payback period, I am told, is 25 years.

Are those figures correct?

Mr. Cox. Yes, sir. The last analysis that we did we think is still valid, and we think it has been confirmed by additional information as we have gotten closer to phase 1 implementation. It certainly has been confirmed for phase 1.

When we submit the section 612 notice and when the draft environmental impact statement is completed this summer and we get back into the whole issue of the total master plan with you, I think we will be even closer to additional information. With respect to phase 1, we feel the economic analysis that we did before is sound.

I will just take you through a couple of changes. The only negative change that we now perceive with respect to phase 1 is that, as you recall, we planned for the (MSC) Military Sealift Command to move. But that was frustrated by a change in status of MSC. So, we had to substitute other commands for those people.

By doing that substitution, there was a minor negative impact on the economic analysis because the projected lease rates at the other command were a little lower than at MSC.

There was a positive change, however, that more than compensates for that minor negative change; that is, as I mentioned before, that completion of 35 percent of the design helped us get a better estimate of the costs. It was less than the prior estimate by $1.1 million. So, that has more than compensated for the negative change.

With respect to our projected lease rates, which these studies are very sensitive to, the real pro is the GSA, not us. They are the ones that are given the responsibility by the Government to determine lease rates, and they are right now charging for comparable space $22 per buildable square foot. That, in 1983 dollars, is computed to be about $24 per square foot, which is right in the middle of the range of our economic analysis.

I think all of these factors confirm that, at least with respect to phase 1, our economic analysis is very valid.

Mr. Trible. Well, I appreciate that explanation. I have a number of concerns that have been expressed here before but rather than belabor the point now, I would defer to my colleagues, and we will move ahead.

I would propose, Mr. Chairman, if I might, at this point, to propound some questions for the record and ask our friends to respond.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection.

Mr. **Cox**. We would be happy to do that, sir.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

*Question*. Concerning Phase 1, now is it independent?

Answer. The Washington Navy Yard projects included in the fiscal year 1983 MilCon program are independent of subsequent development projects from the perspectives of organizational management, space utilization, design, construction integrity and funding. The commands which would be relocated to these buildings function independently from the commands that might be relocated in subsequent years. Moreover, the economic advantages of the Fiscal Year 1983 projects are independent of subsequent development and relocations. The Washington Navy Yard is the location of several large buildings owned by the Government, which are currently substantially underutilized. Navy considers that it has the responsibility to maximize the use of these buildings, even if the Washington Navy Yard is not chosen as the principal site of the entire proposed relocation from leased space. Accordingly, the Fiscal year 1983 projects were developed so as to satisfy four planning considerations:

(1) Put to full use currently vacant or underutilized buildings at the Navy Yard;

(2) Provide offices for administrative functions currently in leased space, thereby avoiding future lease costs;

(3) Be compatible with a master plan for total relocation to the Navy Yard; and

(4) Not be dependent, in terms of economic viability or organizational expedience, upon final selection of the Navy Yard as the principal site of the total relocation.

The commands which have been identified for relocation to the Fiscal Year 1983 buildings best satisfy these criteria.

*Question*. Do you propose to include a request for Phase 2 in the FY 84 military construction proposal?

Answer. That is our current planning, which is conditioned of course on outcome of the detailed environmental study of impacts associated with selection of the principal site for relocation, Congressional oversight review, and future budget constraints.

*Question*. Does Phase 2 include approximately 185 people from the Hoffman Building and 1,080 from Ballston Tower?

Answer. That is our present planning.

*Question*. When you dropped the Tamol Building, with its 180 people, from Phase 1, why did you not then include the last 185 people from the Hoffman Building rather than moving 180 people from Arlington?

Answer. Our planning is predicated on best satisfying Navy's space requirements within the objectives stated above. Accordingly, we have considered the question of Navy's managerial functionalism, unit integrity and the specific space requirements of the commands in question.

The major Navy command now occupying Hoffman Building II, to which you refer, is the Navy's Judge Advocate General. The present 23,000 square foot requirement of this command could be accommodated in Building 210. However, space requirements of the Navy's Judge Advocate General are under active review to determine additional space required for proposed staffing increases. With this assessment in progress, Navy was reluctant to plan for relocation of the Judge Advocate General in connection with the Fiscal Year 1983 projects.

*Question*. Phase 1 includes personnel from Hoffman Building and Ballston Towers, and Phase 2 includes people from the same two locations. Why?

Answer. While there are several separate and distinct commands now occupying these leased buildings, they do not necessarily have to be co-located in order to function efficiently and economically. Therefore, we were able to place emphasis on best utilization of the Navy Yard buildings, as related to our total space management program, rather than simply relocating all of the occupants from a single leased building, as might be inferred from the question.

*Question*. There is a great deal of interaction daily between Navy personnel in Northern Virginia and hundreds of contractors, consultants, and other civilians.

Their offices are usually located in close proximity to the offices of Navy personnel. As the Navy offices are relocated into the Navy Yard, as you propose, these contractors and consultants would have to travel back and forth each day from Northern Virginia, and this would result in higher costs. Have any of these potential costs been included in your economic analysis?

Answer. Prior to the Navy's moving to Crystal City, the close proximity of contractors to Navy offices did not exist. The currently contiguous occupancy is primarily the contractor's choice, not the Navy's. In those instances when contractor and Navy personnel must, by the nature of the effort required, work very closely, Navy provides the necessary work spaces. Moreover, occupancy of the Crystal City area by contractors and consultants does not appear to be solely for the purpose of proximity to Navy offices in Crystal City, but also for the purpose of proximity to the Pentagon, since the Crystal City area is the closest large commercial office complex to the Pentagon.

*Question.* As you know, traffic considerations have been a major concern about this proposal. One of the positive points about the Navy Yard, according to your studies, is the future Metro subway station which will be located nearby. What was the opening date for this station which was included in your alternate site study? What is the current estimated opening date for this station? In order to open on this date, what level of federal funding over next 5 years does Metro plan for? How much federal funding for Metro does the Reagan Administration intend to ask for over the next five years?

Answer. The Metro is an important factor in the transportation considerations. There will be two stations that serve the Navy Yard. The Eastern Market station is already in service and is used by employees currently occuping the Navy Yard. This station is approximately 1,000 yards from the Navy office buildings in the east end of the Navy yard. By comparison, many Navy employees now working in Crystal City are located in buildings over 700 yards from the Crystal City Metro station. The Ballston Towers buildings are approximately 650 yards from the Ballston Metro station.

The new station to be built on the Metro Green Line will service the buildings in the west end of the Navy Yard. This station is farther from the Phase I buildings than the Eastern Market station already in service. Therefore, the timing of construction of the Green Line station is not relevant to the traffic considerations or independence of Phase I.

To complete the answer, the Navy understands from the District of Columbia Department of Transportation that the operational date for the Green Line Station has been extended to October 1989, as a result of an extension of the capital outlay program and the recent court injunction related to the proposed route of the Green Line in southern Prince George's County.

The Stark-Harris Act authorized appropriation of $1.7 billion in federal matching funds for Metrorail construction, beginning in fiscal year 1983. Cost-sharing agreements with the several jurisidictions involved have consistently identified the proposed Green Line as being a top priority. While federal funding levels over the next five years are uncertain, this administration has identified a fiscal year 1982 federal fund contribution of $285 million for Metro, and proposes a total federal fund contribution in fiscal year 1983 of $290 million. While plans for construction of the Green Line beyond the Anacostia Station are now very uncertain due to the routing dispute in Prince George's County, these delays are not expected to adversely impact construction of the Green Line to the Navy Yard Station.

In summary, employees at the Navy Yard already enjoy good Metrorail service via the Eastern Market Station, which is only a short distance away from buildings at the east end of the Navy Yard (Phase I). Service for future developments at the Navy Yard will be improved when the Green Line is extended from Metro Center to the new station near the west end of the Navy Yard. Despite disagreement over routing of the southern portion of the Green Line in Prince George's County, the Navy Yard Station is expected to be operational in 1989. Federal funds are being sought by this administration to support construction of this part of the Green Line.

*Question.* What is the schedule for renovation and repair of the Wilson Bridge and the Key Bridge?

Answer. The Navy understands that a construction project to repair and redeck the Wilson Bridge will begin in the summer of 1982. It is understood that the project will take from 1½ to 2 years to complete. Thus, the work would be completed by the summer of 1984. It is Navy's understanding that in prosecuting the work, traffic lanes will not be closed during daytime hours, so as to minimize impacts on peak hour traffic. In any event the repair should be completed before the Fiscal Year 1983 buildings at the Navy Yard are ready for occupancy.

In the case of the Key Bridge, it is understood by Navy that a redecking project is now under study. Navy understands that the project will be given high priority, but that the construction schedule has not yet been determined. As with the Wilson Bridge, work would probably be scheduled so as to minimize impacts on peak hour traffic.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Before beginning with the book, Mr. Won Pat has an important matter dealing with his jurisdiction in Guam.

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like at this time to offer a few comments on the need for the Navy to begin work at the earliest opportunity on the new ammunition handling project.

I understand the Admiral had a statement, but he made no reference to some small projects in Guam. I wonder whether they are still under what they call the construction budget.

Is that right, Admiral?

Admiral **Zobel**. I didn't say anything about the Guam project because, as you know, it is not in the 1983 program now, unfortunately. I am not sure what your further question is, sir.

Mr. **Won Pat**. I am referring to the ammunition pier. Last week I had a meeting with Admiral Hayward, and I raised that question. Of course he agreed that there is a high priority for the project and that the Navy would welcome funding of the project at this time.

Admiral **Zobel**. No question about that, sir. The Navy certainly recognizes the need for the project. I know it has the CNO's support.

Within the overall budgetary restrictions that he was operating under this past year, putting together the 1983 program, he was simply unable to get it included within the dollar totals, but he certainly recognizes the very strong need for it.

It is a very large project, as you know. That is one of the reasons it always gives us trouble.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Mr. Chairman, as you probably recognize by the Navy's own admission, the present ammunition handling pier, which is next to the commercial port on Guam, has been operating with serious explosion potential since 1964.

The Navy and the government of the island are in complete agreement that the handling of ammunition is extremely dangerous to civilian port operations and should be moved. This administration has been, of course, emphasizing the need for self-sufficiency, particularly to those territories.

Now, yesterday I asked for funding for the commercial port—that is, for the development and expansion of the commercial port—because the port, as you know, is located right in the harbor.

Expansion of the port is imperative in order for the island to develop economically, but the location of the ammunition pier right there poses the danger, as you know. So, it is important that the Navy remove that or relocate it. I understand, of course, there are plans for that.

Admiral **Zobel**. That is correct. There was a project, as a matter of fact, in the 1983 program until last October for the construction of a combatant wharf at an estimated amount of $32 million. That is our 1983 estimate. Because of the budgetary restrictions, though, it was dropped out of the program.

**Mr. Won Pat.** But you do support this committee to authorize it?

**Admiral Zobel.** The Navy has consistently supported that project. Because of its large cost, it has not been in a program before this.

**Mr. Won Pat.** The present plan, of course, is for a combatant wharf, but one that would cost less than the origional plan or the other plan. That other plan would cost more than $50 million.

**Admiral Zobel.** After a reanalysis of the needs to handle ammunition in the harbor, we have determined that we are able to reduce the quantity and to change the combatant wharf, which we now propose.

That combatant wharf would not extend a safety distance arc into the commercial port. As a result, it would free up the restrictions on the commercial port.

**Mr. Won Pat.** Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to discuss this project.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Would the gentleman yield?

The combatant wharf would be at the cost of $32 million for the fiscal year 1983 budget?

**Mr. Won Pat.** That is correct, according to them.

**Mr. Brinkley.** It has been diminished from the one proposed earlier at a greater cost, $65 million. At this time the gentleman is indicating there is a safety hazard. Of course, the Navy testified that it wants it, but the financial constraints simply have pushed it into the outyears.

**Mr. Won Pat.** That is correct.

**Mr. Brinkley.** This committee would certainly consider the recommendations of the gentleman from Guam.

**Mr. Won Pat.** I will at the proper time, of course, ask for an amendment to the authorization request.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Very well. This committee would carefully consider your recommendation.

**Mr. Won Pat.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Mr. Hutto, did you have any questions before we proceed with the——

**Mr. Hutto.** No, since I just got here and was unable to hear the testimony. I will just withhold.

**Mr. Brinkley.** I thought you might wish to plant some seed with reference to Wainwright's Shipyard.

**Mr. Hutto.** I would be happy to do that, and would appreciate the committee's support on anything we can put there.

**Mr. Brinkley.** It certainly played an important role in World War II. The commercial pursuits there have overtaken us.

**Mr. Hutto.** That is right.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Thank you, sir.

Why don't we proceed with our book. I think we can move through that. However, before proceeding through our book, the subcommittee will submit a number of questions for the Navy to answer for the record.

*Question.* Are there any plans or studies for any base realignment, consolidation or closure actions in fiscal years 1982 or 1983 that would impact upon the fiscal 1983 military construction program?

Answer. No.

*Question.* Provide information on the exchange rates used to calculate project costs in Europe, Japan and Korea.

Answer. The exchange rate used for Navy projects follow:

| *Dollars in foreign currency* | |
|---|---|
| Italy (Lira) | 1184.70 |
| United Kingdom (Pound) | 0.51 |
| Spain (pesata) | 94.78 |
| Japan (Yen) | 209.00 |

*Question.* Identify all projects for which authorization was previously requested. Provide justification for current request in fiscal year 1983.

Answer. The listing follows:

### DENIED PROJECTS RESUBMITTED IN FISCAL YEAR 1983

[Dollars in thousands]

| Fiscal year, location/activity and project title | Project number | Initial submitted cost | Authorized | Proposed [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982—California, NPWC San Francisco sewerage system [2] | 046 | $2,100 | No | $9,800 |
| 1982—Mariana Islands, defense installations land acquisition | 001 | 32,000 | Yes | [3] 35,000 |
| 1981—California, NARF Alameda facility energy improvements | 746 | 1,450 | Yes | 1,400 |
| 1979—Hawaii, SIMA Pearl Harbor, intermediate maintenance facility [4] | 242 | 14,000 | Yes | 7,000 |

[1] Fiscal year 1983 authority and/or appropriation.

[2] This project was deferred without prejudice because the technical solution required additional engineering analysis. Project design, which is well beyond the 35 percent stage, will provide necessary corrective measures to comply with the water pollution law of the State of California and bring the Navy into compliance.

[3] Defense Agencies carrying this project in fiscal year 1983.

[4] Formerly Naval Station, Pearl Harbor. Project was authorized as a Machine Shop (SIMA). Authorization has expired.

*Question.* Identify all projects that have been authorized for which additional authorization is requested in fiscal year 1983.

Answer. There is one project in the Navy's request that was previously authorized and for which the authorization is still valid. The Facility Energy Improvement project at the Naval Air Rework Facility, Alameda, CA was authorized in fiscal year 1981 at $1.45 million. This year's request seeks authorization of $1.40 million for the project. The authorization for the project expires on 30 September 1982, therefore requiring new authorization or a waiver of rescission for the previous authorization. Also, the Land Acquisition project, Defense Installations, Mariana Islands, contained in the Defense Agencies request for $35 million was authorized as a Navy project in fiscal year 1982 at $32 million.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal year 1983 request that require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. Provide details on status of environmental process.

Answer. All projects in the Navy Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1983 have been assessed for potential significant environmental impact in accordance with Public Law 91-190 Section 102(2)(c), National Environmental Policy Act. Draft and final Environmental Statements (EIS's) have been prepared, or are being prepared, as required for the following projects:

| Installation/location | Project title | Filing date |
|---|---|---|
| Naval Submarine Base, Bangor, Wash | Trident Facilities [1] | July 19, 1975. |
| Naval Submarine Support Base, Kings Bay, Kingsland, Ga. | Trident Facilities [1] | Dec. 7, 1977. |
| Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash | Steam plant conversion [1] | July 24, 1981. |
| Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. | Office space development [2] | Under preparation draft EIS to be filed in May 1982. |

[1] Covered by comprehensive Draft Environmental Statement for multi-year program.

[2] EIS is for total relocation of approximately 18,000 personnel at four alternative sites, including the Washington Navy Yard.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal 1983 request that require land acquisition, either through purchase, exchange, or other means on which facilities are to be built. Provide details on status of each land transaction.

Answer. The Navy has seven projects which require land acquisition.

Two projects are required to provide sites for family housing: Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport, CA, approximately 25 acres for housing included in the fiscal year 1983 program. Naval Station, Mayport, FL, approximately 91 acres for housing in the fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1986 program.

The other five land acquisition projects are: Naval Submarine Support Base, Kings Bay, GA; acquisitions of approximately 434 acres to provide explosive quantity distance arcs required by the D-5 missile. Naval Station, San Diego, CA; acquisition of approximately 11 acres to site future facilities and to preclude incompatible development. Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, HI; approximately 1.2 acres to site an Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing project included in the fiscal year 1983 program. Naval Air Facility, Sigonella, Sicily; acquisition of several land right-of-ways for water wells and distribution lines. Naval Submarine Base, New London, CN; acquisition of approximately 2 acres for construction of a bulkhead and associated facilities to support submarine and small craft berthing

*Question.* Identify all projects that are components of larger projects that require funding from other sources, such as water pollution control projects. Provide details of status of funding from other sources.

Answer. There is one project in the Navy's fiscal year 1983 request that requires funding from another source. The Fuel Facilities Project at Naval Station, Keflavik Iceland, is dependent on NATO funding in the amount of $15.3 million in order to provide a complete facility. The NATO portion will be provided from NATO Slice 33. The U.S. portion is $2.6 million.

The Steam Plant Conversion project at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard will have the capability to burn refuse derived fuel, to be provided by the local community in a joint effort. However, the plant will have a coal burning capability, which will be used in the event of non-availability of refuse derived fuel, which makes it independent of another fund source.

*Question.* Identify all projects that involve facilities built previously with non-appropriated funds. Provide justification for use of military construction funds.

Answer. Child Care Centers were previously funded with non-appropriated funds. This year's request contains five projects for Child Care Centers at the following locations: Naval Air Station, Alameda; Naval Station, Charleston; Naval Combat Battalion Center, Port Hueneme; Naval Support Activity, San Francisco and Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island. Appropriated funds are being requested for these projects in accordance with the DOD guidance on the use of appropriated/non-appropriated funds submitted to the Congress in February 1980 and because non-appropriated are not available to support the proposed construction.

*Question.* Please list all of the family service centers in the FY-83 program with their locations and respective costs.

Answer. The list follows:

### FAMILY SERVICES CENTERS

| Location | Project number | Cost |
|---|---|---|
| Atsugi, JA NAF | 111 | 950 |
| Brunswick, ME NAS | 139 | 840 |
| Charleston, SC NWS | 654 | 390 |
| Gulfport, MS NCBC | 040 | 420 |
| Keflavik, IC NS | 455 | 1,500 |
| Lemoore, CA NAS | 061 | 920 |
| Mayport, FL NS | 744 | 650 |
| Moffett Field, CA NAS | 203 | 400 |
| Rota, Spain NS | 511 | 640 |
| Sigonella, Italy NAS | 744 | 990 |
| Total |  | 7,700 |

*Question.* Identify all projects at locations that are affected by previously announced base realignment, consolidation or closure actions.

Answer. There are no projects in Navy's proposed FY 1983 program at locations announced to be under realignment, consolidation or closure.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal year 1983 request that require host nation approval or clearance. Provide details on status of approval process.

Answer. The Communication Terminal at the Naval Communication Area Master Station Mediterranean (Naples), located at NAS Sigonella, requires host nation approval and it has been obtained.

In regards to Diego Garcia, Kenya and Somalia, discussions have been held with the host nation on the proposed construction.

Host nation approval is required for the Naval Station Keflavik, Iceland, Fuel Facilities. New tanks are sited on land now included within the "Agreed Area" set aside by the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs for potential use by the U.S. Defense Force. The Icelandic Parliament in Spring 1981 passed a proposal instructing its Foreign Minister to expedite construction of facilities to replace the U.S. fuel storage tanks at Keflavik. The Foreign Minister of Iceland on 18 January 1982 approved the site of the new fuel storage depot. This approval has been announced publicly in Iceland.

### LAUNCHER LABORATORY, NUSC NEWPORT

*Question.* Identify all projects that are to house equipment that is in research and development stage. Provide schedule of when construction will be completed and the facility will be ready for occupancy. Provide schedule for development, procurement and delivery of equipment.

Answer. The only project in Navy's fiscal year 1983 request that will house some such equipment is the Launcher Laboratory at the Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC), Newport, RI. The scheduled completion date for the Launcher Laboratory is February 1985, with operations to commence in June 1985.

The complete associated equipment schedule for the proposed facility is as follows:

| Item description | Development date | Procurement date | Delivery date |
|---|---|---|---|
| SSN 688 and SSBN 726 control panels | (1) | 1979 | 1981 |
| Submarine tube facility installation and checkout | (1) | 1984 | 1985 |
| FF1052 class antisubmarine rocket (ASROC) loader installation | (1) | 1984 | 1985 |
| Prototype catapult ejector system | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Prototype 3" device ejector | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Prototype simplified turbine pump | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| 4500 PSI air system | 1982 | 1982 | 1982 |
| Submarine tube facility control panels | 1983 | 1983 | 1985 |
| FF1052 class antisubmarine load system | (1) | 1983 | 1984 |
| Submarine vehicle equipment and track | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| Submarine weapon stow/launch | | | |
| Facility (SWS/L): | | | |
| Submarine torpedo tubes | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Turbine pump ejection system | 1982 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Loading, handling and stow equipment | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Impulse and arresting tanks | 1982 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Submarine weapon storage/launcher cables test set | (1) | 1986 | 1987 |

[1] Completed.

*Question.* Identify all projects that are NATO eligible for which pre-financing is requested.

Answer. None of the Navy's fiscal year 1983 military construction projects in NATO countries are eligible for NATO Infrastructure common funding. No pre-financing is being requested.

*Question.* Identify all projects in the fiscal 1983 request that are below the 35 percent design level. Provide justification for their inclusion in the request.

Answer. Twenty-eight of the 214 projects in Navy's fiscal year 1983 program are not presently at 35 percent design status. One of four basic considerations compelled Navy to include each of these projects in the fiscal year 1983 program: (1) urgent operational requirements; (2) compliance with pollution abatement requirements; (3) productivity enhancement; and (4) essential quality of life initiative. The complete project listing with specific justifications is provided for the record. However, it is noted that the construction contract for each of these projects will be awarded in fiscal year 1983.

| Project number, and location | Description | Scheduled 35 percent complete | Scheduled 100 percent complete | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 198—Naval Weapon Supply Center, Crane, IN. | Electronics/ communication shop. | June 1982 | Nov. 1982 | Increases productivity through consolidation of functions. |
| 205—Naval Weapon Supply Center, Crane, IN. | Ship weapons system laboratory. | June 1982 | Nov. 1982 | Increases productivity through new lab space. |
| 112—Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, NH. | Electric shop modernization. | Nov. 1982 | June 1983 | Increases productivity and gives capability for new mission to overhaul SSN-688 Class submarines. |
| 450—Naval Station, Keflavik, IC | Fuel facilities | May 1982 | Dec. 1982 | Provides fuel storage for peacetime and wartime use by aircraft operating from this strategic base. |
| 003—Kenya | Facilities expansion | June 1982 | Sept. 1982 | Needed to complete operational support facilities for fleet units deployed to the Indian Ocean. |
| 003—Naval activities, Somalia | Facilities expansion | June 1982 | Dec. 1982 | Required to complete facilities identified in FY 82 plus recently identified operational necessities at the airfield. |
| 272—Naval Mine Engineering Facility, Yorktown, VA. | Mine engineering laboratory. | Sept. 1982 | April 1983 | Increases productivity through centralized operations. Payback in 3 years. |
| 654—Naval Weapon Station, Charleston, SC. | Family services center. | May 1982 | Nov. 1982 | Essential quality of life initiative. |
| 213—Naval Station, Mayport, FL | Utilities expansion | April 1982 | Dec. 1982 | Supports new mission. LAMPS Mk helos arriving Dec. 1984. |
| 234—Naval Station, Mayport, FL | Operational trainer facility. | June 1982 | Mar. 1983 | Support new mission. LAMPS Mk III helos arriving Dec. 1984. |
| 121—Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA | Child care center | April 1982 | Aug. 1982 | Essential quality of life initiative. |
| 340—Naval Weapon Center, China Lake, CA. | Electrical distribution lines. | Aug. 1982 | Dec. 1982 | Provides a 2 year payback on investment. |
| 088—Naval Regional Medical Center, Long Beach, CA. | Medical clinic, San Nicholas Island. | April 1982 | Sept. 1982 | Provides a medical clinic for isolated location. |
| 009—Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, CA. | Guided missile laboratory. | Oct. 1982 | Mar. 1983 | Increases productivity through new lab space. |
| 242—Naval Station, San Diego, CA | Drydock mooring | April 1982 | Nov. 1982 | Required to meet availability of overhauled drydock. |
| 120—Naval Weapon Station, Seal Beach, CA. | Missile equipment shop. | Aug. 1982 | Feb. 1983 | Increases productivity through new shop space. |
| 047—Naval Research Laboratory/Anacostia, Wash., D.C. | Electronics laboratory. | Nov. 1982 | Mar. 1983 | Needed to meet requirements of the "Classic Wizard" program. |
| 303—Naval Communication Area Masters Station, Naples, IT. | Communication terminal (Sigonella). | June 1982 | June 1983 | Required to house satellite communication terminal. |
| 767—Naval Air Station, Cubi Point | Jet engine test cell | June 1982 | Dec. 1982 | Existing test cells found incapable of testing engine of F/A 18 Aircraft. |
| 762—Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC. | Operational trainer facility. | April 1982 | Jan. 1983 | Required to house four flight simulators which are due to begin arriving in 1983. |
| 798—Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC. | Aircraft ground support equipment shop. | Aug. 1982 | Mar. 1983 | Needed to meet operational requirements. |
| 830—Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC. | Engine maintenance shop. | June 1982 | Mar. 1983 | Needed to meet operational requirements. |
| 864—Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, NC. | Maintenance hangar | Aug. 1982 | Mar. 1983 | Needed to meet operational requirements. |

| Project number, and location | Description | Scheduled 35 percent complete | Scheduled 100 percent complete | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 879—Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, CA. | Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing—mountain warfare training center. | June 1982 | Dec. 1982 | Required for adequate personnel housing. |
| 040—Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA. | Dining facility | May 1982 | Oct. 1982 | Required for adequate messing of enlisted personnel. |
| 055—Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA. | Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing. | June 1982 | Nov. 1982 | Lack of UEPH facilities forcing numerous personnel to live off base. |
| 189—Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, VA. | Steam plant | July 1982 | April 1983 | Correction of Federal and State Air Pollution Regulations violations. |
| 503—Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, HI. | Aircraft rinse facility. | June 1982 | Sept. 1982 | Required to meet operational requirements. |

*Question.* What is the remaining backlog of air and water pollution abatement projects Navy-wide?

Answer. The current backlog of air and water pollution abatement projects Navy-wide currently stands at approximately $150M.

*Question.* What is the age of the sewage treatment plant to be abondoned at Hamilton Air Force Base under project (P-046)?

Answer. The plant was built in 1943 and provided only primary treatment of wastewater. In 1967, the plant was upgraded to provide secondary treatment.

Admiral Zobel. If I may direct your attention to the projects for pollution abatement that begin on page 1. The Navy's pollution abatement program is oriented to comply with Federal, State and local environmental laws. Since 1968 $650 million has been authorized and appropriated to correct pollution deficiencies.

We have accomplished much in the basic pollution abatement areas, such as air emissions, waste water treatment and the elimination of open dumps. The 1983 pollution abatement program includes seven projects for $24.8 million. The major projects are included on pages 1 through 6.

If there are any questions on those, we would be happy to respond, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. No questions. These are necessary things and we are supportive.

Energy?

Admiral Zobel. On page 7, sir. The energy conservation investment program is the single most important element of our effort to attain a 20-percent reduction in facilities energy use by 1985.

Our fiscal year 1983 program investment of $31.3 million will be returned in 4.1 years and the energy conservation features will save approximately 250,000 barrels of oil equivalent each year.

The Navy's major energy conservation projects are on pages 7 through 11. Are there any questions on those?

Mr. Brinkley. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. Scrivner. On page 8, California, the Alameda NARF, that project was previously authorized for $1.45 million in fiscal year 1981. Couldn't the committee extend that authority and that would provide you with the necessary authorization to fund that project?

Admiral **Zobel**. That would be fully adequate.

On page 12, you will find the Navy Occupational Safety and Health program, which is directed toward making the workplace safer for Navy personnel and employees. Its major elements are an inspection program, a workplace monitoring and personnel health record surveillance program, and a deficiency abatement program.

The fiscal year 1983 program will accomplish two ventilation improvement projects at $4.3 million and also some additional projects. Those projects are included on pages 12 and 13.

Let me correct that. There are five projects at $4.3 million. Included are two ventilation improvement projects.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very good. No questions on that. Go to minor construction, please.

Admiral **Zobel**. We are requesting $61 million for minor construction. Of this total, $21 million is for exigent construction. This increase over the $54.9 million approved last year reflects the increase of the minor construction ceiling from $500,000 to $1 million, as authorized in the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Authorization bill. Those are found on pages 14 through 41, if there are any questions.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### NF ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

*Question*. Project mentions "increased threats potential." What exactly is this threat potential, it source and in what way has it increased?

Answer. Potential for terrorist or extremist attack on the Naval Facility is the peacetime threat. Activity by such well trained groups has increased in recent years against individuals, buildings and installations world-wide. Of course, in contingencies or upon outset of war, enemy strategy would be to sever and disrupt as many U.S. communications systems as possible. Naval Facilities, because of their importance to the Fleet, would certainly be targets for enemy sabotage.

### NF BRAWDY, WALES

*Question*. Project mentions "increased threats potential." What exactly is this threat potential, its source and in what way has it increased?

Answer. Potential for terrorist or extremist attack on the Naval Facility is the peacetime threat. Activity by such well trained groups has increased in recent year against individuals, buildings and installations worldwide. Of course, in contingencies or upon outset of war, enemy strategy would be to sever and disrupt as many U.S. communications systems as possible. Naval Facilities, because of their importance to the Fleet, would certainly be targets for enemy sabotage.

*Question*. What is the age and remaining life expectancy of the buildings?

Answer.

| Building No. | Age (yrs) | Structure type | Life expectancy |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1030 | 39 | Semi-Permanent | 8–10 |
| 1039 | 39 | do | 8–10 |
| 1040 | 39 | do | 8–10 |
| 2039 | 24 | Permanent | 15+ |
| 2040 | 24 | do | 15+ |
| 2051 | 24 | do | 15+ |
| 2137 | 12 | do | 15+ |
| 2168 | 13 | do | 15+ |
| 2179 | 11 | do | 15+ |
| 2180 | 10 | do | 15+ |
| 2189 | 11 | do | 15+ |

Building #1009 has been eliminated from the project because the payback period for the building #1009 retrofit is greater than the buildings remaining useful life. The total project cost has been held at $120,000. The current E/C is 18.6 and the current discounted payback is 11.3 years. If building #1009 had been included in the project the project E/C and discounted payback would have been 20.6 and 10.0 respectively.

### MINOR CONSTRUCTION

*Question.* What percentage of authority has not been used for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981 in both specified and exigent authority?

Answer.

[In percent]

| | Fiscal year— | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 |
| Exigent | 0 | 26.9 |
| Specified | 1.9 | 17.2 |

All but one of 45 fiscal year 1981 specified projects have been awarded. That project is scheduled for award in April 1982. Some specified funds have been reserved to cover contingencies. All minor construction funds for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981 will be utilized prior to the end of fiscal year 1982. Due to the increase in minor construction project approval limits for fiscal year 1983, a serious shortfall of exigent funding is expected to develop. Any savings in the fiscal year 1982 minor construction program will be used to alleviate that shortfall.

*Question.* Provide balance sheet on minor construction accounts—both specified and exigent.

Answer.

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Fiscal year— | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 |
| Exigent: | | |
| NOA | 19,000 | 16,500 |
| Obligations | 20,387 | 12,064 |
| Balance | [1] (1,387) | 4,436 |
| Specified: | | |
| NOA | 13,160 | 11,510 |
| Obligations | 11,524 | 9,526 |
| Balance | [1] 1,636 | 1,984 |
| Total: | | |
| NOA | 32,160 | 28,010 |
| Obligations | 31,911 | 21,590 |
| Balance | 249 | [1] 6,420 |

[1] 1,387 savings transferred from specified to exigent.

All fiscal year 1981 exigent funds are expected to be obligated by April, 1982. Specified savings will be transferred to exigent if and when they become available.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. In response to staff's question, you indicated that under your exigent authority you had about 27 percent of your authority remaining with your fiscal year 1981 authorization and 17.2 percent of your specified authority.

Would you provide additional information for the record to show how you are going to be able to spend all of that authority so that there would not be a surplus in either account for fiscal year 1983?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes; we will certainly do that. All but one of the 45 fiscal year 1981 specified projects have been awarded.

Mr. BRINKLEY. You can tell us all of it has been awarded and then name the project, and we would have it without a whole lot of work, for the record.

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir, we will be glad to do that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. In other words, we don't want to complicate your lives on this information.

Admiral ZOBEL. Thank you, sir.

[The following information was received for the record:]

| Fiscal year and activity/location | Project title | Authorized amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1981—Naval Air Rework Facility, Jacksonville, FL | Ventilation improvements, P-574. | $350 |

Mr. BRINKLEY. The Marine Corps. Will General Petersen handle that?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, he will, unless there are some questions that have to do with the technical aspects of the program for which we, of course, are the execution agent.

Mr. BRINKLEY. General Petersen.

General PETERSEN. On page 42, we start with our Marine Corps Air Station in Beaufort, S.C.

If you will note, my projects are by the bases where they are located throughout the United States. What I will do is start with the Marine Corps Air Station in Beaufort, where we have two projects.

I will go by category code, if that would be satisfactory.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Yes.

General PETERSEN. We have one project in category code 211.05a, maintenance hangar addition. We also have a project in 740.43, which is an addition to our gymnasium there. That will be a total of $5.2 million.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Did you say a gymnasium?

General PETERSEN. Yes, sir, an addition to a gymnasium.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We have one of our colleagues who has written to us about a number of gymnasium projects across the country, and especially emphasizing the overseas building of those.

I don't think this committee has a whole lot of problems with that, recognizing that physical fitness and morale are mighty important and key ingredients to a successful fighting force.

Nevertheless, tell us a bit more about the Marine gymnasium. Is that in Beaufort?

General **Petersen**. Yes; at the Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort, S.C.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner, were you there a year ago?

Mr. **Schivner**. I believe Ms. Moore was.

Ms. **Moore**. Yes, I was there.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Do you have any questions about Beaufort?

Ms. **Moore**. No, sir. We looked at the facilities there, and their requests are justified.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Was that the occasion that you went on down to Kings Bay and to Jacksonville?

Ms. **Moore**. Yes, sir. You were not able to join us there because of storms in Columbus.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I recall the time, and I remember how impressed committee members were on the enunciation of the needs by the commanding facilities in the Marine base.

Ms. **Moore**. Yes, sir. I think we had a recruiting briefing for us and we all joined up, almost.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

General Petersen, please proceed.

General **Petersen**. We will move to Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C. We have four projects there, an instruction building that needs improvement, a maintenance shop that will be constructed, a vehicle maintenance shop for one of our engineering battalions and we also are planning on constructing enlisted billeting, all for a total of $28.5 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well.

Ms. Moore, do you have a question on that?

Ms. **Moore**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Let's go to the next project.

General **Petersen**. The next would be Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, your page 49. We have seven projects listed for that particular base: A telephone exchange building, an armory, an outdoor small arms range, a tactical vehicle maintenance shop, and two enlisted living facilities. We are also going to construct a dining facility there. The total price would be $34.9 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well.

General **Petersen**. The next base would be Cherry Point, N.C., where we have several projects, starting with the aircraft parking apron.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Are we still on Camp Pendleton? I was interrupted.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We just left it, but we will go back.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

There have been discussions between the Marine Corps and the Fallbrook Water District, a local government agency, about the requirement for two dams on the Santa Margarita River, which courses through the Camp Pendleton area.

I know that Fallbrook has been trying to get the Marine Corps to build one or both of those dams. Of course, those are expensive pieces of construction.

General, can you bring us up to date on those negotiations and what the Marine Corps position is on the dam issue?

General **Petersen**. Yes, sir. The Marine Corps supports the projects in concept. At the present time, the Department of the Interior is going through an environmental study to update the financial and economic feasibility of that particular project. We do have a limited capability in terms of funding.

What we view as being a fair share would limit the Department of the Navy's financial responsibility to that necessary in support of the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton water supply requirement.

I know that you are aware, sir, that several years ago we had what I guess they call 50-year rains which occurred at that base. They did cause some substantial damage. So, in concept we are very much in support, if we can work out the financial responsibility portion for the Marine Corps.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, are you saying that the Marine Corps will be in favor of building one of the two dams?

General **Petersen**. No. I am saying we are in support of dams being built, as opposed to our building either one.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Who do you think should finance the construction of the dams?

General **Petersen**. In my opinion, it appears that there are several agencies that need to come together and negotiate how they will be paid for, not the least of which would be the Department of the Interior.

I think that the DOD should perhaps take a share of it. I also think there is a responsibility on the part of the State to take a share of that cost. So, I am not in a position to state definitely that this is the way it will or will not go, but I do feel that everybody needs to sit down at the table to discuss how they will slice that pie.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If the Bureau of Reclamation were authorized by legislation to build the dam, you would benefit from the flood protection, that is apparent——

General **Petersen**. That is correct, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. You would also benefit from water that you could draw from the reservoir created by the dam. Do you feel the Navy or the Marine Corps would have an obligation to at least pay for the cost of the water that you draw from the reservoir?

General **Petersen**. I think there can be a negotiated settlement in terms of payment. I think we would be willing to pick up our fair share of that cost.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Do you have an estimate as to what the dams cost?

General **Petersen**. I may have, sir. If not, I can provide it for the record. I thought I saw a figure attached to that project on one of my documents.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If you would, provide it for the record. I have heard figures as high as $100 million. Of course, that would constitute about 50 percent of your Marine Corps military construction budget for 1 year, would it not?

General **Petersen**. It certainly would.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Department of the Interior currently estimates total project costs to be $165 million, with costs assumed by the Department of the Navy to be determined by contractural agreement with the Department of the Interior. Such costs are not known at this time, but would only cover requirements to provide a water source to Camp Pendleton.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Petersen, I have no further questions on the Marine section except on Quantico and San Diego.

First, on Quantico, if you would turn to that, please.

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, you have a steamplant modification project costing $20.5 million. Based on the data we have on this project, it has not been put under design or it will just be put under design this month. This is an awful lot of money for a project that really doesn't have any design.

What would be the impact if this project were deferred without prejudice until fiscal year 1984?

General **Petersen**. As far as the impact, sir, we are trying to comply with environmental laws which, if we were to delay the project, would require us to have a waiver from the State to continue operation.

If that waiver were not granted, we would have to close the plant down. It would have attendant deleterious effects on operations.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Have there been discussions with the State of Virginia about seeking a waiver, because this project was a late addition to the program? It suggests that the Marine Corps was aware of this problem before the budget cycle.

General **Petersen**. We are operating under an extended waiver.

Mr. **Scrivner**. When does it expire?

General **Petersen**. I would have to provide that for the record. I am not sure, but I believe within the end of this year or perhaps the middle of next year.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico, Virginia, is currently burning coal under a waiver from the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board. This waiver expires in October 1983.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Why was this project put in so late?

General **Petersen**. It was strictly a matter of the dollars and high costs associated with it and where we could put it into the budget and hopefully be able to comply with the waiver requirements of the state.

Admiral **Zobel**. I would add to that, Mr. Chairman even though it was late, we, as the execution agent for the Marine Corps, had an architect-engineer firm: Pope, Evans and Robbins, do an engineering study on the project.

We have completed it and it defines the engineering parameters for the final design. It also provided the cost estimate. I estimate that it is about 15 percent of the final design.

Although we are not at 35 percent, which is the congressional intent, do have a good, firm fix on the cost. We are reasonably confident, but not nearly as confident as we would be at 35 percent.

With the engineering study having been completed, it is much farther along than zero percent.

Mr. **Scrivner**. When would you be at 35 percent, Admiral?

Admiral **Zobel**. About July of this year, and we would expect to have an award of a contract in May, 1983. Our present plan shows an award of a contract well within fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. On the Marine Corps depots in San Diego, Calif., General Petersen, would you tell us a bit about the armory contemplated there.

General **Petersen**. We plan to put an automated armory there. It will allow us to reduce the number of personnel required to issue rifles and retrieve them by about three man spaces, which we will then be able to slide over on the combat arms side.

San Diego is an unusual situation in that we are dealing with a recruit population with an influx of, let's say, 150 men at one given point in time with the issuing and retrieving of rifles as they go through their training; this as opposed to a Marine Corps fleet armory, where we do not have such large numbers at a given time to contend with.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It seems to be costing more than the same kind of facility at Camp Pendleton, where the square footage cost is approximately $87 and the square footage cost in San Diego is $111.

Admiral **Zobel**. At Camp Pendleton we have six one-story, very simple buildings for which there is a standard definitive drawing. It is a simple design when the Marines go in and take their rifles off racks. There is nothing complicated about the design.

In San Diego, we have a single large structure that incorporates very close control of weapons storage, insuring good security. Then, as General Petersen mentioned, it is unique in that it has a computerized storage and retrieval system to reduce the time in handling and managing weapons within the building.

Our definitive drawings don't apply as we have a more complex building.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Gentlemen of the committee, if you have any questions on the Marine section, here would be the time to ask them.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING—CAMP PENDLETON

*Question*. Why is the per square foct cost so high?

Answer. The cost of $121.00 per square foot for the Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Pendleton Telephone Exchange is in line with recent bidding experience for a similar facility. Actual bid experience on a fiscal year 1982 telephone exchange building project at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), Parris Island, SC reflects a unadjusted cost of approximately $94/square foot. The cost of that project adjusted for the higher area cost factor and inflation equates to approximately $114 per square foot, which is comparable. Also, the unit costs of telephone exchanges are typically higher than other projects due to the following; air conditioning for sensitive electronic equipment, cable vaults, chaseways for cable runs, and special foundations for equipment rooms and battery rooms.

### ENLISTED HOUSING—CAMP PENDLETON

*Question*. Why is the per square foot cost nearly 50 percent higher than that for enlisted housing at Camp Lejeune?

Answer. All unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing (UEPH) projects in the United States are programmed in accordance with the Department of Defense unit cost guide of $61.00 per square foot, as adjusted by the area cost factor, except for projects at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Recent Navy experience at Camp Lejeune indicates that the area cost factor is high, and the Navy is reviewing the cost factor for that area.

Rather than program UEPH facilities at a unit cost higher than actual experience indicates, Navy has programmed the Camp Lejeune projects at the realistic unit cost, which enables the programming of more space.

Therefore, the unit cost at Camp Pendleton is not high and, in fact, is representative of actual bidding experience. However, the unit cost at Camp Lejeune is low for comparison purposes, but is representative of actual experience.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Petersen, I would like to say at this point how proud we are of the Marine Corps.

General **Petersen**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I know that the Navy keeps you straight.

We thank you. You are surely watchmen on the walls of world freedom, and we are very grateful for that.

Now we will continue with the Office of Naval Research.

Admiral **Zobel**. That is on page 83, sir.

We are requesting one project in the amount of $1.8 million at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., for an electronics laboratory to allow the efficient use of manpower and accommodate security requirements. If there are any questions, that project is on pages 83 and 84.

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions.

The following questions were submittee to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### ELECTRONICS LAB—NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

*Question*. Why is design of this project not scheduled to start until June, 1982? What are these cost estimates based on?

Answer. This project involves construction in a building housing classified functions. As a result, the architect-engineer (A-E) that performs the design must meet stringent security standards. There are not a large number of firms with standing qualifications for access to classified functions and, as a result, the A-E selection process takes considerably longer. That process is now underway with design scheduled to start in June, 1982 and be completed by March, 1983. Construction award is scheduled for June, 1983.

Our cost estimate is based on the actual cost of a very similar facility at the Research Laboratory completed less than a year ago. Based on that experience, the Navy is reasonably confident of the estimate for this facility.

*Question*. Land Acquisition—Kings Bay—How many acres are to be acquired and from how many owners? When was the land appraisal made and by whom?

Answer. 434 acres are being acquired. This acreage is comprised of 4 parcels. The owners are as follows: 150 acres—the Estate of George W. Barker; 79 acres—Richard A. Altobellis, Jr. and Michael R. Nettles; 89 acres—Edward L. Connelly, Jr.; 116 acres—William R. Davis.

The land was appraised by Roy Gordon (Member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers) of Atlanta, Georgia, as of November 17, 1981 and John A. Kaufman (Residential Member of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers) of Brunswick, Georgia, as of January 20, 1982.

### NAVAL ACADEMY

*Question*. A physical education facility was authorized in fiscal year 1979. How does project 173 relate to the earlier project?

Answer. Existing physical educational facilities (McDonough hall, built 1903 and Scott Natatorium, built 1924) were constructed when the midshipmen brigade consisted of approximately 1500 men. Today the brigade has over 4400 midshipment. The fiscal year 1979 project provides additional instructional and support spaces to meet a quantitative deficiency in physical educational facilities caused by the growth in the size of the brigade. The project requested this year will modernize the original physical educational facilities, McDonough Hall and Scott Natatorium.

Admiral **Zobel**. Page 85 starts the Chief of Naval Operations' projects. For those installations under the direct management control of the CNO, the major construction request is for $181.4 million inside the United States and $800,000 for minor construction.

At the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., we have $16.9 million requested. Of that, $11.2 million is to rehabilitate facilities for professional courses for use by midshipmen to develop proficiency in combative skills.

We are requesting $148.2 million for the second increment of construction in support of the Trident submarine base at Kings Bay, Ga.

We have two projects that have already been mentioned for $15.4 million for the Commandant, Naval District Washington, to reduce the requirement for leased space in the National Capital region. Those are the projects that Mr. Cox spoke to.

If there are any questions on those projects, they are found between pages 85 and 98.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Let's go to the Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral **Zobel**. The request for the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet is $52.4 million for major construction inside the United States, and $2.8 million for minor construction.

We have projects at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla., totaling $16.4 million for new utilities at the planned LAMPS MK III helicopter complex, and for training facilities needed by flight crews and aircraft maintenance personnel to be assigned to this new weapons system. Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet projects are found on pages 99 through 126.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner, with reference to Mayport?

Mr. **Scrivner**. Chairman Bennett has been contacted about a land acquisition project at Mayport. It has been reported to him that there is some opposition to that land acquisition. It is for a family housing project.

Could you provide for the record exactly what the situation is at Mayport with regard to this?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir. As far as I know, we don't have community opposition, but I will provide that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Navy believes there is no current community opposition to the acquisition of land in Mayport for family housing. The Chairman of the City Council Urban Affairs Committee and a Committee member expressed concern about the quality of a Navy family housing project which might be constructed. One apparent concern was the lack of adequate recreation facilities in the existing off base housing. The Commanding Officer, Naval Station Mayport, met with the Urban Affairs Committee Chairman and others to discuss the Navy's plans for future housing on this site which would include the provision of recreation facilities as part of the housing project. Subsequent to these discussions, the Chairman has expressed support for the presence of Navy families in the community.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, E-2C TRAINING FACILITY

*Question*. Project P-103, E2C Maintenance Training Facility has been identified as a project that may be programmed for fiscal year 1986. It is designed to augment

E2C Hawkeye training facilities contained in the fiscal year 1981 project, P-932, an E2C Training Facility, by providing facilities to accommodate the Fleet Readiness Squadron (FRS) aircraft maintenance training crew. What is the design level of P-103?

Answer. Since P-103 has never been in a current MILCON program design has not been initiated.

*Question.* What is the cost of the project today?

Answer. The current cost in fiscal year 1983 dollars is $1 million.

*Question.* If authorized in fiscal year 1983, when would a construction contract be awarded?

Answer. A construction contract could be awarded as early as July 1983.

*Question.* Why has it been programmed for fiscal year 1986 or later?

Answer. P-103 is one of a series of six aviation training facilities that will comprise a new training complex at NAS Norfolk. The complex will serve various aircraft based in Norfolk, the RH-53 helicopter, the E-2C Hawkeye, and the LAMPS MK I helicopter. The first two training projects (E-2C; RH-53) were approved in fiscal year 81 MILCON and are under construction. Another, P-079, is part of the fiscal year 1983 MILCON program submission.

P-103 (E-2C) is not now included in a specific program year. Navy presently feels training can continue in existing spaces, albeit less than ideal, until the project can be accommodated in a budget.

*Question.* What would be the cost of the project in fiscal year 1986?

Answer. The cost of P-103 in fiscal year 1986 would be approximately $1,330,000.

*Question.* What is the impact on readiness and operational capability without this project?

Answer. The operational mission of the E-2C squadron could be performed and deployments accomplished. However, the project would improve several negative conditions such as: crowded work spaces; noisy hangar environment; inability to expand to accommodate new work requirements; and less than ideal training programs and computer support.

*Question.* How is training accomplishment at the present time?

Answer. Maintenance training is performed primarily in hangar spaces where noise and congestion make training programs difficult to conduct.

### NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, E-2C TRAINING FACILITY

*Question.* How would project P-103 affect training?

Answer. It would provide the space required by the E-2C squadrons, enabling them to provide all required maintenance training in adequately sized spaces. Also, by becoming part of the consolidated aviation training complex, the E-2C maintenance programs would benefit from facilities and services provided by previous projects (i.e. library, classrooms, computer).

*Question.* What is P-103's priority at the Naval Air Station and at CINCLANTFLT interms of unfunded projects?

Answer. Priority lists updated at end 1981 shows P-103 not to be among the top ten priority projects at NAS Norfolk. Overall priorities, LANTFLT wide, do not list P-103 before the fiscal year 1986 program.

*Question.* What is that priority based upon?

Answer. The Fleet Commander places highest priority on MILCON projects directly contributing to improved readiness of the entire Fleet force, covering air, surface and submarine units. In the training category these include buildings to house training devices being delivered in the near future and training buildings for new missions and weapons where nothing in the form of substandard assets exist.

Next come projects that enhance wartime sustainability, followed by projects to modernize existing facilities.

### READINESS TRAINING FACILITY, DAM NECK, VA

*Question.* What are the delivery dates for the associated equipment and what is the scheduled completion date of the building?

Answer. A total of seventy training devices valued at $11.3 million will be used to outfit the Dam Neck Readiness Training Facility. All relate to training military personnel for duty in the Navy's Sound Surveillance (SOSUS) and Surveillance Towed Array Sensor Systems (SURTASS). About one-third of the devices are on hand today and are in use at the Centerville Beach, CA, facility. These devices will be moved to the new Dam Neck Training Facility upon completion. The three devices to be delivered in fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 will be stored at Dam Neck until the facility is completed. The delivery schedule is as follows: 25 devices on hand at Centerville Beach ($3750K); 2 devices to be delivered in fiscal year 1982 ($1400K); 1 device in fiscal year 1983 ($475K); 22 devices in fiscal year 1984 ($900K); 3 devices in fiscal year 1985 ($3600K); 17 devices in fiscal year 1986 ($1175K).

The facility completion date is expected to be April, 1984, followed by six months of equipment installation. The first classes are expected to begin October, 1984. The project description which was submitted states a total of $31,870,000 for equipment provided by other appropriations. This higher total was to include all equipment necessary to provide Navy-wide training at Dam Neck. However, since training will now continue at the Centerville Beach location as well as Dam Neck the equipment requirement has been reduced. Additionally, training course changes have obviated the need for several expensive devices.

### OPERATIONAL TRAINER FACILITIES, MAYPORT

*Question.* Have funds been authorized and appropriated for acquisition of the associated trainer equipment? Is the trainer equipment completely through the R&D stage, and what are the delivery dates of the various trainers? How do those dates compare with scheduled completion date for the facilities?

Answer. A total of six LAMPS MK III flight crew training devices and numerous small maintenance training devices will be procured at a total of $38.8 million to outfit the two training buildings to be constructed by this project. The training is for both flight crews and maintenance personnel. Equipment included in the fiscal year 1982 APN budget include flight simulator, weapon system trainers, computer assisted instruction trainer, tactics trainer and a cockpit procedures trainer as well as several maintenance training devices. The contractor, IBM, is scheduled to deliver the devices in December 1984. The trainer equipment is completely through the R&D stage with valuable experience gained from an earlier LAMPS III training facility approved at NAS North Island. The estimated completion date for the buildings provided under this project is November 1984, allowing one month before the arrival of the devices.

### APPLIED INSTRUCTION BUILDING, NORFOLK NAS

*Question.* What is the scheduled completion date for the building?

Answer. The Applied Instruction Building will provide training to both maintnance personnel and flight crews assigned to three RH-53D helicopter mine countermeasures squadrons homeported at NAS Norfolk. The maintenance trainers are presently on hand at MCAS Tustin, CA, and are scheduled to be relocated to Norfolk upon completion of the Norfolk Facility in May 1984. An H-53 helicopter Operational Flight Trainer (OFT), which is in the fiscal year 1983 APN budget, will be delivered to the facility in 1985.

RH-53D helicopters are being reduced at Tustin with the introduction of new CH-53E helicopters there, making the maintenance trainers available for relocation to Norfolk.

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right, let's go to the Pacific Fleet.

Admiral ZOBEL. On page 127. The request for the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet is for $123.1 million for major construction inside the United States and $3.1 million for minor construction.

Four projects for $11.6 million are requested for the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif. Of this total, $5.6 million will provide training facilities for instructing pilots in the operation of the F/A-18 weapons system.

For the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., $31.3 million is requested. Of this total, $19 million will construct a maintenance hangar and apron for the LAMPS MK III helicopter weapons system, $8.2 million will provide an enlisted personnel housing facility to provide space for 471 men to alleviate overcrowded conditions, and $3.8 million is provided for an aircraft intermediate maintenance facility which will provide adequate facilities for calibration and maintenance of electronic and electrical equipment for the LAMPS MK III helicopter.

Also requested is $27.3 million for the Naval Station, San Diego, Calif. Of this total, $24 million will provide a floating drydock mooring to allow emergency docking of ships.

Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet projects are found on pages 127 through 154. Are there are any questions?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Let's turn to page 150. You are then dealing with a modest land acquisition in San Diego in the amount of $2,970,000. Who owns the land to be acquired?

Admiral **Zobel**. It is owned by the City of San Diego.

Mr. **Brinkley**. In a situation where one government agency is dealing with another government agency, how do you go about arriving at the market value? Is it just like any other acquisition?

Admiral **Zobel**. This appraisal, part of a land planning report, was made by Thomas W. Diamond, who is a professional designated appraiser. That was done in June, 1981. It is very similar to what we would do with any land appraisal.

Mr. **Brinkley**. As you know, there is a move throughout the country to divest ourselves of surplus land which the Government has. I would think in the San Diego area we may have some excess land that we might consider in exchange for this.

Was that looked into?

Admiral **Zobel**. I know we have looked at exchanges from time to time, but I am not sure if we pursued as an exchange for this particular project. Maybe Commander Leap could add to that. I do know that this particular project covers land which is practically surrounded by the Naval Station in San Diego. It is a location where we can expand and we propose to build a brig in that area in the future. It is property that is contiguous to the Naval Station.

Commander Leap, do you have anything to add about the exchange?

Commander **Leap**. One minor item, Mr. Chairman.

The Navy did talk to the city of San Diego regarding exchanging some property in National City, which is outside of the boundaries of the city of San Diego. They were not interested, for the reason that it was outside of their jurisdiction.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Did you say, Admiral Zobel, that you contemplated building a brig?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, at some time in the future. That is part of our master plan.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. May I ask a question? Do you have a Navy brig in San Diego now?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Where is it?

Mr. **Taylor**. It is located on the ocean side of the Naval Station, in very close proximity to this piece of land that we want to acquire.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Would that be a replacement for the existing brig?

Mr. **Taylor**. It would be a replacement for the existing. The existing is under capacity, as well as not up to modern day standards for confinement of prisoners. We have more prisoners than the current brig is able to handle. We have to ship prisoners to other naval locations, as well as rely on local facilities to confine them.

We have absolutely nowhere that we can put women prisoners, for example. We have to rely on the local community to confine women prisoners.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Could the Navy screen the San Diego area once more and report back to this committee about the possibility of a land exchange?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir, we will do that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

After screening DOD property to determine what is available, Navy representatives will discuss again the possibility of exchange with officials of the City of San Diego. A report will be provided to the committee in approximately six weeks. It should be noted, however, that during past discussions with San Diego officials they indicated that they were not interested in an exchange for this parcel, but preferred cash.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO

*Question*. How long is the lease that the present contractor holds? How much does the lease cost the contractor? Are there other drydocks available to the contractor?

Answer. The Naval Station graving dock is leased to the San Diego unified Port District till 3 July 1986. The lessee pays $200,000 per year plus a percent based on work accomplished. The dock is used exclusively for Navy workload contracted to the private sector. Drydock facilities in the private sector in San Diego are extremely limited. Additionally, the existing dock is limited in water depth and cannot handle the deeper draft ships homeported in San Diego whereas the floating dock will accommodate all assigned ships.

### OPERATIONAL TRAINER FACILITY, LEMOORE NAS

*Question*. What are the delivery dates of the trainer equipment and are they completely through the R&D phase? What is the scheduled completion date of the building?

Answer. The Operational Flight Trainer is presently scheduled for delivery in January, 1985; the Weapons Tactics Trainer is presently scheduled for delivery in September, 1984. Both devices are follow-on trainers with all research and development completed. The building is planned for completion in April, 1984.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Turn to education and training.

Admiral **Zobel**. We are requesting $40.5 million for major construction inside the United States for the Naval Education and Training Command, and $2.2 million for minor construction.

Of the $5.4 million requested for the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., $4 million will modernize a vacant hospital building to allow a headquarters to vacate unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing they currently occupy.

The projects for the Chief, Naval Education and Training, are found on pages 155 through 171. Are there any questions on these projects?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions, Mr. Chairman. I would just point out that this is a very good project. The hospital has been vacant for a few years now, and it can be well used for these purposes and frees up the other areas for housing.

[The following question was submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI

*Question.* Design started on this project in 1973. Explain the delay and indicate whether or not the cost estimate has been updated.

Answer. The project was initiated in November, 1973 to support fiscal year 1975 programming. The project was subsequently deferred due to higher priority projects. The design was initiated again to support fiscal year 1982 programming and it was deferred to fiscal year 1983. The design was revised from the initial efforts to reflect updated design criteria and requirements.

The cost estimate has been updated and reflects approximately a 70 percent design effort.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Bureau of Medicine?

Admiral **Zobel**. Page 172 starts the project for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; $12.5 million is requested for major construction and $1.7 million for minor construction inside the United States.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery projects can be found on pages 172 through 175. Are there any questions on any of these projects?

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions.

Admiral **Zobel**. Next, projects for the Naval Material Command, beginning on page 176.

For the Chief of Naval Material, we are requesting $270.2 million for major construction and $15.3 for minor construction inside the United States.

The $160.2 million is requested in authorization and $33.2 million in appropriations for the Norfolk Naval Shipyard which I mentioned earlier. Of this total, $160 million in authorization is to construct a refuse-derived fuel and coal-fired steamplant and $33 million in appropriations to fund the long leadtime equipment for the plant. The second phase of funding to complete the plant will be requested in fiscal year 1984.

There is another significant project; $18.5 million is requested for the Naval Air Rework Facility, North Island, Calif., to construct a manufacture/repair shop for graphite-epoxy composite surfaces of F-18A aircraft. The facility will be the first of its kind in the Department of Defense.

The Naval Material Command projects can be found on pages 176 through 214. Are there any questions on any of these projects?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Any questions?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I have a question on page 188, which is the Applied Research Laboratory at the Naval Surface Weapon Center.

Has the Navy decided yet whether that laboratory should be located at Dahlgren or at Wallops Island?

Admiral **Zobel**. We will locate it at Dahlgren. There have been a number of studies looking at that subject, but it is most imperative we get this project this year because of the need for this laboratory to work on problems associated with Aegis.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Why was Dahlgren suggested over Wallops?

Admiral **Zobel**. For a number of reasons. There has been consideration given to the support facilities that are at Dalhgren already as it is an existing base. The time that it would take, for instance, to transport people from Dahlgren, where they would be training, to Wallops—those kinds of things were considered.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. That is in contrast with evidence developed in our Research and Development Subcommittee and according to our staff of that subcommittee, who have been coordinating with us on this.

There is a feeling among members of that subcommittee that there is compelling evidence that it would be better suited at Wallops Island because you have unconstrained air and sea space there versus an encroached situation at Dahlgren.

Also, NASA apparently has developed about $1 billion worth of technical hardware on the island to support its own activities; I mean, the high technology equipment, such as radar and computers, which I understand the Navy would have access to.

So, I am a bit confused as to why the Navy had selected that when there has been testimony in the other direction before another subcommittee.

Admiral **Zobel**. It is a matter of pluses and minuses more than anything else. I might add one thing, though. I have recently discussed this project with those who have programed it, and there is strong feeling that we must have it this year.

We prepared, as a matter of fact, a design which is compatible at both Dahlgren and Wallops. But we certainly do not want to indicate any hesitation on this project or concern ourselves at this time with any indecision.

We feel we must have it this year, and that is paramount.

Mr. **Brinkley**. If this committee would put language in its report, if it meets with the approval of the committee to proceed full steam ahead, I understand Mr. Trible is aware of it and Mr. Dyson is concerned about it. So, we would make the adjustments if there would be no problem of it.

Admiral **Zobel**. If there is a strong feeling in the R. & D. subcommittee that there should be some change and if you would give us authority to go either way, it would be appreciated.

Again, I must stress that we don't want any hesitation on the project.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. This work is currently ongoing at a site in New Jersey, is it not?

Admiral **Zobel**. Not the same work, Mr. Tsompanas. The only site that we have today to train Aegis crews is in New Jersey. That site is primarily designed to put together system components which are manufactured elsewhere, test them out, and then send them to sea, and only while the system is being manufactured.

That kind of activity is certainly not compatible with training people on the system. We have had to do it there because we have had no other choice.

The program for Dahlgren will provide training of sailors who will be operating the Aegis system onboard ship.

The training function will be at Dahlgren. It has been temporarily in New Jersey but it will no longer be as we cannot stay there. There is no duplication in the training function.

There was some confusion on that a few years ago, so I am glad you asked the question.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The scope of the Guided Missile Laboratory project at the Naval Ship Weapon Systems Engineering Station, Port Hueneme, California has been adjusted downward. A revised DD 1391 is submitted. The new total scope is 52,000 square feet, while the total project cost remaining at $7.8 million.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### NAVAL MINE ENGINEERING FACILITY, YORKTOWN

*Question*. Project design on this project does not start until March, 1982. Why is there such a late design start and what is the project cost estimate based upon?

Answer. The Navy program was increased in the final stages of preparation, and just prior to Congressional submittal, by $15.5 million for seven projects designed to increase productivity. The project is one of the seven and will provide a laboratory and engineering facility in support of fleet units equipped with mines and mine countermeasure systems. The project consolidates functions now housed in five separate buildings.

The cost estimate is based on a review of the project by the Navy's in-house facility engineers. Design starts this month and will be completed in April, 1983. Construction will start in June, 1983.

### GUIDED MISSILE LABORATORY, PORT HUENEME

*Question*. Why is design of this project not scheduled to start until June, 1982? What are these cost estimates based on?

Answer. The Navy program was increased in the final stages of preparation, and just prior to Congressional submittal, by $15.5 million for seven projects designed to increase productivity. The project is one of the seven and will improve the Navy's capability for integrated testing of shipboard weapons systems.

An analysis by the Navy's in-house facility engineers determined that the cost estimate, as presented the Congress, was understated to provide the full scope facility. That same analysis resulted in a decision to reduce the project scope to that required to meet the most immediate needs. A revised DD 1391 is available for the project and is provided for insert in the record. The extensive analysis of the project by the in-house staff provides the basis for the cost estimate and the Navy is reasonably confident of the estimate. Final design of the facility will start next month, reach 35 percent in August and will be completed in March, 1983. The scheduled construction award date is May, 1983.

R.R.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 19 83 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA |  | 2. DATE<br>9 MAR 1982 |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>NAVAL SHIP WEAPON SYSTEMS ENGINEERING STATION, PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA |  | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>GUIDED MISSILE LABORATORY |  |
| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT<br>7 20 96 N | 6. CATEGORY CODE<br>312.10 | 7. PROJECT NUMBER<br>P-009 | 8. PROJECT COST ($000)<br>7,800 |

9. COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGINEERING TEST SITE FACILITY . . . . . . . . | SF | 52,000 | - | 6,400 |
| BUILDING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | SF | 50,000 | 110.00 | (5,500) |
| EQUIPMENT PADS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | SF | 2,000 | 25.00 | ( 50) |
| RAISED FLOORING. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | LS | - | - | ( 300) |
| BUILT-IN EQUIPMENT . . . . . . . . . . . . . | LS | - | - | ( 550) |
| SUPPORTING FACILITIES. . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 640 |
| SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FEATURES. . . . . . . . | LS | - | - | ( 300) |
| UTILITIES. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | LS | - | - | ( 230) |
| PAVING & SITE IMPROVEMENT, DEMOLITION. . . | LS | - | - | ( 110) |
| SUBTOTAL . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 7,040 |
| CONTINGENCY (5%) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 350 |
| TOTAL CONTRACT COST. . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 7,390 |
| SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (5.5%). . | - | - | - | 410 |
| TOTAL REQUEST. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 7,800 |
| TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED). . . . . . . . . . . | - | - | - | 7,800 |
| EQUIPMENT PROVIDED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS | - | - | (NON-ADD) | ( 0) |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Three-level reinforced concrete frame building, pile foundations, load bearing masonry walls, concrete floors and roof; four-level central tower; ground level concrete pads; fire protection system, raised flooring, air conditioning, utilities.

11. REQUIREMENT: 88,000 SF. ADEQUATE: 2,290 SF. SUBSTANDARD: 50,140 SF.

PROJECT: Constructs an integrated ship weapon systems engineering and test facility for fleet weapons systems.

REQUIREMENT: Adequate facilities for evaluating in-service engineering (ISE) tasks and training responsibilities for eight fleet weapon systems.

CURRENT SITUATION: Four of these systems are operational, three will be ready for (ISE) tasks during the next two years, and the remaining system must be operational by 1983/85. Facilities for environmental testing, evaluation and training on assigned weapon systems are substandard and remote from the test site, which preclude integration of all system components such as the launchers, radars, controls, and related software in a realistic shipboard relationship.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: ISE testing, training, software support, for the assigned weapon systems beyond the four systems now ready for those tasks will not be possible except by proliferation of additional temporary and disjunct facilities.

### LAUNCHER LABORATORY, NUSC NEWPORT

*Question.* Identify all projects that are to house equipment that is in research and development stage. Provide schedule of when construction will be completed and the facility will be ready for occupancy. Provide schedule for development, procurement and delivery of equipment.

Answer. The only project in Navy's fiscal year request that will house some such equipment is the Launcher Laboratory at the Naval Underwater Systems Center (NUSC), Newport, RI. The scheduled completion date for the Launcher Laboratory is February 1985, with operations to commence in June 1985.

The complete associated equipment schedule for the proposed facility is as follows:

| Item description | Development date | Procurement date | Delivery date |
|---|---|---|---|
| SSN 688 and SSBN 726 control panels | ([1]) | 1979 | 1981 |
| Submarine tube facility installation and checkout | ([1]) | 1984 | 1985 |
| FF1052 class antisubmarine rocket (ASROC) loader installation | ([1]) | 1984 | 1985 |
| Prototype catapult ejector system | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Prototype 3 inch device ejector | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| Prototype simplified turbine pump | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| 4,500 PSI air system | 1982 | 1982 | 1982 |
| Submarine tube facility control panels | 1983 | 1983 | 1985 |
| FF1052 class antisubmarine load system | ([1]) | 1983 | 1984 |
| Submarine vehicle equipment and track | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| Submarine weapon stow/launch facility (SWS/L): | | | |
| Submarine torpedo tubes | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Turbine pump ejection system | 1982 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Loading, handling and stow equipment | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Impulse and arresting tanks | 1982 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Submarine Weapon storage/launcher cables test set | ([1]) | 1986 | 1987 |

[1] Completed.

*Question.* When is associated equipment scheduled for delivery and what is scheduled completion date for the building?

Answer. The Launcher Laboratory associated equipment schedule is as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

| Item description | Cost | Delivery date |
|---|---|---|
| Submarine launch facility | $350 | 1981 |
| Submarine launch facility installations and checkout | 445 | 1985 |
| FF1052 class antisubmarine rocket loader installation | 75 | 1985 |
| Prototype catapult torpedo ejection system | 575 | 1984 |
| Prototype 3 inch device ejector | 200 | 1984 |
| Prototype simplified turbine pump | 850 | 1984 |
| 4,500 PSI air system | 100 | 1982 |
| Submarine launch facility control panels | 500 | 1985 |
| FF1052 class antisubmarine rocket load system | 375 | 1984 |
| Submerged vehicle movement equipment and track | 3,740 | 1988 |
| Submarine weapon stowage and launch facility | 13,100 | 1987 |
| Submarine weapon storage and launch cables test set | 500 | 1987 |
| Relocation of on-hand equipment | 885 | 1985 |
| Total | 21,675 | |

The schedule completion date for the proposed facility is February 1985.

The total varies from the amounts shown on DD 1391 do to changes made after the budget was submitted to the Congress.

The total has been revised to reflect elimination of the Prototype Electromagnetic Torpedo Launcher.

### SHOP MODERNIZATION, PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD

*Question.* Why is this project included in program since design is not scheduled to start until July 1982?

Answer. The Navy program was increased in the final stages of preparation, and just prior to Congressional submittal, by $15.5 million for seven projects designed to increase productivity. This project is one of the seven and will enhance the shipyards capability to maintain electronics and electrical systems, which has taken on added significance now that the mission of overhauling SSN 688 class submarines has been assigned to the Portsmouth shipyard. An economic analysis indicates a project payback in 2.5 years.

Design of this project will be completed in June, 1983 with construction contract award scheduled to occur in August, 1983. The award date has been advanced from that originally planned and noted in the Congressional submit.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Telecommunications.

Admiral ZOBEL. Starting on page 215, we have for the Naval Telecommunications Command, $8.1 million for major construction and $950,000 for minor construction inside the United States. If there are any questions on those, sir?

Mr. BRINKLEY. No questions. Let's move to the justification forms outside of the United States.

Admiral ZOBEL. Outside of the United States for the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, we are requesting $10.2 million for major construction and $1.3 million for minor construction.

We are requesting $8.8 million for the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland. Of this total, $2.6 million is requested for a fuel facility which will provide the U.S. share of conjunctively-funded fiscal year 1983 MilCon/NATO Slice 33 project. It will be the first increment of buried tanks to store prepositioned jet fuel and include a transfer pipeline connecting tanks to dispensing outlets on the airfield.

The Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet projects can be found on pages 224 through 232. Are there any questions on any of these projects?

Mr. BRINKLEY. The Keflavik project is on page 228, right?

Mr. Won Pat, Mr. Hutto, any questions?

Mr. TSOMPANAS. With your permission, may we go back to the projects in Japan on page 220 under the Marine Corps?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Yes.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. One of the concerns, Admiral and General, that has been expressed by members of the subcommittee has been the adequacy or inadequacy of host nation support for our troops overseas.

I think it would be helpful for our membership if you could provide for the record contributions made by the Japanese Government in its program to provide housing and other community support activities, or any operational projects, in support of Naval and Marine forces in Japan and Okinawa.

Admiral ZOBEL. We will be glad to do that. We will give you a complete rundown.

There have been two significant programs the Japanese have sponsored, a relocation program and a facilities improvement program.

The relocation program originally was a quid pro quo. If the U.S. Department of Defense moved out from facilities where they were located and consolidated, then the Japanese would provide the construction which was necessary for that consolidation.

They have done very good by us. As a matter of fact, $385 million has gone into that program over the years.

As that program has wound down, there has been a new initiative within the Japanese Government to support us with a facilities improvement program and $200 million has now been allocated to that program.

We are expecting in fiscal year 1982, about $100 million from the Japanese, so it has been steadily growing. In 1979 we had $59.8 million. We are up to $100 million for 1982. These are primarily projects to take care of dependents overseas, family housing and unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, clubs, messes and chapels.

We have a very large, modern hospital built by the Japanese at Yokosuka. I went through it this past September. They have done very well by us with what they have constructed.

They have stayed away, to a great degree, from operational facilities because of a problem with their Diet. They are now moving into industrial areas and are willing to help us in those areas as well.

As General Petersen testified, we still have considerable needs in the personnel support area for the Marine Corps.

Mr. **Tsompanas.** On the U.S. Armed Forces hotel that is operated in downtown Tokyo, is that going to be replaced by the Japanese Government?

Admiral **Zobel.** Yes, it is. That construction is underway. That project is about $25 million.

Mr. **Tsompanas.** If you could provide a list per year for our record, that would be most helpful.

Admiral **Zobel.** We will.

[The following information was received for the record:]

*Government of Japan construction consolidation/relocation—U.S. Navy projects prior year programs*

| | *Thousands* | |
|---|---|---|
| Yokohama Housing Relocation Program (YNRP): | | |
| 1. Support Facilities, Yokosuka: | | |
| Theater—16,028 SF (completed) | $1,120 | LS |
| Family quarters | 778 | EA |
| Fleet recreation area | | LS |
| Exchange (2/3) and commissary (1/3) | 127,401 | SF |
| Post office | 8,516 | SF |
| Youth center | 13,234 | SF |
| Bowling alley | 27,200 | SF |
| Chapel and education facilities | 20,300 | SF |
| Elementary school | 110,000 | SF |
| Sewage treatment plant | | LF |
| Boiler upgrade | | LF |
| Training facility (PWC) | 2,352 | SF |
| Police station | 6,650 | SF |
| Telephone exchange upgrade | | LF |
| Warehouse | 44,000 | SF |
| NEX Warehouse | 44,250 | SF |
| Hobby shop (auto) | 5,144 | SF |
| NEX service station and garage | 22,130 | SF |
| NEX taxi facility | 3,000 | SF |
| Reefer shed | 4,250 | SF |
| Veterinary clinic and kennel | 3,410 | SF |
| Special service maint bldg | 2,396 | SF |

| | Thousands | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire station addn. | $2,448 | SF |
| Sub station | | LS |
| PWC vehicle yard | 36,691 | SF |
| CFAY vehicle impoundment | 17,309 | SF |
| Property disposal area | 41,250 | SF |
| Utilities, upgrade, water, steam, power | | LS |
| Community center | 24,956 | SF |
| NEX cafeteria/steakhouse | 11,720 | SF |
| Armory | 1,500 | SF |
| Credit union | 1,800 | SF |
| Barracks | 22,500 | SF |
| Education center | 4,880 | SF |
| Hobby/craft shop | 2,250 | SF |
| Nursery school | 4,600 | SF |
| Community center | 7,855 | SF |
| Admin. facility | 900 | SF |
| PWC burn area | | LS |
| Briggs Bay recreation area | | LS |
| Housing office | 5,000 | SF |
| Library | 11,300 | SF |
| Family recreation area | | SF |
| NEX lodge | 42,700 | SF |
| FLTACTS recreation area | | SF |
| Ball field lighting | | LS |
| Golf driving range | | LS |
| Approximately | 223 | MIL |
| 2. Support facilities, Negishi housing area, Yokohama: | | |
| EM/officer club | 8,600 | SF |
| Dental clinic/dispensary | 8,450 | SF |
| Community facility | 66,452 | SF |
| Child care center | 2,790 | SF |
| BEQ/BOQ | 15,000 | SF |
| Chapel | 6,988 | SF |
| Housing warehouse | 5,090 | SF |
| NEX service station | 3,105 | SF |
| PW shops/storage | 9,150 | SF |
| Swimming pool and bathhouse | 1 | EA |
| Playing courts | 5 | EA |
| Approximately | 10.9 | MIL |
| Kanagawa facilities consolidation program (KFCP): | | |
| Hospital, 110 bed | 217,301 | SF |
| Correction facility | 19,195 | SF |
| Handball courts | 2,035 | SF |
| Tennis courts | 1 | EA |
| BEQ | 4,428 | SF |
| CPO BEQ | 40,371 | SF |
| Picnic shelters | 870 | SF |
| Softball field | 1 | EA |
| CCPO | 10,400 | SF |
| BOQ | 2,531 | SF |
| Swimming pool | 1 | EA |
| Enlisted club | 56,618 | SF |
| Guard house | 5,050 | SF |
| Theater | 18,840 | SF |
| Parking area | | LS |
| Relocate Nagai family housing | 101 | FA |
| CPO/officers club | 33,800 | SF |
| Approximately | 61 | MIL |
| Sanno Hotel replacement (Tokyo): | | |
| Tri-service billeting (Under construction) | 150,000 | SF |
| Approximately | 25 | MIL |

| | Thousands |
|---|---|
| Sasebo relocation/consolidation: | |
| All ranks club (townclub) | $23,638 SF |
| BOQ | 21,485 SF |
| Swimming pool—1EA | 1 EA |
| Approximately | 6.5 MIL |

*Facilities improvement program (FIP)*

| | Million |
|---|---|
| JFY 79: | |
| Atsugi family housing—210 FA | 25.9 |
| Misawa BEQ—65,325 SF | 4.3 |
| Sasebo POL tanks (2)—850,000K BBL | 16.4 |
| Total | 46.6 |
| JFY 80: | |
| Atsugi BEQ (384 PN)—130,635 SF | [1]8.5 |
| Yokosuka BEQ (351 PN)—65,000 SF | [1]5.2 |
| Total | 8.5 |
| JFY 81: | |
| Ikego family housing site investigation—LS | 0.2 |
| Camp Shields reconstructing buildings—3 ea | 2.6 |
| Atsugi constructing new BEQ—6,038 SM | 5.1 |
| Yokosuka new BEQ—65,000 SF | 5.2 |
| Atsugi constructing NEX—2,230 SM | 2.6 |
| Yokosuka sailing and repair facilities—9,600 SF | 0.8 |
| Yokosuka utilities upgrade design—LS | 0.2 |
| Sasebo site investigation—LS | 0.04 |
| Sasebo POL tank Y—1, site investigation/design—378 MBBL | 0.2 |
| Atsugi constructing hush house—1 ea | 5.3 |
| Yokosuka constructing sewage, collection sewage—LS | 9.5 |
| Yokosuka SWWCAS—LS | 4.0 |
| The following is related to projects funded in JFY 81: | |
| Atsugi exterior work-BEQ housing—LS | 4.8 |

[1] Only half of above BEQ to be built in JFY 80—remainder will be completed in JFY 81.

## REQUESTED JFY 82 FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

[Dollars in thousands]

| SVC location | Description | Scope | Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yokosuka | UOPH | 112 PN | $5,400 |
| Yokosuka | Dining facility | 18,840 SF | 2,667 |
| Totsuka | UEPH w/mess | 10,000 SF | 1,778 |
| Cp Shields | UEPH | 351 PN | 5,333 |
| Atsugi | UOPH | 168 PN | 5,778 |
| Atsugi | Dining facility addition | 7,200 SF | 978 |
| Misawa | Dining facility | 710 PN | 2,800 |
| Misawa | Reconstructing UEPH | 249 PN | 2,000 |
| Misasa | New UEPH | 250 PN | 3,000 |
| Yokosuka | Personnel support center | 55,000 SF | 4,700 |
| Sasebo | Reconstruct POL tank A-12 | 345 MBBL | 222 |
| Atsugi | A/C parking apron | 37,300 SY | 7,244 |

*Government of Japan construction consolidation/relocation program Marine Corps projects*

| | Millions |
|---|---|
| Family quarters | 32.4 |
| Dining facilities, 3 EA; Foster (2), Iwakuni (1) | 5.7 |
| Security fence roads, pavements | 3.8 |
| Aircraft hangar, 2 EA | 2.5 |
| Aircraft park apron, runway improve | 2.4 |

| | Millions |
|---|---|
| Utilities (sewage treat, POL, etc.) | 2.6 |
| Misc (admin, maint, warehouse, comm, printing plant, exchange, service station, access road comm cable) | 9.7 |
| Total | 59.1 |

*Government of Japan construction U.S. Marine Corps facilities improvement program (FIP)*

| | Millions |
|---|---|
| JFY 79: | |
| Iwakuni UOPH—97 RM | 4.7 |
| Iwakuni UEPH—256 RM | 8.5 |
| Total | 13.2 |
| JFY 80: | |
| Iwakuni sewage plant | 7.5 |
| Iwakuni family housing—72 units | 6.8 |
| Butler UEPH—40 RM | 1.3 |
| Butler sewage plant (Courtney) | 5.6 |
| Butler sewage plant (Hansen) | 5.6 |
| Butler range safety improvement | 2.0 |
| Butler sewage plant (Schwab) | 5.6 |
| Total | 34.4 |
| JFY 81: | |
| Iwakuni family housing—16 units | 3.2 |
| Butler UEPH—256 RM (Kinser) | 10.1 |
| Butler dining facility (Kinser) | 2.5 |
| Butler UEPH—256 RM (Futenma) | 9.0 |
| Butler acft fueling system | 1.6 |
| Butler UEPH—256 RM (Hansen) | 9.0 |
| Butler security fence | 0.2 |
| Butler UEPH—256 RM (Schwab) | 9.0 |
| Butler tracked vechicle maintance facility | 3.0 |
| Fuji UEPH w/mess | 2.5 |
| Fuji UOPH | 2.5 |
| Fuji latrine/shower—10,000 SF | 1.0 |
| Fuji fire station | 0.3 |
| Fuji water system | 0.3 |
| Fuji steam system | 0.7 |
| Fuji administration facility—5,300 SF | 2.5 |
| Total | 55.4 |

*Government of Japan construction requested JFY 82 facilities improvement program Marine Corps projects*

| | Millions |
|---|---|
| Swhwab—UEPH | 5.2 |
| Hansen—UEPH | 2.2 |
| North training area—base camp complex | 2.3 |
| Kinser—despensary | 1.0 |
| Schwab—comm/elect maintenance shop | 1.1 |
| Site surveys and studies | 0.5 |
| Schwab—organic unit storage | 1.1 |
| Foster—oil/water separator | 0.2 |
| Awase—golf course netting | 0.5 |
| Iwakuni—UOPH | 11.6 |
| Iwakuni—UEPH | 17.6 |
| Iwakuni—dining facility | 2.0 |
| Fuji—administration facility | 0.2 |
| Fuji—POL tanks | 0.1 |
| Iwakuni—sewage treatment plant | 0.4 |
| Iwakuni—hush house | 5.2 |

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Iwakuni—fuel dolphins | 4.0 |
| Schwab—tracked vehicle maintenance facility | 6.0 |
| Total | 61.2 |

Mr. **Brinkley**. The Keflavik facility, is that a NATO facility?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I understand the NATO funding is going to increase for the project we have, the fuel facility?

Admiral **Zobel**. That is right, sir. The 1983 program is 85 percent NATO funded, and that is $15.3 million. Fifteen percent United States funded at $2.6 million. That is just the first increment of the fuel storage and piping requirement. The overall funding split will be 51 percent United States, and 49 percent NATO.

NATO funds for storage in support of forces assigned to NATO in wartime. The U.S. funds storage for forces remaining under national control. That is the reason for the breakdown.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you. Let's go to the Pacific Fleet.

Admiral **Zobel**. For the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, $131 million is requested for major construction and $1.4 million for minor construction outside the United States.

There is a project for $80.6 million requested for facilities expansion to support a rapid deployment force, a Marine amphibious brigade, and a carrier battle group at the Naval Support Facility, Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean.

This is the fourth year of funding requested to support this effort. Additional funding in lesser amounts are expected to be requested in fiscal years 1984 and 1985.

We are also requesting $8.3 million for Naval Activities, Kenya, and $30 million for Naval Activities, Somalia, to provide adequate facilities to support increased U.S. operations in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas. This is the third year of funding for these activities and will complete the Navy's planned major construction efforts in Kenya and Somalia.

These projects are found on pages 233 through 245. Are there any questions?

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you. Admiral, in response to a staff question, you gave us some description of the work you have planned for Diego Garcia. That totals out to be some $80.6 million. It would be helpful if you would assign the estimated cost to the various projects.

We were not given the individual costs. For example, there are a number of recreational facilities, a bowling alley, gymnasium, volleyball courts and basketball courts. It would be helpful to see what the individual costs are.

Admiral **Zobel**. We will do that. As you know, we plan to do that work by cost plus award fee contract. We have estimates now which probably will vary somewhat primarily because of the remote location, where you have high transportation and material costs.

We are working right now with labor from the Mauritius. We are testing that out to see how well that works. We are also working with third-country nationals from the Philippines on the island. We are comparing the effect of the work done by the Mauritians, versus the work with the Filipinos. But we can give you some estimates.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. We appreciate that. Can you give us some idea how the Mauritians are working out?

Admiral **Zobel**. Fairly well, sir. Like most places where you work around the world, they have a different background and customs and a different way in which they conduct their work.

We are currently finalizing negotiations for their continued work. They have primarily been involved in building the contractors' camp. It has worked out well enough that we expect to continue with them, and we have some negotiations currently underway to make sure we can price it out properly.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. How many Mauritians are working on the island?

Admiral **Zobel**. About 250 right now and I expect it to remain at about the same number, 250 to 300.

Diego Garcia supports two missions. One, support to a carrier battle group and/or an amphibious ready group deployed to the Indian Ocean and two, support to a Rapid Deployment Force transiting through Diego Garcia. Facilities programmed in fiscal years 1981-1985 support these missions. The fiscal year 1983 increment will construct the following with approximate costs noted:

| Description: | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Airfield operations: | |
| Control tower | $3,690 |
| Antisubmarine warfare operations center | 8,470 |
| Photo lab | 2,070 |
| Aviation warehouse | 3,100 |
| Waterfront operations: Wharf POL line | 1,000 |
| Utilities: | |
| Electric power/distribution | 11,900 |
| Utility improvements | 2,150 |
| Administration: Administration office | 3,600 |
| Housing: UEPH (2) | 15,700 |
| Personnel support: Enlisted men's club | 4,200 |
| Recreation facilities: | |
| Bowling alley addition | 3,700 |
| Gymnasium/handball court | 4,750 |
| Playing field (lighted), tennis courts, volleyball courts, basketball courts | 4,800 |
| Public works transportation facility | 9,100 |
| Direction finder building addition | 2,400 |
| Total requested fiscal year 1983 | 80,630 |

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If it is successful, would you be able to employ more of them? I understand their country is having a serious unemployment problem?

Admiral **Zobel**. Looking at the kinds of work they are most capable of doing and the trades in which they are most skilled, it looks like that is about the right number. That is why we have recently conducted negotiations.

We have had a testing period to observe. They are very good in concrete masonry, unit construction, pouring concrete and carpentry. When it comes to horizontal work, like running heavy equipment, they are not very experienced.

To incorporate that in a training program would take too long. As you know, it takes many years to make good motor pool operators. We are looking to use them in vertical work, as we call it, in the construction fields. It looks like about 250 to 300 will be about right.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Could they be employed in running some of your activities? Once you have recreation facilities, and so on, built, they should be operated as nonappropriated fund activities. Could there be a role for Mauritians in those jobs?

Admiral ZOBEL. The potential is there, sir. I would leave that to negotiations conducted between our Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, who has overall control of that aspect of the island, and the British representatives.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat?

Mr. WON PAT. I am interested, of course, in Diego Garcia. You are asking for more funds for further improvement over there. At the time we visited there with Mr. Scrivner, they were just beginning to work on many of what are standing projects over there; the pier wasn't even finished.

The runways were not completed then. And, of course, they are building stores and permanent quarters were being built.

Now, are we providing for dependents?

Admiral ZOBEL. No, sir. No dependents.

Mr. WON PAT. I just heard from one of the people who was over there on leave, that they expected that they will have dependents to be living with them shortly.

Admiral ZOBEL. I am not sure where that came from, sir. I don't know of any dependents who have been on the island. However, I never cease to be amazed by the number of things I don't know.

But there is certainly no program for dependents on the island. When I was out there last September, I saw none and I know of no plans for dependents. That may come from, perhaps, the fact that we are introducing Navy women on the island. They have gone through a screening program. Navy women will work at the Navy support activity, the Navy air facility, and on the tender.

Therefore, that could have been what you have heard about from somebody who didn't realize the women would be service personnel as opposed to dependents.

Mr. WON PAT. Evidently, because this person happened to be a constituent and he came to my office over here and I asked him where is he from, he said he was from Diego Garcia. I asked him whether he had any dependents. He said no, but he was telling me that in a few months, they would be sending over dependents.

So, I just wanted to ascertain it.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The response is——

Admiral ZOBEL. To the best of my knowledge, there will be no such program. If there is a change, I will find out.

Mr. WON PAT. That is great. Because we were led to understand that there would be no families.

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman, just an aside, with all of the reapportionments they are doing around the country, it may be that Diego Garcia will be in Mr. Won Pat's district.

Mr. **Brinkley**. How far is it between the Marianas and Diego Garcia?

Admiral **Zobel**. About 1,400 miles.

Mr. **Won Pat**. We went from Somalia to there, it took us over 7 hours.

Mr. **Brinkley**. How far is Diego Garcia from Guam?

Mr. **Won Pat**. Over 2,000 miles, I believe.

Admiral **Zobel**. I don't really know. It is a long way.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### FACILITIES EXPANSION, KENYA

*Question*. Provide full explanation how this expansion will benefit U.S. deployed forces in region. Exactly what mission capability will this construction provide?

Answer. The facilities requested for Kenya in the fiscal year 1981-1983 Military Construction program will allow carrier battle groups, amphibious ready groups or large resupply ships operating in the Indian Ocean to enter the port of Mombasa for resupply, minor repairs and crew rest. Additionally, the airfield improvement will allow P-3 antisubmarine warfare aircraft to patrol in that portion of the Indian Ocean as well as onboard delivery of parts and supplies by aircraft to ships operating in the vicinity. The fiscal year 1983 increment of construction completes the requirement for Kenya.

### FACILITIES EXPANSION, SOMALIA

*Question*. What is the maximum contemplated use of Somalia ports of Berbera and Mogadishu by U.S. Navy forces? Exactly what mission capability will the U.S. construction in Somalia provide?

Answer. The facilities requested for Berbera will be used during peacetime for occasional resupply of ships operating in the area, support of P-3 antisubmarine warfare aircraft patrols and finally, Navy tenders will use the port of Berbera as a location for performing repairs to ships operating in the area. During a contingency, the facilities can be used for resupply and minor ship repairs of carrier battle groups operating in the vicinity. The facilities at Mogadishu will be used to support P-3 antisubmarine warfare aircraft patrols.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES, SOMALIA

*Question*. Provide status report on previously authorized construction in Somalia and schedule for fiscal 1983 program.

Answer. The fiscal year 1981 funding for Somalia was $400,000 for work at Berbera airfield and included utilities, concrete pads, runway markings, aircraft control aids, storage, and other minor facilities improvements. A contract for the work was awarded in October, 1981 to Horn Contractors, a Somalia firm. Construction is proceeding on schedule, and the current working estimate is $350,000.

The fiscal year 1982 funding of $24,000,000 was for a quay extension, fuel storage and pumping stations, rehab of mooring buoys, small boat landing, general purpose buildings, and utilities. One general purpose building is at the airfield and the remaining work is at the port of Berbera. Three contracts are planned for award: (1) May, 1982—fuel storage, pumping station, one general purpose building; (2) July, 1982—rehab of mooring buoys; (3) September, 1982—first increment of quay extension, small boat landing, and one general purpose building.

The fiscal year 1983 project of $30,000,000 includes at Berbera a parallel taxiway, second increment of the quay extension, dredging, POL storage with pump station and pipelines, general purpose building extension, and at Mogadishu a taxiway and runway overlay, utilities, communication pads and storage buildings. The second increment of the quay extension will be awarded as an option to the initial contract when fiscal year 1983 funds are available. All other work is planned for award in January and March, 1983.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. Let's go to Naval Forces in Europe.

Admiral ZOBEL. The request for the Commander in Chief, Naval Forces Europe is $35.1 million for major construction outside the United States and $2.4 million for minor construction.

Projects in the total amount of $33.6 million are requested for the Naval Air Station, Sigonella, Italy. Of this total, $15.8 million will construct an unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing facility for 262 personnel. A new enlisted dining facility is included. Replacement of old, unreliable utilities systems completes this year's program at Sigonella.

These projects are found on pages 246 through 253. Are there any questions?

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right. Is Naples in here?

Admiral ZOBEL. No projects at Naples.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I just wanted you to know that I will always have a fond spot in my heart for Naples. As an Air Force pilot in 1955, we were in trouble between Rome and Marseilles, France, and we turned around on one engine in a C–119, and made it back into Naples.

The low-frequency range that we were letting down to make our approach had a right angle turn fairly close to the ground, which we did not encounter here in the States, it was a straight approach.

As we got on the final or as we approached the low cone to turn on final, a comforting American voice came over saying, "This is Navy, GCA, Ground Control Approach." So if Naples wants anything, now is the time to ask.

Admiral ZOBEL. If you let me run back to my office.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### NAVAL AIR STATION, SIGONELLA

*Question.* What type of interest will be obtained with the land acquisition program?

Answer. Land acquisition authority will enable Navy to enter into easements with local Italian landowners in areas surrounding the Sigonella airfield for water well sites, buried pipeline rights-of-way and rights of entry for maintenance and operation of the water system.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Let's proceed with the Telecommunications Command.

Admiral ZOBEL. For the Naval Telecommunications Command, we are requesting $5.6 million for three major construction projects outside the United States and $1.1 million for minor.

These projects are found on pages 254 through 259. Are there any questions?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. I noted that you have an item there for communication. Exactly what is that installation?

Admiral ZOBEL. At Guam, we have a standby generator plant for $1.7 million. It will provide standby generating power for the communications facility.

Mr. WON PAT. Are you aware of the problem we have between the Guam Government and the Navy concerning the power?

Admiral ZOBEL. Yes, sir, I certainly am.

Mr. WON PAT. What should we do about that? Continue to have the Navy own and operate the power system?

Admiral **Zobel**. It is certainly a complex problem, Mr. Won Pat, as you very well know and as we have discussed over the past few years. The Navy's position continues to be that at such time as the Guam Power Authority is financially viable to take control of the entire system, then the Navy intends to move in that direction.

Of course, it has taken us some time to get to that position.

Mr. **Won Pat**. You are making a study of that?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Won Pat**. I have been asked by the local government to introduce legislation to have the Navy turn the whole thing over to the GPA there, but I have not done so. In other words, when you run into a problem you have to know all about the facts surrounding this.

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir. We are certainly looking forward to the GAO study and also the results of the Stone & Webster study which were commissioned. I think there should be some revealing information come out of those studies.

Mr. **Won Pat**. I would like to know, do you think that the Navy should own and operate a system like this, or the Government of Guam should operate a system?

Admiral **Zobel**. That is more a matter of opinion than anything else. The Navy's position has been consistent over the years. At such time as the Guam Power Authority, if that is the duly-constituted authority, is financially viable and capable, then the Navy will turn over control of the system.

We certainly have to insure that we have a margin of safety so we can do our job. That is the main thing we are looking for.

Mr. **Won Pat**. I agree with that view, of course. They must be capable. That is a point. Well, thank you, Admiral.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. I just wanted to comment on this project in Naples, Italy, there. I think we ought to add about $1 in as a token of appreciation.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection. Thank you, Mr. Hutto.

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. I would only make that unanimous.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK.

The Naval Security Group Command.

Admiral **Zobel**. We are requesting $9.3 million for construction outside of the United States at the Naval Security Group activity at Edzell, Scotland. The projects there are found on page 260 and 264, if there are any questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Various locations?

Admiral **Zobel**. This is for host nation infrastructure support. We are requesting $3 million that will cover noneligible expenses to support NATO projects for which the United States is host nation, sir, if there are any questions.

[The following question was submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### VARIOUS LOCATIONS, HOST NATION INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

*Question*. Provide more details on locations involved.

Answer. Funding could be used at any location where there is an active NATO project being accomplished by the United States as Host Nation. Anticipated uses for fiscal year 1983 funding includes 60% for projects in Iceland and 40 percent for projects in the Norfolk area. The potential exists to use some funding at Brunswick, New London and Bermuda.

Mr. **Brinkley**. No questions. Go, please, to continuing authorization.

Admiral **Zobel**. Would you like us to take family housing at this time as it comes in this order, or would you rather——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes.

Admiral **Zobel**. This year, the Navy and Marine Corps family housing program is included as a part of the Navy and Marine Corps request instead of being presented as a consolidated Department of Defense program as was the practice in previous years.

I will briefly discuss this essential program which contributes significantly to quality of life and to the retention of our married sailors and marines. The Navy and Marine Corps family housing authorization request for this year is $791 million. This represents a $183 million increase from the $608 million approved in fiscal year 1982.

Of the $137 million requested for family housing construction, $83.5 million is to construct and acquire 1,749 units at five locations which are in the most critical need of housing, $1 million is for acquisition of land for future family housing construction, and the rest is for post acquisition construction and planning and design.

The $660 million requested for family housing support includes funding for operation and maintenance, leasing and debt payment requirements.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Please turn to A-3, item 2, where reference is made to 1,000 previously-unacquired housing units. Can you tell me where those are?

Mr. **Dyson**. Mr. Chairman, I can do that if you want. If you will turn to the bill that you have introduced, it is rather explicit in their just what we are doing there.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Which page is that on?

Mr. **Dyson**. This would be in H.R. 5561. Mr. Chairman, if you will remember the trip that this subcommittee, with the Speaker of the House, took to Aberdeen and to Patuxent.

You were not able to be on the second part of the trip that went to Patuxent Naval Air Test Center, where we were able to meet James Michener and—the members had an opportunity to see some rather deplorable housing which the Navy is going to correct.

I might add that I appreciate that very much.

If you would like more explicit details, I can tell you what the housing looks like. I could try to visualize it for you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I want you to know that having been motivated by that trip, I read the book, "Hawaii."

Mr. **Dyson**. If you will recall, Mr. Michener signed, autographed one of his books for you, addressed to the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. That was quite a promotion, I thought. He also recognized quality.

Mr. **Brinkley**. But, the Navy is very supportive of that?

Admiral **Zobel**. Absolutely. Yes, sir. We will convert newly-acquired old units. It is the first increment of 330 units for $16 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. My question deals with the 104 units that you are proposing for the Camp Pendleton area. Since that is in San Diego County, is there any possibility that some of the northern communities near Camp Pendleton find themselves with an overbuilt housing market, much as it is in San Diego city proper, where you might be able to go out and buy some housing that is already built?

Admiral **Zobel**. The answer to that is no, sir. We come back to the San Diego situation. I am not sure how long that situation is going to exist in San Diego. We have had a great problem in San Diego in having enough housing. The community has indicated that they feel that as the future unfolds, the population growth in San Diego will be such that they will have a very difficult time having enough housing to meet the needs.

We are in a situation right now of interest rates being temporarily very high and, therefore, people simply can't afford to buy the housing that is available.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I agree. I think this is perhaps only a 1- or 2-year opportunity. And I think it would be worth at least a survey in that area to see if——

Admiral **Zobel**. We do that routinely. In every area where we build family housing, we are required to go out and survey that area, make advertisements and so forth, to determine whether or not housing is available.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. You will be doing that because it is an automatic requirement? Because the San Diego situation could be a very beneficial thing for both the Navy and the community. It certainly helps the community get some housing on its marketplace sold, gives the Navy housing earlier and preserves the site on which you were going to put your 290 units for your program in 1984.

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir. If we can get large enough concentrations and if we can get them to meet our criteria, as I indicated, then I think we will be in business.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. At Mayport, Fla., you have a request. Could you review that specific request?

Admiral **Zobel**. On page—is that A-15, on the Mayport land?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes.

Admiral **Zobel**. That is a matter of acquiring approximately 91 acres, in very close proximity to the naval station. We will have about 61 buildable acres out of that 91 to site proposed fiscal year 1984 and 1986 family housing construction.

The land was appraised in January 1982, by Mr. Walter Lamp, who is a professional designated appraiser.

The property is owned by the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. I have no questions.

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman, I am going to have to go. I would like to speak out of order on one item.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection.

Mr. **Hutto**. I would like the committee to consider and get more information later. Admiral Zobel, I think this may be in the 1984 program. But I recently visited Whiting Field Naval Air Station in my district. They need a parking apron and runway repair.

Since this is so vital to safety, I would just like to make a point that I possibly would like to bring this to the committee a little later.

I think it is a fairly small expenditure. I wanted to mention this.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think it is well the gentleman mentions it for the record while the Navy is here.

Mr. **Hutto**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Which field was that?

Mr. **Hutto**. Whiting Field. I think it may be programed for 1984. But I was there and I can verify the fact that I think this is something that is needed. Since it is a matter of safety, I think that we ought to look at it.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think we certainly should as well. All of the wisdom is not reposed in any particular segment of our Government. I am certain that any supplementary efforts that this committee provides to the Navy and the Marine Corps would be accepted gracefully.

Mr. **Hutto**. Thank you very much.

Admiral **Zobel**. Absolutely, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much. I believe that conclusion is supported. Is there any further information that you have for us on that? We have some sheets on operational managements?

Admiral **Zobel**. Yes, sir. Any questions you may have on that, sir?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore, you are our housing expert, would you like to inquire of the witness?

Ms. **Moore**. I just would like to ask Admiral Zobel, if you have a report on your new manufacturing housing project?

Admiral **Zobel**. I have not seen one lately. Captain Matthews could have something.

Ms. **Moore**. You could provide it for the record.

Captain **Matthews**. We have completed that project at the Naval Air Station, Fallon, Nev., and occupancy has begun on it. We are very pleased with our initial impressions. The project presents a good physical appearance and the feedback we have gotten from the first occupants is also good.

Ms. **Moore**. Good.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That is good news.

Admiral **Zobel**. One of the things we were most concerned about was the maintainability and whether it would be as good as our other formal units. That is one thing we want to watch very closely over the years.

Ms. **Moore**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat, do you have anything further before we adjourn the meeting?

Mr. **Won Pat**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. Yes. If I could have a minute.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank both the Navy and this committee. We had a very serious problem at Patuxent Naval

Air Center with housing, and I am not going to go into all of that because this committee heard quite a bit last year.

A lot of the members got to see it first-hand. We placed it in the military construction authorization legislation last year and the committee report directed the Navy to come up with a program, which they did.

Like I said today, I would like to applaud them and again, I don't think it would have happened without the direction of our fine chairman, here, and the rest of the members. I wanted to come early this morning to tell you that, but I am on the Seapower Subcommittee and we were talking about Trident submarines and a group out of Connecticut that doesn't seem to be able to get their act together as well as you people have.

I very much appreciate what you have done. When I first met with the Navy last year, we started out with everybody but myself saying no. We have come to terms now. I am quite pleased with this presentation. Thank you.

Admiral ZOBEL. It is obvious your help and the committee's help has been the thing that has taken care of the problem, Mr. Dyson. Thank you very much.

Mr. DYSON. I think it will contribute to the morale you mentioned about 15 minutes ago in one of your presentations. That will make a difference. I think we will see it at Patuxent.

Admiral ZOBEL. No question about that.

Mr. DYSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the rest of the committee. Certainly our committee staff does a lot of the legwork in these projects, each and everyone of them.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### FAMILY HOUSING LAND, MAYPORT

*Question.* When was the land appraised and by whom? Who owns the property?

Answer. The land was appraised in January, 1982 by Walter Lampe, a private contractor. The property is owned by the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville.

### NAVFAC COOS HEAD, OREG.

*Question.* What is the age and remaining life expectancy of the units?

Answer. The 24 units were constructed in 1960, and have a remaining life expectancy of at least 25 years.

### FOREIGN HOUSING LEASES

*Question.* Explain reasons for the staggering increases in the cost for housing leases in London; La Maddalena, Italy; Holy Loch, Scotland; and Jakarta, Indonesia.

Answer. The inflation rates in these foreign countries average between 15–20 percent and accounts for approximately 25 percent of the increased cost. Additionally:

In Jakarta, multi-year advance rental payments are made. In fiscal year 1982, a 3-year advance payment was made for one lease. In fiscal year 1983, a total of four leases with advance payments up to 5 years are required.

In London, the fiscal year 1982 budget included 74 lease points for negotiation of a lease construction agreement. Lease points are budgeted prior to negotiation to assure that execution of a lease construction agreement does not result in exceeding the total number of foreign leases authorized by Congress. Payment of the lease begins with occupancy of the units. Occupancy of the 74 units will occur in fiscal year 1983.

In La Maddalena, lease points for a 100-unit lease construction project were budgeted in fiscal year 1982. Occupancy of and payment for the units will commence in fiscal year 1983.

In Holy Loch, an existing rental guarantee project has experienced poor maintenance and low utilization resulting in increased morale, welfare, and retention implications. Leasing of the project will give Navy management control of the project, assuring improved maintenance and utilization, and will improve occupant morale. Funding is included in fiscal year 1983 to begin lease payment. Lease points only were budgeted in fiscal year 1982 to assure their availability within the statutory total number of foreign leases.

*Question*. Explain why no estimated costs are given for the leases required in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Answer. Lease negotiations in foreign countries can take six months to a year to complete. In Hong Kong and Singapore, lease negotiation will commence in fiscal year 1983, but lease execution will not occur until fiscal year 1984. Lease points, without funding, are included in the budget to assure the statutory limit on leases is not exceeded.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I wish to thank you, Admiral, for your testimony, and General, for yours. And I would like to conclude the meeting on a brief note to which Mr. Dyson alluded.

Were it not for the very kind work of our staff, working with the very kind staff who are provided by your people, we would have spent days and weeks and months and would never get to the same point.

Because of that fine preliminary work, we can proceed with confidence, knowing we have got a good bill in the making. We thank you all.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

*Question*. Identify where the estimated project costs have changed since being submitted to the Congress.

Answer. Cost estimates of twenty projects have been revised. Budgetary procedures and late receipt of estimates based on 35 percent design prevented revision of the estimates before their inclusion in the budget. A list of the projects follow:

| Location | Project | Request | Current estimate | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naval Station, Keflavik, IC | Family services center, P-455 | $1,500 | $1,700 | +$200 |
| Public Works Center, Norfolk, VA | Utilities improvements, P-742 | 4,600 | 4,850 | +250 |
| Naval Security Group Activity, Edzell, Scotland. | Enlisted dining facility, P-038 | 1,140 | 1,850 | +710 |
| Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, VA | Applied Research Laboratory, P-209 | 10,800 | 13,000 | +2,200 |
| Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center PAC, San Diego, CA. | Applied instruction building, P-227 | 3,950 | 4,900 | +950 |
| Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA | Dining facility, P-040 | 3,400 | 4,100 | +700 |
| Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, WA | Breathing air system safety improvements, P-223. | 2,250 | 2,650 | +400 |
| Naval Air Station, Pensacola, FL | Facility energy improvements, P-546 | 1,400 | 1,600 | +200 |
| Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, HI | Electronics/communication maintenance shop, P-321. | 1,900 | 2,100 | +200 |
| U.S. Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, RP. | Facility energy improvements, P-878 | 2,050 | 2,250 | +200 |
| Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, RP | Jet engine test cell, P-767 | 5,000 | 5,300 | +300 |
| Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, CA | Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, P-199. | 6,850 | 7,200 | +350 |
| Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, CA | Applied instruction building, P-202 | 4,950 | 5,400 | +450 |
| Naval Communication Area Master EAST PAC, HI. | Satellite communications building addition, P-128. | 1,800 | 1,950 | +150 |
| Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX | Aircraft ready fuel storage, P-235 | 1,150 | 1,300 | +150 |
| Naval Station, Charleston, SC | Mooring platform, P-639 | 6,700 | 7,300 | +600 |
| Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, TX | Radar air traffic control center, P-031 | 1,650 | 1,450 | −200 |
| Naval Station, Mayport, FL | Land Acquisition family housing | 1,000 | 750 | −250 |
| Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, CA | Unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, modernization, P-327. | 7,200 | 6,800 | −400 |
| Naval Air Rework Facility, Cherry Point, NC | Support equipment shop, P-515 | 5,550 | 5,300 | −250 |

*Question.* Please provide for the record a detailed account of all revenues accruing to the Construction Battalion Center located at Port Hueneme, California, or accruing to the Department of the Navy from the lease or rental of Navy properties to non-governmental entities on an annual basis over the past five years.

Answer. The Navy has had a number of leases at Port Hueneme over the past five years. The rentals from these leases do not accrue to the Construction Battalion Center nor to the Navy, but go to the U.S. Treasury. However one of the leases contains a provision which allows the lessee to perform maintenance in lieu of a portion of the rental. The following is a list of the number of leases and rental collected:

| Year | Number of leases | Rental |
|---|---|---|
| 1977 | 8 | $72,134 |
| 1978 | 11 | 108,801 |
| 1979 | 9 | 78,481 |
| 1980 | 16 | 439,517 |
| 1981 | 16 | 777,867 |

*Question.* The subcommittee understands that the Oxnard Harbor Distict is a state sanctioned governmental body which owns and operates the non-military section of the Port of Hueneme harbor, consisting of fifty-nine (59) acreas, nine (9) of which are navigable waterways. Is it true that the Navy at Port Hueneme is now leasing more land to private business concerns than the total land owned and operated by the Oxnard Harbor District?

Answer. The Navy currently leases 93.15 acreas of land to private business at Port Hueneme.

*Question.* In terms of acreage, approximately how much Navy property within the base is presently leased or rented or set-aside for usage by non-governmental entities? Please identify each lessee, the amount of annual rent currently charged in each case and the dates when each required disposal report was approved by this subcommittee.

Answer. The Navy is currently leasing 94.14 acres at Port Hueneme, including .99 acre to the Oxnard Harbor District. However, there is currently 137.9 acres retained for mobilization purposes which is available for leasing, as was outlined in two separate Navy disposal reports approved by the subcommittee on January 17, 1980 and May 21, 1980. The following is a listing of the leases currently in effect:

| Lessee/use | Annual rental | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Oxnard Harbor Dist. (hiring hall for stevedoring services) | $1,200 | 0.99 |
| Willamette Western Corp. (storage of dredge pipe and construction equipment) | 11,520 | 1.00 |
| Keystone (store fiberglass barges) | 23,250 | 2.50 |
| Miller, C.E. Corp. (gas compressor and colling equipment modules) | 262,000 | 23.00 |
| Clark Olsen Boats (building boats) | 5,760 | .0.50 |
| Romines Truck & Constrction Co. (store equipment) | 11,400 | 1.00 |
| Miller, C.E. Corp. (store equipment) | 103,680 | 14.40 |
| CAL Pacific Drilling Co. (final fabrication of land rotary drilling rigs) | 23,270 | 2.02 |
| Metalcraft Marine Corp. (storage of materials and fabrication of metal fishing boats) | 11,520 | 1.00 |
| AbLab (building 573 and land for cultivation of abalone and other mollusks) | 2,784 | 0.23 |
| Exxon Co. (storage of materials & equipment for activity in Santa Barbara Channel) | 34,560 | 3.00 |
| OST Crane Services Inc. (storage facility for intransit materials pertaining to offshore drilling) | 57,600 | 5.00 |
| Mazda Motors of America (parcel E for storage of motor vehicles) | 80,640 | 7.00 |
| Mazda Motors of America (Storage of motor vehicles) | 299,520 | 26.00 |
| Chandler Lumber Co. (lumber storage and load building) | 28,800 | 2.50 |
| Global Marine Inc. (open stroage for oil well and field equipment) | 34,560 | 3.00 |

*Question.* When will the LAMPS III arrive at Mayport Naval Station?

Answer. The first Light Airborne Multi-Purpose System, or LAMPS Mark III SH-60B helicopters will arrive at Mayport between October and December 1984. Initially they will number about 15 aircraft, but will build-up steadily to the full base loading by the end of 1986.

*Question.* What aviation maintenance, training or other flight line facilities exist at Mayport today for the LAMPS III helicopter?

Answer. There is one squadron of LAMPS Mark I helicopters homeported at Mayport today. The squadron uses the older, less complex SH-2 helicopter and a small hangar and some maintenance space to support them. There is no maintenance, training or other flight line support at Mayport to support the incoming LAMPS Mark III squadrons. The Mark I squadron will remain at Mayport through the 1990's and will deploy with the older surface ships.

*Question.* How many LAMPS III related projects did the Navy program for Mayport in fiscal 1983?

Answer. The Navy programmed four projects in fiscal year 1983 for LAMPS Mark III at Naval Station Mayport.

*Question.* If any such projects did not make it through the budget process, please identify them, their current design level, cost and construction award date.

Answer. Two of the four projects did not make it through the budget process and were deferred to fiscal year 1984. They are (1) aircraft maintenance hangar project P-230, and (2) aircraft intermediate maintenance activity (IMA) project P-232. Design on both of these projects is now 10 percent complete. Current cost estimate for the hangar is $12,200,000, and for the IMA $8,000,000. If these projects were funded in fiscal year 1983, construction award could occur in March 1983 and lead to a completion date of December 1984. As things now stand, they are deferred to fiscal year 1984 and thus could not be awarded until about December 1983, which means completion about October 1985.

*Question.* Where were the projects cut in the budget review process? Why were they cut? Did the Navy reclama the cuts?

Answer. The projects were deferred to fiscal year 1984 by the Office of the Secretary of Defense by Program Budget Decision action in December 1981. The decision was based on the assumption that since the LAMPS Mark III helicopters would not arrive at Mayport until 1985, the construction could be delayed one year. The Navy did reclama the deferrals, clarifying the budget document citing the arrival date of "1985" as meaning "first quarter of fiscal year 1985". In other words, the arrival date is between October and December 1984. Based on 21 months construction time for the hangar and the maintenance facility, the projects can thus not be slipped to fiscal year 1984 without adversely impacting the new helicopter squadrons as they are established.

*Question.* Why are the projects required in fiscal year 1983? What is the impact if they are not included in fiscal year 1983—cost, operational, etc. When are they now scheduled for programming?

Answer. The projects are required in fiscal year 1983 to allow enough time for construction so that the facilities will be ready for occupancy by the helicopter squadrons when the aircraft begin to arrive at Mayport in the first quarter of fiscal year 1985. Mayport would be unable to support up to 30 LAMPS Mark III helicopters, plus their flight-crews, support people and students during their first nine to twelve months in commission. Maintenance hangar space and intermediate maintenance facilities are essential to the squadrons if they are to keep the aircraft operational and ready to deploy with Fleet units. The cost would be the Fleet being denied ability to deploy this new system, plus the dollar cost increase on the projects due to inflation. The projects are now planned for fiscal year 1984 military construction funding.

*Question.* What is the Navy's position on including them in fiscal year 1983?

Answer. The projects are not in the President's budget submission for fiscal year 1983. However, if they were to be included in fiscal year 1983, construction contracts could be awarded by March 1983, leading to useable completion dates of December 1984. The facilities would then go into immediate use at the beginning of 1985 to support LAMPS helicopters planned to be in Mayport at that time.

*Question.* Does the Navy have any doubt with respect to its authority to enter into a contract for the design, installation and purchase of RDF?

Answer. The design and installation of facilities such as a heating and power plant are normal functions. The contract for RDF is a unique purchase contract and it is being reviewed carefully. It must be approved by SECNAV and OSD.

*Question.* What dollar savings can be expected by the use of RDF compared with coal?

Answer. The use of RDF is expected to save between $16 million and $39 million over the thirty-year life of this contract. The actual savings will depend upon the actual rate of inflation.

*Question.* What environmental advantages does the Navy foresee in the use of RDF compared with the use of coal?

Answer. The Navy heating plant will be designed and constructed to comply with all applicable environmental standards using either fuel. In addition it provides a good solution to serious waste disposal problems in the local community.

*Question.* Is it fair to say that the contract negotiations for the RDF facility are essentially concluded and that the current questions boil down to the lawyers' quibbling over legal technicalities and language?

Answer. The Navy wrote and negotiated the contract as a contract for utility services. After review, the Navy General Counsel has directed that it be restructured as a fuel supply procurement contract. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command is reviewing contract formats with the Chief of Naval Material to arrive at a suitable contract document. This may require that the Chief of Naval Material grant authority for certain deviations to the Defense Acquisition Regulations.

*Question.* How long do you anticipate these current technical discussions to continue?

Answer. The Navy does not envision any delays of this contract due to "technicalities" of contract form.

*Question.* do you know of any legal or administrative reason why this contract should not be awarded before April 1, 1982? If so, please state those reasons in detail.

Answer. Contract award by April 1, 1982 is not considered achievable. Award of the contract requires CNM, SECNAV and OSD approval, and notification of the appropriate Congressional Committees. These approvals are expected well before the receipt of authorization and funding. The Navy is proceeding to obtain necessary approvals with "all deliberate speed."

*Question.* What Command, within the Navy, has cognizance of this contract and who will finally approve or disapprove it?

Answer. The contract is currently under the cognizance of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command as a utilities contract; authority for DAR deviations rest with the Chief of Naval Material; the Secretary of the Navy must determine that execution of the contract is in the Government's interest; and OSD must approve the contract.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:32 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

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# DEFENSE AGENCIES, NATO INFRASTRUCTURE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Thursday, March 18, 1982.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2359, Rayburn House Office Building, the Hon. Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee will be in order.

You noticed that our quarters have been upgraded today. We are grateful for the use of this subcommittee room, and we thank all of you for being here so promptly. We welcome all of the visitors with us as well.

This morning the subcommittee will receive testimony on the fiscal 1983 Milcon and family housing request for the defense agencies, the NATO infrastructure, and the general provisions contained in H.R. 5561.

For fiscal year 1983 the defense agencies' military construction and family housing program totals $405.3 million. The major projects include $75.5 million for a National Security Agency operations facility, $72.9 million for the overseas school construction program, and a $43.9 million request for fuel storage facilities on Guam. The NATO infrastructure request for fiscal year 1983 is $375 million.

Our principal witness this morning is Mr. Robert Lanoue, Director, NATO and Foreign Programs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense.

Welcome.

Mr. Lanoue, we have six votes which will be occurring between now and the next half hour. The second bell has rung. I know that most, if not all, subcommittee members will be here, so at this time I would like to invite all of you to go get a cup of coffee, and we will reconvene in half an hour.

The subcommittee will stand in recess for half an hour.

[Recess.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee will be in order.

Thirty minutes having expired we will resume our sitting. [Laughter.]

And we welcome your statement now, Mr. Lanoue.

92-897 O—82——24

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. LANOUE, DIRECTOR OF NATO AND FOREIGN PROGRAMS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, FACILITIES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT; OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, MANPOWER, RESERVE AFFAIRS, AND LOGISTICS

Mr. LANOUE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

For the sake of brevity I would like to summarize my statement, and with your permission submit for the record the written version.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Without objection that will be followed. The statement will be submitted for the record, and the gentleman may summarize.

Mr. LANOUE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the Department of Defense fiscal year 1983 military construction program as it relates to the defense agencies, the NATO infrastructure and the general provisions contained in the proposed legislation.

Although these areas each make up but a small part of the fiscal year 1983 request, they contain many important items which contribute to the success of our efforts to improve our defense posture.

The defense agencies request is contained in title IV of the proposed legislation. This year our authorization request is approximately $405 million. The significant items in this request are those you mentioned in your introductory remarks.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that the agencies that have prepared statements be allowed to submit them for the record.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Without objection each statement will be printed in the record.

Mr. LANOUE. Beginning in fiscal year 1983 we may authorize up to $1 million for each minor construction project. This is quadruple our specified location construction program from that requested in fiscal year 1982. The request for $4½ million to support defense agencies exigent minor construction projects, however, is only slightly above that requested last year and is the minimum amount estimated to be required.

The $30 million contingency request this year is the same as requested last year. The present balance of about $25 million in this fund must carry us through the next several months before this request can replenish it. This is an uncomfortably low balance in view of the turbulent political situation throughout the world.

For fiscal year 1983, family housing authorization of appropriations is included as a part of the individual service or defense agencies request. The fiscal year 1983 request of $18 million for the defense agencies includes $1 million for the construction or acquisition of five sets of quarters for the National Security Agency at classified locations. The balance of $17 million is for operation and maintenance or improvements to existing housing and for leases.

Under the NATO infrastructure program the authorization requested is $375 million for the U.S. share of the NATO infrastructure program. The amount of the request is $30 million more than what was authorized in fiscal year 1982 and is based upon the estimated obligational authority which will be required during the budget year. As you are aware, it is essential for the United States to have adequate funds authorized for the entire fiscal year, as the NATO fund authorization process for all projects is halted if the United States cannot meet its obligation.

In response to congressional direction, the Department has made maximum use of NATO funding for those projects eligible for the NATO infrastructure program. We have limited our prefinancing proposal in fiscal year 1983. In recent years the recoupment of U.S. funds previously expended for NATO eligible construction has progressed very well. During 1981 $54 million was recouped, and goals of $39 million for 1982 and $40 million for 1983 have been established. As shown in my statement, from 1979 through the end of 1982 we will have recouped $142 million.

The authorization of appropriations and administrative provisions for fiscal year 1983 related to the military construction program are contained in title VI. The purpose of the recurring provisions is to facilitate execution of the authorization granted by the Congress and to establish certain limitations on the military departments so they cannot exceed the cost or scope of projects or total authorizations justified to the Congress.

The general provisions contained in title VIII are new legislative proposals which have been drafted to devolve certain authorities to the secretaries of the military departments or directors of the defense agencies. Rather than enumerate the various proposed changes contained in my written statement, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bandjunis is available and will describe the legislative changes if the committee so desires.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Who is that?

[A show of hands.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think it would be a good idea. We will be here for a while. I think we could take them up at this time or after you finish your statement. I think you should mention each of them in your statement.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir.

The proposed legislation contains new proposals that——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Excuse me. I would be delighted for you to do it or the gentleman to whom you refer. If you prefer he do it, it would be fine for him to do it, either way. I think if we could discuss it briefly, either you or your designee, it would be nice.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir, Mr. Bandjunis, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, if you will read these and discuss them.

Mr. **Brinkley**. While he is coming around, Mr. Lanoue, would you introduce at this time the other gentlemen at the table, or perhaps you would let each gentleman introduce himself for the record and what his function is. We are glad to have you.

Mr. **Tucker**. Thank you.

My name is Alvin Tucker. I am the Director of Training and Education in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, part of the organization of the Manpower Reserve Affairs and Logistics under Dr. Korb.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Captain **Bell**. I am Capt. Warren Bell, the Acting Staff Director for Installation Services and Environmental Protection for the Defense Logistics Agency.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It is a long title.

Captain **Bell**. It is. I had to take a breath, sir.

Mr. **Ferguson**. I am Acting Director of the Department of Defense Dependent Schools.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very good, Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. **Anderson**. I am Alan Anderson from the Defense Mapping Agency. I am the Acting Deputy Director for Programs, Production and Operations, another long one.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes. Well, we are glad to have all of you here. And now for the changes in law under title VI.

Mr. **Bandjunis**. There are approximately nine new provisions which we propose which are contained primarily in title VIII. They are listed in my statement. I would like to go through them, and if you have questions I would be glad to respond.

The first amends 10 U.S.C. 2674 relating to minor construction projects to delegate the authority to the defense components, eliminate unnecessary cost variation reporting, and to speed up the approval process.

The second amends chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code to provide a new section for energy or fuel contracts for military installations.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would you stop there, please? Go back to the first one relating to minor construction projects and to delegate the authority to defense components. Are you referring to Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines?

Mr. **Bandjunis**. And the heads of the defense agencies, yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And I believe your testimony, Mr. Lanoue, was that it was proposed we raise the authority for minor construction to $1 million.

Mr. **Lanoue**. This was approved last year commencing in 1983.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It was $500,000? It is now $500,000?

Mr. **Scrivner**. It is $1 million, beginning in fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Bandjunis**. Right now it is $500,000, but effective fiscal year 1983 it will be $1 million. We are not proposing to change the $1 million level, but last year's legislation provided that projects over $750,000 had to be approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. One of the primary things we are recommending in our legislation is that this authority be completely devolved to the military departments, which would raise their level to $1 million.

And the only other real significant change is there is a 30-day notification period involved in the current legislation. We are proposing to reduce it to 15 days for minor construction and throughout the legislative proposals to be consistent with that timeframe.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Let us proceed to the third.

Mr. **Bandjunis**. The third item amends 31 U.S.C. 723a to increase the threshold for notifying the Armed Services Committees of proposed planning and design contracts and reduce the waiting period from 30 to 15 days.

The fourth amends section 612 of Public Law 93-522 to eliminate an annual report on the operation of resource recovery and recycling programs, and increases the limitation on expenditure of funds from $50,000 to $200,000.

The fifth amends section 2673 of title 10, United States Code, regarding restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed, to devolve this authority to the defense components and to permit a scope increase to accommodate current or projected needs.

The sixth is to amend section 610(a) of Public Law 90-110 to increase the limitation on improvements to individual family housing units from $20,000 to $30,000.

The next is to amend section 2675(d) of title 10, United States Code regarding leasing of family housing to identify, by defense component, the number of exceptions to the maximum per unit cost limitation, and the number of total leases; and, to increase the maximum per unit cost from $1,115 to $1,400 per month.

The next amends section 2684 of title 10, United States Code, for authority to exceed square footage limitations for family housing units acquired by the State Department for occupancy by members of the assigned Armed Forces.

And the last amends section 906 of the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act, and section 405 of the fiscal year 1981 Military Construction Authorization Act, regarding Buy American provisions, to allow the Secretary of the military department concerned to waive the restrictions in extraordinary cases.

Mr. Chairman, that is a summary of the provisions. I would be glad to provide any additional information you desire.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Lanoue, this seems to be a refining of the law to put in place better management tools to meet the current conditions with which the services and the Defense Department are confronted.

Mr. **LANOUE**. That is correct, sir. The Department is heavily involved in participatory management involving the services and devolving their programs to them. This gives them the necessary authority with the minimum overlook on the part of the Secretary of Defense. This is an attempt to do that sort of thing.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. It indicates you are staying abreast with current conditions so you can function better with greater efficiency and greater cost effectiveness, which is all rolled into one.

Thank you very much.

Mr. **BANDJUNIS**. Thank you.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Mr. Lanoue, have you anything further at this time?

Mr. **LANOUE**. That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

In addition to those you have met at the table, we have additional witnesses from the other defense agencies and other activities and we are available to discuss the projects in either the defense agencies' programs or in other areas we may be discussing this morning.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF ROBERT J. LANOUE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the Department of Defense Fiscal Year 1983 Military Construction Program as it relates to the Defense Agencies, the NATO Infrastructure and the General Provisions contained in the proposed legislation. Although these areas each make up but a small part of the fiscal year 1993 request, they contain many important items which contribute to the success of our efforts to improve our defense posture.

### DEFENSE AGENCIES

The Defense Agencies request is contained in title IV of the proposed legislation. This title includes the specific construction needs of the Defense Agencies, some special activities of the Secretary of Defense, and those activities which provide multiservice functions. This year our authorization request is $405,396,000 which is approximately $80 million more than what was requested and $120 million more than authorized for fiscal year 1982.

Significant items in the request include a $76 million expansion of the National Security Agency facility at Fort Meade, $73 million for fuel storage for the Defense Logistics Agency in Guam and Korea, $73 million for various Dependent Schools overseas, $35 million for land acquisition in the Mariana Islands, $24 million for an expansion of the Defense Mapping Agency facilities in St. Louis, and $30 million for the Secretary's contingency fund. In addition to the detailed justifications provided with their request, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, several of the agencies have prepared statements that they would like to furnish for the record.

I would like to address specifically the minor construction and contigency amounts contained in the request. Beginning in fiscal year 1983, we may authorize up to one million dollars for each minor construction project. This has quadrupled the size of our specified location minor construction program from that requested in fiscal year 1982. The request for $4.5 million to support Defense Agencies' exigent minor construction projects, however, is only slightly above that requested last year and is the minimum amount that is estimated to be required, to meet our needs now that the program must provide for an expanded range of requirements.

The $30 million contingency request this year is the same as requested last year. Last year, however, only $15 million was authorized. The present balance of about $25 million in this fund must carry us through the next several months before this request can replenish it. This is an uncomfortably low balance in view of the turbulent political situation worldwide. I urge your full support for this contingency authority. As in the past, your committee will be kept informed of our use of this authority.

### FAMILY HOUSING

For fiscal year 1983, Family Housing authorization of appropriations is included as a part of the individual service or defense agency request. The fiscal year 1983 request of $18 million for the defense agencies, includes $1 million for the construction or acquisition of five sets of quarters for the National Security Agency at classified locations. The balance of $17 million is for operation and maintenance of or improvements to existing housing, and for leases to support the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the National Security Agency.

### NATO INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

Authorization is requested for $375 million for the U.S. share of the NATO infrastructure program; a program which provides minimum essential, dedicated wartime facilities required to support the deployment and operation of NATO military forces including U.S. forces committed to NATO. The amount of the request is $30 million more than what was authorized in fiscal year 1982 and is based upon the estimated obligational authority which will be required during the budget year and not upon known individual construction projects. It is essential for the United States to have adequate funds authorized for the entire fiscal year as the NATO fund authorization process for all projects is halted if the United States cannot meet its obligation. As such, it is different from any of the other titles in the authorization bill.

### PREFINANCING AND RECOUPMENT

In response to congressional direction that the Department make maximum use of NATO funding for those subjects eligible for the NATO Infrastructure Program, we have limited our prefinancing proposal in fiscal year 1983. In recent years the recoupment of U.S. funds previously expended for NATO-eligible construction has progressed steadily. During fiscal year 1981, $54 million was recouped while goals of $39 million for fiscal year 1982 and $40 million for fiscal year 1983 have been established. The bulk of the backlog is for previously-constructed aircraft shelters which are eligible for NATO funding but are not currently supported for programming by the NATO Military Commanders due to higher priority projects and overall funding constraints.

Some resumption of NATO programming is most likely when new funds become available in the next 5 year cost sharing period.

### STATUS OF RECOUPMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

| | Fiscal year— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | End 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Estimated 1982 |
| Total recouped to date | 182 | 231 | 285 | 324 |
| Projects programmed—recoupment in progress | | | | 75 |
| Total prefinanced projects requiring programming | | | | 207 |

### GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The authorization of appropriations and administrative provisions for fiscal year 1983 related to the military construction program are contained in title VI. The purpose of the recurring provisions is to facilitate execution of the authorization granted by the Congress and to establish certain limitations on the Military Departments so that they cannot exceed the cost or scope of projects or total authorizations justified to the Congress. The general provisions contained in title VIII are new legislative proposals which have been drafted to devolve certain authorities to the Secretaries of the Military Departments or Directors of the Defense Agencies, in order to reduce unnecessary paper work and to accomplish the military construction program more efficiently.

The proposed legislation contains new proposals that:

Amend 10 United States Code 2674 relating to minor construction projects to delegate the authority to the Defense Components, eliminate unnecessay cost variation reporting, and speed up the approval process.

Amend chapter 141 of title 10 United States Code to provide a new section for energy or fuel contracts for military installations.

Amend 31 United States Code 723a to increase the threshold for notifying the Armed Services Committees of proposed planning and design contracts, and reduce the waiting period from 30 to 15 days.

Amend section 612 of Public Law 93-552 to eliminate an annual report on the operation of resource recovery and recycling programs, and increases the limitation on expenditure of funds from $50,000 to $200,000.

Amend section 2673 of title 10, United States Code, regarding restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed, to devolve this authority to the Defense Components, and to permit a scope increase to accommodate current or projected needs.

Amend section 610(a) of Public Law 90-110 to increase the limitation on improvements to individual family housing units from $20,000 to $30,000.

Amend section 2675(d) of title 10, United States Code regarding leasing of family housing to: identify, by Defense Component, the number of exceptions to the maximum per unit cost limitation, and the number of total leases; and, to increase the maximum per unit cost from $1,115 to $1,400 per month.

Amend section 2684 of title 10, United States Code, for authority to exceed square footage limitations for family housing units acquired by the State Department for occupancy by members of the assigned Armed Forces.

Amend section 906 of the fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Authorization Act and section 405 of the fiscal year 1981 Military Construction Authorization Act, regarding Buy American provisions, to allow the Secretary of the Military Department concerned to waive the restrictions in extraordinary cases.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my formal statement. I urge your Committee to give full support to all the items contained in this request. Representatives from the various agencies and activities are here to answer questions you may have.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. RICHARD M. WELLS, USA, DIRECTOR, DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you the Defense Mapping Agency's Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1983. Our program consists of two projects, one at the DMA Aerospace Center in St. Louis, Missouri, and the other at the DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Brookmont, Maryland. The estimated project costs are $24.1 million for the Aerospace Center and $1 million for the project at the Hydrographic/Topographic Center.

The MILCON project at the DMA Aerospace Center in St. Louis, Missouri, will provide for construction of an addition to our Cartographic and Geophysical Building, which houses precision photogrammetric, photographic and cartographic plotting equipment used in the production of mapping, charting and geodetic products. The project is urgently required to enable this Agency to produce products that are critical to meet weapon systems deployment schedules primarily related to the Conventional Cruise Missiles. An August 1981 decision of the Secretary of Defense authorized this Agency 300 additional people at the Aerospace Center to meet this additional workload and approximately $18 million in additional production equipment, which is programmed to be procured in Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984 to meet production schedules.

The additional space is also required to meet additional Nuclear Cruise Missle production, to provide space for additional scientific computers needed to meet production schedules, the exploitation of new source material, and the follow-on transition from a hard copy to a soft copy production system.

The requirement for this project could not be foreseen and, therefore, was not reported as a future requirement on the DD Form 1390 last year. The MC&G production requirements related to the deployment of the conventional Cruise Missile were not defined until Calendar Year 1981. Completion of this project is required by the third quarter of FY 1984 to support scheduled delivery dates of the additional production equipment.

The other MILCON project is at the DMA Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Brookmont, Maryland, and is required to accommodate additional production equipment programmed in support of the Pershing II Weapons Systems. The project will provide for construction of a mezzanine floor in an existing high-bay area of Erskine Hall. More than $5 million in additional production equipment is programmed in Fiscal Year 1983 and 1984 primarily to support the Pershing II Weapons System.

I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Lanoue, the United States and German representatives met yesterday, March 17, on the master restationing issue. Would you like to give us a report on that?

Mr. LANOUE. Yes, sir. I would be happy to.

I was one of the U.S. members who met with the German delegation yesterday, and I can report that both delegations felt that it was a very positive meeting. I think to look at the progress we have made you must go back to November 1980, when Ambassador Stoessel tabled a de marche to the German Government where he identified a number of items that the United States had interest in getting the German Government to help share some of the burden for keeping our troops there. The first item was wartime host nation support, and the second item was the master restationing plan.

The German Government responded to the de marche in early 1981, and as a result of their response, which indicated some very positive attitudes on their part, Secretary Haig in July 1981, redefined the master restationing plan. During this time from November 1980 to July 1981 the wartime host nation support meetings were being held, and the requirements of both sides were being better defined and it was felt that we should get on with our second most important item in the de marche which was the master restationing plan.

At this time we identified the plan as a relocation of three brigades from locations west of the Rhine to three U.S. controlled installations closer to their general defense positions and closer to the eastern border. At the same time we identified that we would like to work with the Germans to better define our requirements and ask them to identify a delegation that would meet with us. This was in July 1981.

In the fall of 1981 General Groves and my boss, Mr. Bob Stone, met with the Germans in Bonn to outline in general terms what our requirements were and to again ask them to identify their delegation. In January of this year their delegation was identified, and yesterday we met with them. As a result of our meeting yesterday I think that the Germans have a much better idea about what our requirements are. The Army laid out in a very detailed fashion the requirements at each one of the sites, each of the facilities, and the cost of the facilities, We told the German representatives that we did have some funds in the 1982 program and we have some in the 1983 request. That although the funds were authorized and appropriated in 1982, the Congress is expecting that the Germans would sit down and get involved in serious negotiations before they would allow us to obligate these funds.

We told them that the Army and OSD did not intend to include any restationing projects in the 1984 program and that the last time the Congress would see any new funding for these sites for restationing would be in 1983. We also told them that we would hope that we could agree on a timeframe, perhaps starting in 1984 or 1985, where they would start constructing facilities; and we have a goal of restationing the units by 1990.

The Germans listened to our requests, and they agreed to sign a charter, which should have been signed this morning by Mr. Perle, the Assistant Secretary for International Security Policy, and by the head of the German delegation, a Mr. Soddeman, who is equivalent to Mr. Perle in the Ministery of Finance in Bonn.

The charter states that we agree to sit down and conduct further discussions within what is referred to as a joint committee of experts. The joint committee of experts is charged with defining in more detailed terms what the requirements are, and what the problems are that will be associated with restationing 20,000 troops to the new MRP sites. The committee will then report back to the senior members that met yesterday as to what the progress has been and what the problems are.

We hope that within a year, next year at this time, that we can report back to you that we have a detailed plan that both countries can live with.

Mr. **Brinkley**. When you mentioned the word charter I thought we really had something here, but of course this is a charter, I suppose, to talk and then within a year to have something more definitive. Of course that is progress, and I do not belittle that at all; but I do believe that if this were done before this year's request, it would be better and not put restationing, in jeopardy.

How much is the request for this year?

Mr. **Lanoue**. 26 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The follow-on is not much.

**Mr. Lanoue.** This is the second increment of what was authorized last year, Mr. Chairman. We feel we have made real progress. In the past the representatives of the U.S. Government have met with several individuals within the Bonn Government, this time, however, we have met with a delegation representing the German Republic, and the representatives of the German Republic are the people signing this charter. They have a very positive attitude. They want to work with us as we want to work with them to get this program going, and they want to do it quickly.

**Mr. Brinkley.** That is impressive to me, and I do not really have any problem personally or as chairman of this subcommittee with reference to the 1983 request, because I understand that not only would it relate to master restationing, but even if there were no followthrough of it we would still use the facilities to good advantage.

**Mr. Lanoue.** That is correct, Mr. Chairman. If we should stumble with the MRP—and I do not want to leave the impression that there will not be pitfalls, because we are just at the beginning of serious negotiations—then this program would be used for force modernization issues. And if you have been to Vilseck, as I have been, you realize that these facilities will be put to good advantage.

**Mr. Brinkley.** And within a year we will have something firm so, this follow-on will result.

**Mr. Lanoue.** We are hoping. That is our goal. It is a goal the Germans have accepted. I will be meeting with them in 45 days in Bonn to start the serious negotiations.

**Mr. Brinkley.** I still believe that much can be accomplished when reasonable men who are allies and partners for their own self defense can sit down and work out accommodations. So I wish to compliment you on the meeting, and I wish you well.

**Mr. Lanoue.** Thank you.

**Mr. Brinkley.** With reference to the infrastructure request of $375 million you indicated that is $30 million more than in fiscal 1982.

**Mr. Lanoue.** Yes, sir.

**Mr. Brinkley.** In the event the NATO Alliance continues to come under intense scrutiny and in the event a message is sought to be sent by reduction of funds, what would it mean if we kept the funding level at the same level as in fiscal 1982?

**Mr. Lanoue.** I think it would probably send a signal to the Allies that we are possibly reneging a bit on what our commitment is as a leader of the Alliance.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Would it be inconsistent? Would we be doing less while urging them to do more?

**Mr. Lanoue.** I believe it would, Mr. Chairman. The way the estimate is developed for the infrastructure program is different from the way estimates are developed for other programs. It is based upon what we expect the U.S. contribution will be for the budget year. It is not based upon individual projects like the rest of the military construction program.

We have virtually no control over the obligational rate at which we will be obligating these funds. It is based upon the host nations—the Germans, the Italians, the British—submitting construction projects for fund authorizations. It is our best estimate of what is in the backlog, and what we anticipate our requirements will be.

As you may recall, a couple of years ago we underestimated our requirement, and about halfway through the fiscal year we had to come to this committee and ask for cost variation authority. We had to defer some of the defense agencies projects at a time when the NATO infrastructure program was part of that title, and some of the projects here in the United States were deferred in order to acquire sufficient funds to meet our NATO commitment. And we do not want to do that again. We want to put a positive sign out to our allies that we are asking for sufficient funds to meet all possible and anticipated requirements.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have some questions I will submit for the record.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I have two questions dealing with NATO infrastructure.

Our understanding is that the Germans and the other allies are trying to do what they call a midterm review of what the next three annual slices should consist of as far as the funding of NATO infrastructure. The information we have received is the Germans are reluctant to increase the level of NATO infrastructure funding for the yearly slices 33, 34, and 35, while the United States has been pushing for an increase.

Could you elaborate on that?

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir. The NATO program is approved on a 5-year basis or a 5-year cost sharing basis. Back in 1979 when this current slice group was approved it was done so with the stipulation that there would be a review in the midterm of the slice group, and the slice group runs from 1980 through 1984—a review to determine whether there was a requirement for additional funds, because when this slice group was approved, the major NATO commanders had asked for a significant amount more than what the Alliance agreed to fund.

There has been some discussion and some difference in interpretation as to when the midterm of this slice group is. We, the United States, wanted it to occur as early as 2 years ago, and the Germans, with some support from some of the other allies, have said that the midterm of a 1980 to 1984 slice group is 1983. The United States, with the support of our other allies, is working with the Germans to see if we cannot get an increase, perhaps by the December 1982 ministerials, which would be effective in 1983. We have no assurance that the Germans or anyone else will go along with that midterm increase, but we are very hopeful of it.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. One other question. It deals with prefinancing, when the United States unilaterally prefinances a project eligible for NATO funding. You mention in your statement a goal of receiving some funds in fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Do you have any assurances you will receive funds? Are there any funds allocated in the recommended NATO slice 33 dedicated to the recoupment of U.S. funds?

Mr. **Lanoue**. In my statement I mentioned we have a recoupment goal of approximately $80 million. That is a goal for 1982 and 1983. That $80 million is for projects that are included in approved NATO slices. What we will be awaiting is the host country submitting the necessary paperwork to the NATO committees to actually get the recoupment. That $80 million is in approved NATO programs.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I see. That clarifies it. The information we have received is that out of $772 million that has been prefinanced by the United States we have only recouped $284 million thus far and the best potential we have for recouping the balance is only $282 million.

The concern of this subcommittee has been that when we prefinance we in effect give interest-free loans to the NATO infrastructure account. For example, when we prefinanced aircraft shelter projects 5 years ago, that was in those year dollars. When we get the money back the value of the dollar has decreased significantly; so we have not only loaned money to the account interest free, but we have also discounted our own dollar when we do get it back.

Mr. **Lanoue**. The Department of Defense has understood from this committee and other committees that we should severely limit our prefinancing. And back in the timeframe you are talking about, in the 1977 to 1978 timeframe, about 43 percent of the prefinancing done within the NATO Alliance was done by the United States. This has been reduced to the extent that in 1981 we were down to 9 percent of all of the prefinancing, so the other 91 percent of prefinancing is being done by other countries. We are reducing our prefinancing and we have only the colocated operating base projects for the Air Force this year.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. I have some questions, Mr. Chairman, on family housing, and I can submit them for the record.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I appreciate your testimony, Mr. Lanoue, and we will come back to some things in the book.

I must announce that at about 12:15 we must take another recess for an intervening meeting, and we will return at 2 if that will be convenient.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And since we have only about 20 minutes until that time, I was thinking the best procedure would be to call upon Ms. Ann Caracristi for her presentation at this time, if that would be acceptable.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Please. We will proceed in open session, and when the need arises we will recess the subcommittee and proceed for the remaining time in an executive briefing.

And Ms. Caracristi, if you would come forward, please. We welcome you today.

## STATEMENT OF ANN CARACRISTI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Ms. **Caracristi**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before you today. I have a brief unclassified statement for the record on the NSA fiscal year 1983 budget for military construction. The projects comprising this request are extremely important to the conduct of the intelligence mission of the U.S. Government, for which the Director of the NSA is the Program Manager for the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence. The fiscal fiscal year 1983 request consists of three construction projects at a total cost of $84,057,000.

The first project is the second phase, part B, of operations building No. 2 at Fort Meade, Md. Part A of this project was approved in the fiscal year 1982 program. Part B will provide us an additional 592,000 gross square feet at a cost of $75.5 million. This building will house operational systems and personnel directly involved in meeting the agency's intelligence program requirements.

The second project will provide 25,000 gross square feet of operational and administrative space, as well as necessary power and other supporting facilities at a classified location overseas. This project will cost $7.5 million and will accommodate an important expansion of advanced mission equipment and also alleviate overcrowding in analytic work areas which presently do not comply with health and fire standards.

Our third construction project will provide necessary site preparation and facilities construction at another classified overseas location for a cost of $1,057,000.

This completes my presentation of the National Security Agency's military construction program for fiscal year 1983.

### WRITTEN STATEMEMT OF ANN CARACRISTI

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the NSA fiscal year 1983 budget for military construction. The projects comprising this request are extremely important to the conduct of the Intelligence mission of the United States Government for which the Director of NSA is the program manager for the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence. The fiscal year 1983 request consists of three construction projects at a total cost of $84,057,000.

The first project is the second phase (Part B) of Operations Building No. 2 at Fort Meade, Maryland. Part A of this project was approved in the fiscal year 1982 program. Part B will provide us an additional 592,000 gross square feet at a cost of $75,500,000. This building will house operation systems and personnel directly involved in meeting the Agency's intelligence program requirements.

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Our third construction project will provide necessary site preparation and facilities construction at another classified overseas location for a cost of $1,057,000.

This completes my presentation of the National Security Agency's Military Construction Program for Fiscal Year 1983. I am prepared to answer any questions on these projects.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Ms. Caracristi, thank you very much. When I heard that high-pitched squeal in the background, I recognized you were from the National Security Agency.

Ms. CARACRISTI. I thought we had this all fixed. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRINKLEY. For the record, Ms. Caracristi is the Deputy Director of the National Security Agency. I think if you would go ahead and give us your formal statement as well as on family housing, then if we have any questions on either, we will proceed with that.

## NSA FAMILY HOUSING

Ms. **CARACRISTI**. Our fiscal year 1983 housing requirements are designed to address the housing needs of certain civilian and military personnel assigned to overseas locations. We require $1,175,000 in family housing O. & M. funds to maintain those public quarters units which are under our control. We also need $5,435,000 to continue in our foreign leasing program, and $1,009,000 to acquire, build or purchase housing units at three classified foreign locations. Purchase of these units will reduce our leasing requirements and is considered to be the optimum permanent solution to problems of escalating rental costs resulting from limited availability of adequate units.

This completes my presentation on NSA's family housing program for 1983.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Ms. Moore, do you have any questions at this time?

Ms. **MOORE**. Not at this time.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. Not at this time.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **TSOMPANAS**. No, sir.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Then let us turn back to the earlier statement. Are there staff questions concerning that in open session?

Mr. **SCRIVNER**. No, sir. How many classified projects do you have that we have referred to? The third construction project is another classified one. How many are classified?

Ms. **CARACRISTI**. We are addressing three separate projects, sir. The one building at Fort Meade for which we will have a classified briefing, the second two projects are at overseas locations.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. All are classified?

Ms. **CARACRISTI**. Classified.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. All contain classified data?

Ms. **CARACRISTI**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. I have no questions and I declare the subcommittee in recess. We will reconvene at this point, and we will proceed in an executive briefing at this point, and we will reconvene the subcommittee at 2 this afternoon. I want to thank all of you for being with us today. It is necessary, for national security purposes, to proceed at this time whether in subcommittee or in briefing session, in executive session.

It is necessary to do that, so because I am the only member here at this moment, we will proceed in a briefing mode. So perhaps you could assist me in making certain that the room is secured.

Mr. **LANOUE**. Yes, sir, I would be glad to.

[Whereupon, at 12 noon the subcommittee recessed to receive a closed briefing, to reconvene the subcommittee at 2 p.m. the same day.]

## AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. The subcommittee will resume its sitting, and we will first welcome you back, Mr. Lanoue, and all of those with you. We will proceed to go through the book, and we will begin with defense logistics.

Mr. **Lanoue**. We have with us today Captain Warren Bell from the Defense Logistics Agency. He is the staff director for Installation Services and Environmental Protection.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Welcome. I think if you would go right through the projects which are listed there, it would suit the purposes of this subcommittee.

## STATEMENT OF CAPT. WARREN M. BELL, CEC, USN, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR INSTALLATION SERVICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Captain **Bell**. Very well, Mr. Chairman. The first project we have listed is for the Defense Property Disposal Office in Anchorage, Alaska. This is located at Elmendorf Air Force Base. We are asking for $2,700,000 to construct a 33,000-square-foot warehouse building which will include administrative storage, restrooms, heat, lights, and so forth. This will replace some substandard wooden warehouses that are in a very dilapidated condition which our host has ruled to be unsafe and wants to demolish.

### Written Statements of Capt. Warren Bell, CEC, USN

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am appearing today in support of the Agency's fiscal year 1983 military construction and family housing programs.

We are requesting approval of four major construction projects and eleven specified minor construction projects in the military construction program at a total cost of $85,130,000. This program reflects the broad scope and geographic distribution of the agency's mission. Of the four major projects, one is in the United States and three are overseas. The United States project (page 3) is for the defense property disposal office at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska and provides for increased covered storage space to maintain property disposal services in the southern Alaska area. The second project (page 36) is for additional cold storage space at the cold storage facility in Kaiserslautern, Germany to support our subsistence mission there. The last two projects are for bulk fuel storage; one for additional JP-4 fuel storage tanks (page 38) at the defense fuel support point at Anderson Air Force Base in Guam to support the Strategic Air Command and other commands in the Far East. The last project (page 40) provides for additional JP-4 fuel storage capacity to support contingency operations plans in the Republic of Korea at Osan (100,000 bbl), Suwon (100,000 bbl), Kunsan (100,000 bbl), and Taegu (200,000 bbl) Air Bases.

The specified minor construction program includes eleven projects at a total cost of $4,430,000.

The family housing program includes $380,000 total operations and maintenance obligations authority and $33,000 for minor construction alterations.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Captain, is this the only project you have under that particular portion?

Captain **Bell**. That is the only project we have inside the United States, yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And that is the Defense Mapping Aerospace Center?

Mr. **Lanoue**. For the Defense Mapping Aerospace Center, we have Mr. Anderson.

Mr. **Brinkley**. If the staff should have questions, we will interrupt. If there are several projects, we will proceed right through them until a question is propounded and then we will discuss it.

Mr. **Anderson**. Mr. Chairman, we have two projects. The first and largest one is at the Aerospace Center in St. Louis. It is a $24 million project to add a 150,000-square-foot wing onto the existing cartographic and geophysical production building to support primarily the conventional cruise missile system.

We received direction during calendar year 1981 to get in a posture to support the conventional cruise missile, and that decision was made to accelerate on the nuclear cruise missile programs. The Secretary of Defense last August authorized an increase of 300 people at DMA for that purpose at the Aerospace Center and $18 million worth of new production equipment. We are requesting this project in fiscal year 1983 to accommodate equipment as it comes into the plant.

The facility is, by and large, working now on a three-shift basis in all of those production areas, so it was a matter of no more shift time available to accommodate this increase.

The other project is at our facility locally here in Brookmont, Md. The Hydrographic and Topographic Center. It is estimated at about $990,000 to construct an additional floor in a high bay area. The project will provide additional space required to move people in order to expand production and support new equipment for the Pershing II weapons program for gearing up——

Mr. **Brinkley**. In order to do what?

Mr. **Anderson**. Support the Pershing II program. DMA produces a number of different products to be used in the guidance system of the Pershing II missile when it is deployed in Europe. Those are the two projects we have.

Mr. **Scrivner**. On the Pershing II missile, there was an indication this morning that the Army is having difficulty with the Pershing II program. How does that impact upon you?

Mr. **Anderson**. They have not told us anything of a problem that would relate to the initial operational capability (IOC) date for the weapon systems.

Mr. **Scrivner** It is suggested that perhaps that slipped or is slipping. Would you, just for the record, provide some information on that?

Mr. **Anderson**. Yes, I will.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

*Question*. According to a newspaper report today, the Pershing II missile development is having some difficulty. How will this affect the requirement for DMA support?

Answer. The Department of the Army states that the delay relates to the initial production and will only cause a 5-week delay in the first test shot. The production difficulty is not expected to affect either the IOC (Initial Operational Capability) of December 1983 or the FOC (Full Operational Capability) of December 1985. Therefore, this should have no impact on the Pershing II support required from DMA.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. I visited the Defense Mapping Aerospace Center in St. Louis and received a classified briefing on this matter. They need space to support and expand their mission. They are working three shifts now.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Have you visited the one in Maryland?

Ms. **Moore**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It might be a good thing to do that.

Ms. **Moore**. It is fascinating. We take for granted the accuracy of maps, and I do not think any of us think about what goes into providing that accuracy.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That is a good point. Where is the facility located, again?

Mr. **Anderson**. On MacArthur Boulevard just beyond the District line in Brookmont, Md. It is minutes away from here, and we welcome Ms. Moore or any others to visit the facility.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I would like to visit you there. When one of my sons was very small, he played baseball, as I am sure your sons have. His coach was an employee at that facility, so I know firsthand that you have first-class people working there, if that man is any representative of the type of people you have. [Laughter.]

Maybe I will come and visit you. I would like to.

Mr. **Anderson**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Before we proceed, I would like to go back to the logistics up there in Alaska. That was for $2.7 million?

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes.

Mr. **Brinkley**. All right. That takes care of the National Security Agency. The next one is the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Lanoue, we had best proceed to the section Office of the Secretary of Defense, MilCon, on page 19 of our book.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Is that the——

Mr. **Scrivner**. One is the radio and television service acquisition which was authorized last year. You are seeking appropriation on that.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. And the next one is the Fort Belvoir project.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Classified activities?

Mr. **Scrivner**. Yes. Is there anything in open session you wish to say?

Mr. **Lanoue**. No, I understand that if you have not, you will be receiving a briefing on that.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. There is another there, the Defense Language Institute. Doesn't that come under this?

Mr. **Lanoue**. That is correct. We have with us Mr. Alvin Tucker, the Director of Training and Education Resource Management within the Office of the Secretary of Defense who will address that project.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tucker.

## STATEMENT OF ALVIN TUCKER, DIRECTOR OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, ODASD, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. **Tucker**. Thank you very much. The Defense Language Institute provides language training for all services and defense agencies. It insures the highest quality language training, curriculum development and program management, and provides the greatest efficiency in operations.

The school's efforts were consolidated in the city of Monterey in 1973. Ninety percent of the school's graduates wind up in critical intelligence positions. The school is currently handicapped by a severe shortage of classroom and barracks space due to a sharp increase in student loads.

Since fiscal year 1979, Defense Language Institute student load has increase by 56 percent. By fiscal year 1983 it will be 70 percent above the 1979 level. Student overloads have forced the opening of one temporary training center at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas and another center will be needed in early fiscal year 1982.

There is a requirement for the construction of adequate barracks space and classrooms to be completed now to allow for the closure of these temporary training centers in the future.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You are referring to temporary closings at the facilities at Lackland?

Mr. **Tucker**. No, permanent closing eventually of the temporary facilities at Lackland and the other site that will be needed in fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. What might be helpful is if you would explain for the subcommittee the work ongoing at Lackland. Don't they have some language instruction there for the Air Force?

Mr. **Tucker**. Yes, the Lackland situation at the moment is we have a Defense English Language Center at Lackland Air Force Base where we have been teaching English to a number of foreign students preparatory to training as part of a foreign military sales agreement. We developed some slack there a few years back and we are able to use that facility to train on an average about 250 U.S. Air Force Russian students at Lackland Air Force Base. We may have to expand that some more.

But the school, as an English language center, is always subject to being required for a greater training load for foreign military students, so we cannot count on that for the long term.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, is the function there at Lackland of a temporary nature, and will it return to the Presidio of Monterey in California?

Mr. **Tucker**. That is our plan. When we have the new facilities we will return the Russian language training to the Presidio of Monterey in California.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, that is a compelling reason. Lackland has more rocks than any place in the world. [Laughter.]

Is there anything further?

Mr. **Tucker**. There are two projects; one is for the classroom facility and it is programed, I believe, at $7.5 million, and the other is for the barracks facilities associated with those classrooms of $23.5 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. $23.5—that is for——

Mr. **Tucker**. The barracks, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It might be of interest to the subcommittee to note that in this particular project, they are going to design some fallout protection in, I presume, the barracks area.

Mr. **Tucker**. I believe so, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Can you expand on that?

Mr. **Tucker**. My understanding is that it is a requirement of our DOD directive to provide fallout protection if not otherwise available. That is why it is part of this project.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. And you can do it if it does not exceed more than 1 percent of the total cost of the project?

Mr. **Tucker**. I think I would have to provide that for the record.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, that information has been provided in response to a staff question. This is one of the few times that we have seen where you have been able to accomplish that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The staff response is this is good integration with the civil defense needs of this Nation as we gear up for over double the amount of our budgeting authority for fiscal 1983 in the field of civil defense. Most of it is related to a dispersal system whereby we have population relocation, which is not a bad plan to have in place. But we have the dual nature of the functional facilities.

It bodes well for us, because we get the normal usage and then, in times of emergency, we have them as protective devices as well. So this certainly deserves good grades.

Did you have one other project, or is that the last one? The last one was $23.5, is that right?

Mr. **Tucker**. $23.5 is for the barracks, and $7.5 for the classroom facility.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It is getting to be pretty crowded there, isn't it?

Mr. **Tucker**. I was out there not too long ago and they are still using classrooms I used 22 years ago when I was a student there, so they need some more facilities.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. The old ones will be torn down, isn't that right?

Mr. **Tucker**. Eventually, I believe that is true. However, even after completion of these projects, it will be necessary to use the old classrooms to accommodate the anticipated student loads at Monterey.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Yes, eventually.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I was talking to staff about the firsthand information of a Member of Congress, Mr. Panetta, who has brought to our attention the fact that something does need to be done out there.

Mr. **Tucker**. He has been a fine supporter of the school, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The next item is Defense Systems Management College Support Service.

Mr. **Lanoue**. We have with us this afternoon Mr. James O. Howell, who is the Director of Support Services of the Defense Systems Management College.

## STATEMENT OF JAMES O. HOWELL, DIRECTOR, SUPPORT SERVICES, DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLLEGE

Mr. **Howell**. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you. Would you like to tell us a little bit about that?

Mr. **Howell**. It is located at Fort Belvoir. It is a triservice college, educating members of all three services in program management. Our lowest-ranking student is a major or the civilian equivalent; our highest is a three-star general. We have been in existence since 1971. We started out with a one-building schoolhouse. We now have a six-building campus.

The project we are asking for now is for a secure facility consisting of a 400-person auditorium, special lab rooms which are needed to conduct computer assisted hypothetical case studies regarding weapons systems acquisition, and space for seminar rooms.

The facility we presently use was built in 1928. We did a cost analysis on it to try to make it secure. We got to about a million and a half, and we were still patrolling it both internally and externally by military police 24 hours a day, so it was not feasible.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I believe the staff does have a question they would like to ask you.

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. This project has a high priority, and yet, the design was delayed on it. Could you tell us why that occurred?

Mr. **Howell**. Yes, sir. We submitted a 1391 on this project in December of 1980. It was originally requested for funds in fiscal year 1982. I don't like to point the finger at anyone, but the Corps has let it slip from one year to the next year. We are in violation of AR 281-14 everytime we have a course and there is a classified briefing at the facility.

Mr. **Scrivner**. When you say the Corps let it slip, what do you mean?

Mr. **Howell**. The Baltimore Corps is responsible for obtaining an A. & E. firm to do the design work.

Mr. **Scrivner**. And it just what, fell through the cracks?

Mr. **Howell**. Baltimore, I assume is understaffed. I am not an authority on it, but they are slow getting projects out to A. & E. firms. I personally went to Baltimore this past summer and I was on the selection board selecting an A. & E. firm. And as you probably know by their records, the notice to proceed was not given until this past January.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Well, what is your feeling about the confidence in this cost estimate?

Mr. **Howell**. The cost estimate is a good one. The CWE, which is a current working estimate, falls within the price you have.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. Not at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You continue to ride herd on that Corps of Engineers. They have some important responsibilities but sometimes their personnel and systems are such that things do not get done right at the time you would like them to get done.

Mr. **Howell**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Isn't Fort Belvoir the home of the Army Corps of Engineers?

Mr. **Howell**. The school of the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You know the story—the cobbler's son is the last to get shoes. [Laughter.]

Let us go to the U.S. Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Personnel Support Center, Kaiserslautern.

Captain **Bell**. Yes, we are asking $5.1 million for expansion of our cold storage space and modifications, additional modifications to our cold storage facility at Kaiserslautern in Germany to allow us to basically mechanize the operation there.

Kaiserslautern now is configured and worked basically by musclepower. The modifications we are asking for would allow us to palletize all of our incoming and outgoing cargo and use forklifts to do the whole operation. We expect to dramatically improve our performance insofar as filling our customers' desired delivery times, which is the operational requirement spoken of in the 1391 there.

This project also has an economic side benefit—we expect to save approximately $1.5 million per year in operating costs that we are picking up from decreasing the size of our staff there, and the electrical receptacles we are asking for will allow us to run all of the vans waiting to be unloaded or loaded on electricity rather than have them run their engines. And we realize about half of that savings through that. So this project has a simple payback of 3.4 years as well as the operational requirements we are asking for.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Do I understand then right now it is labor intensive?

Captain BELL. Very labor intensive, yes, sir. The heights of the docks are such that you cannot drive the forklifts into the vans. That is what we are asking for the dock levelers for, to be able to ramp up into the trucks so that we can take the stuff directly out.

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right. Any questions on that item?

[No response.]

Mr. BRINKLEY. We will proceed and go on.

Captain BELL. This is the biggest project in our program. We are asking for $43.9 million to construct six 100,000-barrel fuel tanks at Anderson Air Force Base on Guam. This is fuel which is pre-positioned war reserve stock requirement for the Strategic Air Command units located there.

Mr. BRINKLEY. As you know, Mr. Won Pat of Guam serves on this committee and has expressed a high interest in bringing things up to steam on Guam. I know he would be supportive of this and happy about this. Are there any questions on this item?

The final item is on fuel tanks in Korea.

Captain BELL. Yes, sir. We are asking for $29 million for 500,000 barrels of pre-positioned war stock tankage in Korea. This is to support the Tactical Air Command units located there in the event of a war breaking out.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Any questions on this item, Mr. Hutto?

Mr. HUTTO. No. The other day, Mr. Chairman, I accused Mr. Won Pat of taking Diego Garcia into his district in reapportionment. I wonder if he has Korea. If he does, he will take most of our military construction money for those two projects.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Yes. His sphere of influence is increasing dramatically. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. DYSON. I have no questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. And that concludes your portion of this?

Captain BELL. That is the last project we have outside the United States, yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We thank you.

Secretary of Defense activities, U.S. European Command. Mr. Lanoue.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Mr. Chairman, these next two projects have some classified nature to them. I would like to discuss as much as we can in open session. I would like to point out at this time that General Rogers does have a classified statement he would like to submit for the record in support of the European War Headquarters. And at this time I would like to introduce Lt. Col. Frank Baker, who is from the J-3 in EUCOM.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Before proceeding with that, you say General Rogers has a statement.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I have just been handed, I believe, a for-the-record statement of Gen. Bernard Rogers, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. European Command, on the fiscal year 1983 budget request before the Military Installations Facilities Subcommittee, March 18, 1982. It is a 2-page statement, which will be printed in the record without objection. It is marked confidential.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF GEN. BERNARD W. ROGERS, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNI U.S. EUROPEAN COMMAND

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to discuss the European Command's requirement for a war headquarters facility.

Until 1967, HQ USEUCOM was located near Paris. However, when France directed all foreign forces to leave her soil, USEUCOM moved to Patch Barracks at Stuttgart, Germany. The selection of Patch was an expedient. At the time, Patch was the only available location with facilities which could accommodate HQ USEUCOM. From a military standpoint, Patch has never been considered an acceptable wartime location. It is too close to potential attacking forces, and its [deleted] provide nothing in the way of protection. [Deleted.]

The [deleted] decision to construct an underground war headquarters in [deleted] provided the opportunity to solve USEUCOM's problem. USEUCOM proposed construction of a static war headquarters as an extension to the [delected] underground center, and [deleted] concurred. However, the project was effectively cancelled in September 1980 when Congress did not approve MILCON funding for its construction. A request for infrastructure funds was submitted to NATO, but it was disapproved because the project was for national-only purposes and thus ineligible for funding under NATO criteria.

This left USEUCOM with its longstanding problem, and the search for a solution resumed immediately. A number of alternatives were evaluated. In May 1981 development of a war headquarters at [deleted] in the [deleted] was selected as the most feasible solution from both a cost and operational standpoint.

[Deleted] was selected as the war headquarters because it offered a number of very attractive advantages over any other option. It has a hardened facility, and this, together with its remote location, provide reasonable assurance of HQ USEUCOM survival during wartime. Moreover, the site is already under US control, and its facilities are well suited for use by USEUCOM. Lastly, its development can be accomplished at significantly lower cost than any alternative approach to the problem.

A suvivable wartime facility is a pressing military requirement for USEUCOM. We believe [deleted] provides most cost effective solution to this requirement.

I urge your full support of the program for a war headquarters at [deleted] and your approval of the $13 Million to implement it.

Mr. **Lanoue**. This is Lieutenant Colonel Baker.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Colonel Baker, welcome. We invite your discussion at this time.

## STATEMENT OF LT. COL. WILLIAM BAKER, USA, OFFICE OF DEPUTY J-3, U.S EUROPEAN COMMAND

Colonel Baker. Sir, we are asking for $13 million. It is for development of a wartime headquarters for the U.S. European Command in Europe. The purpose is to provide for survivable facilities that in wartime would give us a reasonable assurance that we could continue the mission in spite of the conflict.

Mr. Brinkley. I would like to look at the sheet on that. Could you give me a clue as to where that is?

Mr. Tsompanas. Page 51, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. Page 51. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. Tsompanas. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

For the benefit of the subcommittee, perhaps a little history might be helpful. Could you provide that for us? We have some new members who are unfamiliar with what was originally proposed several years ago. So could you give us a chronology of events on this project?

Colonel Baker. Yes, sir. Prior to 1967, as you may know, Headquarters EUCOM was located near Paris with SHAPE. And at that time, in 1967, as a part of the French direction for foreign forces to leave her soil, we had to leave. We could not go to Belgium; they would not accept a national-only headquarters.

We were forced to go to Patch barracks in Stuttgart, Germany. We went there because it provided the only facilities that could accommodate Headquarters EUCOM. It was not an acceptable location from a military standpoint. One, it is too far forward. And two, its facilities are basically the three-story barracks type World War II buildings you have throughout Germany. They provide nothing in the way of protection.

So the solution to that we proposed is construction of a static war headquarters. That project was subsequently canceled for lack of funding. And we went to the next option for that, and that is this current project. We feel it is the most cost-effective and operationally acceptable solution to our problem we can come up with.

Mr. Lanoue. If I may add something. This project, when it was originally submitted, was estimated to cost something on the order of $62 million. The Congress directed we seek NATO funding for this project. We did as we were requested, and NATO denied funding for this project because this was for a national headquarters and a national headquarters are not eligible for NATO funding, only headquarters that are used by the NATO Alliance.

The intent then was to build a cell adjacent to a NATO headquarters that was being constructed near Brussels. That headquarters is funded by NATO funds, but all national requirements must be funded by national funds.

Mr. Tsompanas. Regarding the NATO project, could you tell us its status?

Mr. Lanoue. The NATO project is under construction. I believe it was started in 1980. It is a hardened facility, and it is well under construction now.

Mr. Tsompanas. Can you tell us in an open session where it will be located?

Mr. Lanoue. It is at the SHAPE headquarters in Mons.

Colonel **Baker**. Excavation is completed, and they are placing the concrete right now.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. In response to a staff question asked about whether you have host nation approval for the siting of this project, we understand from your response that you do not have official host nation approval at this point? Perhaps things have changed since you supplied this information. Can you bring us up to date?

Colonel **Baker**. Sir, we do not have host nation approval at this time. Officially, we have requested it, and we have been in constant contact with it, and we have good hopes that we will get it. We are well on the road to it. The type of thing we believe we will receive any day.

But a technicality came up, and they asked us to obtain a waiver from SHAPE for this. We are in the process of that. Once we receive that, we expect to receive approval quickly. We are very optimistic about that.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Are you able to identify in an open session the country?

Colonel **Baker**. No, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. That is classified?

Colonel **Baker**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Lanoue**. May I explain something? The colonel is talking about a waiver from NATO. NATO has a requirement that if a facility similar to this is built within 10 miles of another NATO headquarters which is under construction or will be under construction in the host country, then a waiver must be granted by NATO. That is what we are getting now.

The U.S. facility will be approximately 8 miles from a NATO-funded host country facility. And since we are within that 10-mile limit, we do have to get a waiver from NATO.

Colonel **Baker**. Their objection is not to our project, but to the fact that it might endanger the funding for the NATO project.

Mr. **Scrivner**. In what way?

Colonel **Baker**. It would——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Redundancy?

Mr. **Lanoue**. No. The host country is concerned that there might be an impediment to NATO's funding of its own project, which is a NATO war headquarters. And they want to be sure that there is no reason for NATO not to fund the programed war headquarters.

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. Am I to understand we have a NATO war headquarters and another U.S. war headquarters?

Mr. **Lanoue**. That is correct.

Mr. **Dyson**. All within 10 miles?

Mr. **Hutto**. Can you tell me why?

Mr. **Brinkley**. I expect Colonel Baker can.

Colonel **Baker**. I can.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Should we go into executive session to get into it? But basically, I think you can say it in open session.

Colonel **Baker**. The NATO facility is for an air command. Its program is approved and it is ongoing. There is no problem with that facility. At the same time, we have our facility, which is within 8 miles of that current project. There is no objection to our project. The possible violation of the NATO criteria concerned the host nation who did not want to do anything to jeopardize the NATO facility.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Colonel Baker, from whom must the waiver be obtained?

Colonel **Baker**. From SHAPE.

Mr. **Brinkley**. SHAPE?

Colonel **Baker**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I am just thinking about the time element involved. Is that a management or command decision to be made at SHAPE, or must it be passed parcel by parcel around?

Colonel **Baker**. No, it can be made at SHAPE, and I have been personally in contact with the officer who will work it up there. And he is very optimistic on the approval.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Colonel, let me make sure I understand what you are saying. There is a NATO air headquarters being constructed at the present time, and within 8 miles we want to put this new headquarters?

Colonel **Baker**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Montgomery**. And we do have a cell, to speak, in the air headquarters?

Colonel **Baker**. No, sir, no, sir, that has nothing to do with us. That is a host nation/NATO facility for that particular country. It has nothing to do with the United States.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I see. But we do have a cell at the headquarters facility you mentioned before?

Mr. **Lanoue**. The one in Mons, yes, sir.

Colonel **Baker**. Yes, sir, we will.

Mr. **Scrivner**. And why do we need to have another one?

Colonel **Baker**. We are talking about the SHAPE headquarters now, and what we have is a liaison cell, a very small element up there on the order of a dozen people to provide liaison there. But that is not the location of this war headquarters project.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I understand that. I am saying why do we have to have another one?

Colonel **Baker**. A headquarters location, for all of Headquarters EUCOM, the total headquarters.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Do you feel its functions are entirely different?

Colonel **Baker**. Yes, sir. The element that will be at the SHAPE headquarters is simply a small liaison element which functions as an extension of the battle staff. It will provide on the ground a little eyes-and-ears extension of the EUCOM battle staff and will provide immediate support to General Rogers and liaison for him back to Headquarters EUCOM. The war headquarters project is to provide a wartime location and facility for all of Headquarters EUCOM.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I see. And there is no possibility of NATO funding this project?

Colonel **Baker**. No, sir. This is a total national-only purpose, and I see absolutely no possibility of it.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Scrivner.

Personal briefings will be provided for information regarding this project. But if we need to go into executive session a little later, we will do that. I think this would be the last item considered sensitive in the briefing this afternoon. So thank you, Colonel Baker.

The next deals with the land acquisition in the Mariana Islands, now $35 million.

Mr. LANOUE. Yes, sir. We have Lt. Col. William MacMurdy from the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to discuss this project.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Colonel MacMurdy, please proceed.

## STATEMENT OF LT. COL. WILLIAM L. MacMURDY, JR., USA, OCEANIA DESK OFFICER, OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, PLANS AND POLICY DIRECTORATE

Colonel MACMURDY. This is the project that will take up the 5-year option. This is the last period in which we have a chance to exercise this option. It was negotiated in 1974 and passed into public law in 1975.

Congress authorized this last year in the Navy MilCon budget. But the House-Senate Appropriation Committee Conference directed it be resubmitted in fiscal year 1983 as a Defense Agency account item as opposed to a Navy account because it is designed to serve DOD, JCS, and the Services, as such.

The lease option is to meet both current operation requirements and potential strategic needs. We are talking about a 50-year plus 50 more at no additional cost, or 100-year one-time payment, $35 million. It includes two-thirds of the Island of Tinian, some 17,799 acres, 177 acres of Saipan, basically harbor front and waterfront real estate, and the entire island of Farallom de Medinilla, which is the only ordnance impact range in the entire Western Pacific and Indian Ocean. It is used by our battle groups today as they deploy to the Western Pacific, used by the Strategic Air Command B-52s out of Anderson, and AC-130 gunships.

So on a regular basis, we have this particular ordnance range which is rather important. So for current operational requirements and for potential development as a major base complex should we require it in terms of a change in our Pacific strategy or a denial of access or restriction of access in other Western Pacific bases.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Colonel MacMurdy, thank you very much. I think that was quite adequate to convince the subcommittee last year. And we would have two options to let our existing authority stand and let the Appropriations Committee change its mind or we can change the existing authority within our bill.

But we will do our best to provide the wherewithal to do this.

Mr. Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. Let me ask this. The price has gone from $19.5 million to $33 million?

Colonel MACMURDY. $35 million, sir. It was indexed in the original negotiations. So it has gone up every year.

Mr. KAZEN. In other words, this figure here is not right?

Colonel MACMURDY. The current figure is $35 million, sir.

Mr. KAZEN. I have page 54 here. That is the $19.5 million adjusted by the GNP ID, whatever it is, and projected to December 1982;

the estimated date of acquisition is $33.9 million. Now, am I wrong?

Mr. **Brinkley**. You are right.

Mr. **Kazen**. Then that is the figure we have before us. And now you are telling us that it is not $34 million but rather $35 million.

Colonel **MacMurdy**. That is what I have been informed, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What was the authority last year? Was that for $35 million?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. $33 million last year, or $32 million, to my recollection.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Mr. Bee, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, may be able to answer that question.

## STATEMENT OF THOMAS BEE, STAFF OFFICER, ODASD—FACILITIES, ENVIRONMENT, AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT—FACILITY REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE DIRECTORATE

Mr. **Bee**. Sir, I am not sure that my answer is accurate, but I believe there is some supervision, administration, and overhead costs added to the $33.9 million. I would have to get the exact answer.

Mr. **Kazen**. Well, we can understand that this is a round figure. But when we are dealing with figures, I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, is this in the budget?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes, it is.

Mr. **Kazen**. This is a part of it?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes. This came from Mr. Trible and me to be introduced at the request of the administration. So therefore, it is in the budget.

Mr. **Kazen**. I see. They corrected it in one point and left it in the other.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Perhaps Ms. Moore can explain to the subcommittee how that can be reconciled.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. **Kazen**. Certainly.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. The land acquisition itself, as I see it, was $33,950,000.

Mr. **Kazen**. $33,950,000.

Ms. **Moore**. I mean $33 million. When the contigency fund and SIOH were added to it, it adds up to $35 million. That is the way it is stated on page 53.

Mr. **Kazen**. On page 53. All right. We have an authorization already on this?

Mr. **Scrivner**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Kazen**. Item, for how much, $33,950,000?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. $32 million was the House Appropriations Committee-Senate Appropriations Committee conference report last year, sir, in fiscal year 1982, of $32 million.

Mr. **Kazen**. $32 million.

Colonel **MacMurdy**. So that was fiscal year 1982 as opposed to fiscal year 1983, and it is indexed per the negotiations past.

Mr. **Kazen**. What would be the balance that we would need authorization for? The difference between this $33,950,000 and the $35 million?

Mr. BEE. Between the $32 million and the $35 million.

Mr. KAZEN. So we would need authorization for $3 million more?

Mr. BEE. I believe so, yes, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, yes, I just wanted to follow that up to see whether or not——

Mr. HUTTO. I wanted to ask you a question or the chairman a question. Since we authorized $32 million last year, do we go back and authorize the whole project again or just the addition?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We have several possibilities, Mr. Hutto. One, you can reauthorize the new amount, you could authorize the difference. Or you could simply amend the existing act and reauthorize the existing authorization, in effect, and tell them to use a cost variation procedure and come in for that, if necessary.

Mr. HUTTO. So everyone would understand, I suppose it is better to authorize the whole project?

Mr. SCRIVNER. If that is the subcommittee's decision, certainly.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. I do not think I have any further questions, Mr. Chairman. It is just that I want to make sure that the entire $35 million it would take for this project is already in the budget, and that we will not be adding anything to it in the way of authorization.

Mr. BRINKLEY. As a matter of fact, on earlier testimony on other items where we had already authorized in years past, we have discussed the desirability of proceeding with cost variations because if we keep our authority down as low as we can, I think it is a good thing to do.

If a cost variation works a hardship on the requesting authority, we would not want to do it. But where possible, if we could rely on the existing authority to make some modifications where needed or go with cost variation, it might be the logical and sequential thing to do.

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Chairman, this is a 50-year lease, and all of this money will be front-end money; am I correct? That is all it would take for the 50 years?

Colonel MACMURDY. Yes. Fifty, renewable for 50 at no additional cost, a one-time payment that must be paid prior to January 9, 1983.

Mr. KAZEN. That is what I say. One time.

Colonel MACMURDY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAZEN. No further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Let me ask one final question about cost variations. I notice that Mr. Carton is out in the audience. Is it a hardship to deal with these cost variations? Must you locate other authorities to substitute?

Mr. LANOUE. It is more difficult for the defense agencies to address cost variation because of the limited amount of flexibility each of the agencies has. And the title total cannot be exceeded.

In this case, under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, there would be no additional authority within the title that they could invoke.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Good enough. Thank you.

Thank you, Colonel.

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. HUTTO. Just a question about the harbor. We would own the harbor under this provision?

Colonel MACMURDY. Sir, the harbor I assume you are referring to is the one on Saipan?

Mr. HUTTO. Yes.

Colonel MACMURDY. There are 177 acres provided for in the lease. Forty-four of that is for harbor-related activities. We would lease that back to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands at a nominal cost. However, we could get it back on 1 year's notice, or sooner if need be, and they must use it for harbor-related activities only. The remaining 133 acres is to develop into a park at no cost to the U.S. Government.

They must put $2 million in original terms, approximately $3.5 million today, in a trust fund to make sure that the United States has immediate access to that harbor front land. It is beach front property next to a hotel row, if you will, next to the Continental, Intercontinental, and so on, on Saipan. So that land could be immediately available.

Mr. KAZEN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUTTO. Yes. What kind of a park?

Colonel MACMURDY. It is cast as a war memorial park. However, that is not the purpose. This was negotiated, if you will, sir, to make sure that this land did not lie unproductive and therefore have pressures brought to bear on it to have it put to some other use.

A parallel would be Fort DeRussey alongside Hawaii, the beachfront development. You have a major center of tourism next to this. And by insuring that the land would be developed into a park, that removes the pressure that would otherwise develop for doing something with this unproductive land. It is not to be leased back. It is to be made available to the Northern Mariana Islands there, so the United States enjoys instant use of that land any time it requires to develop it.

Mr. KAZEN. What about the 44 acres?

Colonel MACMURDY. That is leased back for harbor-related activities. And we can also get that back at almost any time, 1 year's notice, normally, sooner in the case of a military emergency.

Mr. KAZEN. Will that use be compatible to what you would want?

Colonel MACMURDY. It must be compatible, yes, sir, absolutely. We have means to insure that it is compatible.

Mr. HUTTO. Do you have docking facilities there?

Colonel MACMURDY. It is a harbor in use now, sir. It is the harbor for the Island of Saipan.

Mr. HUTTO. And the United States would have unlimited use any time for our naval vessels and so on?

Colonel MACMURDY. In that sense, yes, sir, we would, at that point in time, yes, sir, absolutely. It is just a question of developing.

Mr. KAZEN. Would we have any use for that harbor? Do you forsee any military use for the harbor?

Colonel MACMURDY. If we were to develop Tinian, the adjoining island, if you will, the twin island, this would be an adjunct to

Tinian, the harbor there and the beachfront and potentially Isley Field, which is the international air terminal on Saipan that we do have joint use of already.

Mr. **Kazen**. But I am just talking about this 44 acres we are going to lease back.

Colonel **MacMurdy**. That is correct. That would be potentially only if we were to develop the Tinian concept into a major complex.

Mr. **Kazen**. If we do though—I am getting to something else—will we then have to pay for the privilege of using it?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. No, sir, none whatsoever.

Mr. **Kazen**. Even though we have leased it back to them?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. We have leased it back to them on terms acceptable to us and therefore we control.

Mr. **Kazen**. Is this one of the conditions: That if the need ever arises, we could do it without paying them anything even though they are the lessees?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. Yes, sir, from us, the United States. Therefore, we control the lease terms and we can pull the lease right back for military need. There is no payment involved. It is a question of us giving our permission.

Mr. **Kazen**. All right.

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Dyson**. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. One quick question, Mr. Chairman.

One hundred and thirty-three acres for the park, that is honoring the American war dead, is that right? And did you say they are going to spend $3 million to develop that?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. Sir, if I may, I would point out it is to honor both the Mariana and the American war dead as well as, of course, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands will be American territory upon termination of the trusteeship and by public law already passed in 1976 this will become a commonwealth parallel to the existing structure of Puerto Rico.

Mr. **Dyson**. What kind of a park will it be? Will it be a cemetery?

Colonel **MacMurdy**. I am not sure the plans have been finalized or implemented, but I believe we are talking about a memorial and largely undeveloped generally parkland upon which no structures would be built that would be incompatible with any potential U.S. military use.

Mr. **Dyson**. Thank you. I have no more questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

We will move now to the Department of Defense dependents schools. And rather than going through each of them, perhaps we could have a summary as to the total amount of money involved, the number involved, and the rationale for the schools.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Mr. Chairman, we have with us today Mr. Robert Ferguson, the acting director of the Department of Defense dependents schools.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Ferguson, we are glad to have you with us.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. FERGUSON

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you to present the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction (MILCON) Program for the Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS).

Beginning with fiscal year 1979, Department of Defense school construction projects have been included under title IV (Defense Agencies) in the annual DOD Military Construction (MILCON) Program.

DODDS has 273 schools, which are located in 20 countries, to serve the 125,000 DOD students overseas. Many of these schools were established over the past 35 years in temporary, converted, and make-do facilities.

Admittedly, many of the existing school facilities of DODDS are totally inadequate to provide for a quality education of DOD dependents. However, DODDS has initiated actions to aid in alleviating this problem.

It is recognized that existing substandard, overcrowded, unsafe, and unhealthy school facilities should be upgraded or replaced as rapidly as feasible and that timely adequate new facilities should be provided to support new troop missions and relocations.

This DOD request includes $72,857,000 for the construction of 18 school projects in 6 countries for DODDS. This request includes $69,017,000 for 13 major construction projects and $3,840,000 for 5 specified minor construction projects.

I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee to seek your understanding and support for these very valid projects.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT H. FERGUSON, ACTING DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENTS SCHOOLS

**Mr. FERGUSON.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DODDS is a school system now consisting of 273 schools. The schools are located in 20 countries, and we serve approximately 125,000 DOD dependents residing abroad.

Many of these schools were established in the past 35 years, and we have just been using temporary, converted, and make-do facilities. This DOD request includes $72,857,000 for the construction of 18 school projects in 6 countries for the Department of Defense dependents schools. The request includes $69,017,000 for 13 major construction projects and $3,840,000 for five specified minor construction projects.

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** How many dependents do we have in the NATO countries? How many dependents using the schools? How many students?

**Mr. FERGUSON.** In NATO?

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** The Department of Defense NATO schools. I thought you gave us a figure.

**Mr. FERGUSON.** We educate approximately 125,0000 children, but some are in the Far East.

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** How many do you suppose are in Europe? More than half, I suppose?

**Mr. FERGUSON.** I would estimate 95,000.

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** I am in favor of providing the best for our overseas dependents, our children wherever they may be. But in the building of schools, we really look down the road a long way, and we anticipate that they will have service for decades. And we wonder if that coincides with a perceived commitment to stay within the NATO Alliance, for example, in perpetuity.

There is a growing sentiment in this committee and, I think, the Congress towards reexamination of the NATO commitment. And I just wonder what would happen if we did not provide authority for new schools, would our children over there be severely handicapped within the short run? Certainly, they would be in the long run if we did not take corrective action if we are going to be there.

But for the short run, these items you have listed in this military construction bill, are existing facilities sufficient?

Mr. **Ferguson**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Why?

Mr. **Ferguson**. They are unhealthy, they are unsanitary. They are substandard. They are overcrowded. I lived and worked in Europe for 8 years and in the Pacific for 7 years. And if we in Fairfax County tried to put children into some of the facilities we are asking children to go to school in, we would have a rebellion in Fairfax County.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, the issue might not be whether we should send them to such schools but whether they should come home and go to school here. I think that is the issue we have raised in the past in these hearings we have had this year; that is, if we do not have housing for our soldiers in Europe, that the soldiers are pawns, and if there is not a mutuality of commitment to provide adequate basic things, then perhaps we are overcommitted there. That is the question being raised.

Is it heresy to think some of our children could go to schools off the host nation? Do some of them go to those schools? What is the law on that? And, of course, it is heresy to think of, probably, but tell me a little bit about that.

Mr. **Ferguson**. Where we do not have enough children to support a DOD-operated school, we use international schools. Some of them receive grants from our Department of State's very small grants, and we pay tuition for our DOD dependents, attending those international schools.

In most of the countries, however, sir, you have a language problem the minute you go to enroll a child in a local school situation. Germany, Italy, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, you have a language barrier.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, let me interject right there. People coming to our country have a language barrier, but kids do just fine, and sometimes we wind up educating them even better through that adversity than otherwise.

I wish you would provide for the record the methodology employed with the tuition system in the international schools. It seems to me if our long-range commitment is indefinite, we might consider at some time in the future a tuition system rather than building schools indefinitely.

[The following information was received for the record:]

International schools have traditionally served the educational needs of civilian families in the private sector living abroad. Federal agencies such as the State Department often use these schools because the number of students at any single location is usually too small to operate an independent school. Whenever feasible, State Department and other Federal agency dependents attend DoD schools.

International schools are governed by locally elected school boards composed of parents. They normally obtain a facility, hire an administrator and teachers, and set a tuition rate to cover all expenditures. Currently annual tuition rates vary from $1,800 to $5,000, largely depending upon the local economy.

The quality of the international schools varies. Some are quite good and are accredited by U.S. accrediting associations. Others are less than adequate and are not accredited. International schools are not required to comply with U.S. educational statutes. Thus few, if any, provide special programs found in most U.S. school systems (and in DoDDS) for handicapped, learning impaired, gifted and talented, etc.

The Department of Defense school system provides a high quality educational program closely attuned to the best stateside models. We do not feel the international schools could meet our needs as well.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Kazen.

Mr. **Kazen**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I was just wondering about the comparison between the schools in this country, strictly on military reservations, where we are now faced with a cut in impact aid by this administration for the education of children in schools which are already built on base, and yet we are asking for 100 percent financing for our overseas schools, do you see any logic to that situation?

In my district I have Fort Sam Houston and Lackland, and Randolph. Some of those bases have onbase school districts, and their administrative officers are yelling at me everyday that they are going to lose our impact aid funds and our Government support for strictly military schools on base.

Yet you come in here and ask us for 100-percent financing of these schools overseas—construction, teachers, the whole bit.

Now, can you see any discrepancy there, why one should be treated differently than the other?

Mr. **Ferguson**. There is no tax base overseas.

Mr. **Kazen**. There is no tax base on the base at Fort Sam Houston. It is all Government within the compound. The school district is inside. Where do we have the tax base?

Mr. **Ferguson**. You are referring to what is known as section 6 schools, and I am sorry, I am not an expert on section 6 schools.

Mr. **Kazen**. All I know is they are onbase schools for military dependents who live on base. And yet they are cutting our assistance.

Mr. **Hutto**. Would the gentleman yield for just a moment?

Mr. **Kazen**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Hutto**. You may not be familiar with the impact funding Mr. Kazen speaks of. This is funding provided to the local school districts because their land has been taken off the tax rolls due to the military in that area who do not pay taxes. And yet they must educate their children in the community.

So Congress has been providing impact funds to those areas.

Mr. **Kazen**. Mr. Hutto, that is correct, for your category B and C students. But category A is strictly on base. They are military schools, onbase schools.

Mr. **Hutto**. Yes.

Mr. **Kazen**. And they are being cut.

Mr. **Tucker**. May I, Mr. Chairman, comment?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Ferguson, as you can see, there is a time for reexamination, and, of course, we respect the testimony you have provided. But at the same time, we would like to look down the road a bit and make some comparisons which are very valid, as Mr. Kazen said, in this time of austerity here at home.

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Kazen**. Mr. Chairman, before I go, if I might, I do not want you to get the impression I am opposed to this situation. I just want to know how we can get around this thing and how we can provide an adequate education for our kids and find some other method that might be cheaper than what you propose here.

But I am certainly not in favor of leaving those kids without an education.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto, excuse me. Pardon me, would you defer for a moment, Mr. Hutto?

Mr. **Hutto**. Yes.

Mr. **Tucker**. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say it is not strictly in my area, but I know the Secretary of Defense has made some very strong statements in support of class A schools, and I think we would like to provide some of those for the record.

Mr. **Kazen**. Would you, please? Thank you very much.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The Secretary of Defense made the following statement concerning category A students:

> I am committed to see that high-quality educational services continue to be provided for the children of our military members and civilian employees residing on federal property. Impact aid funding levels for FY 1983 have yet to be determined by the Congress. We will work cooperatively within the Administration and with the Congress to help insure that the funding proposed in the President's budget is available to the affected school districts to meet the federal government's share of the responsibility to provide such services.

Mr. **Hutto**. I would like to ask, the schools we are replacing with this MilCon, were they built by the United States?

Mr. **Ferguson**. No, sir. Some of them are additions to school facilities that could have been built by us. But in Bamberg, for example, let me speak to just one project that I know very well. In Bamberg a school where we had 200 kids used to be a horse stable. It was converted from a horse stable to a school for DOD dependents. Soon after that, the German Government wanted the leased facility back, and it was changed into an orphanage. It was used as an orphanage for a number of years. And now we are back in that same facility.

We have 200 children in that facility. It is crowded. It is not adequate. It is not a healthy place to educate kids.

Mr. **Hutto**. Going back to the chairman's concern about the permanency of these buildings, are the proposals for brick permanent-type facilities?

Mr. **Ferguson**. Yes; this is permanent construction.

Mr. **Hutto**. Well, I am certainly in accord with my colleagues in wanting our dependents to have the best education. But I wonder, as they have, if we could not come up with something less expensive, because as you know, we have mobile classrooms that provide very good facilities that might be a better answer.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Are the schools in the request this year on post?

Mr. **Ferguson**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. I have only one comment. The gentleman said the people of Fairfax County would not stand for some of these situations. I have been reading this breakdown, and you should come to a less fortunate county, something like Sunset County in Maryland, which based on the descriptions here I read, I would say some of our dependents are rather fortunate. Yet, within 3 hours of the capital of the United States they are educating students in some pretty poor facilities.

You know, it is rather impressive to say it was originally a horse stable. Some of the buildings built in Europe many, many generations ago will probably outlast the Rayburn Building because they are so well built. Just look at the formation, the placing of the stone, that sort of thing, that was done without mortar.

I do not think it is really relative to bring up the fact that it was a horse stable. It is probably a fine building. Maybe it has not been modified properly. I think I have the same concerns Mr. Kazen and the rest have brought up.

I happen to be in an impacted aid area also. The Department of Defense and through our budget reconciliations the administration is now cutting back on that impact aid. And you will see the same kind of situations. In fact, I think I could remove this page here, white out some of it, and put in some of those impacted aid schools right in Maryland within an hour or two of this building. And I do not see anyone standing over there crying over the situation there, which is a bit disappointing to this member.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Dyson.

Mr. Ferguson, is the design level of those schools fairly high, in excess of 35 percent?

Mr. **Ferguson**. All of them are in excess of 35 percent except two, sir, the school at Comiso will be at 35 percent on April 26 and the school at Greenham Common will be at 35 percent on April 9.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Comiso and what was the other one?

Mr. **Ferguson**. Comiso and Greenham Common. The school in Comiso is scheduled for 100 percent design on November 1. The school at Greenham Common is scheduled for 100 percent design on September 27.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Has any consideration been given for dual use of these facilities? I understand in Texas they build schools and libraries serving a dual function. In event of attack they could be used as shelters. They are structured so that they could withstand a moderate degree of blast.

I just wondered if you could provide for the record any potential dual use for schools that are proposed in the future, since they are located on a military establishment, and whether some dual use might be incorporated into the schools where the design level is not quite up to the 35-percent level.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Each DOD dependents school has an important dual use. These American schools could almost be appropriately termed American Community Centers. They are the gathering place for the military and the families of the military. The facilities are frequently used not only for dependents school purposes but also for other activities. Examples are: military off-duty and dependents education classes, club and other activity meetings, gym activities and leagues, chapel services, Sunday school, choir practice, dancing, boy and girl scouts meetings, and movies. The DOD dependents schools are heavily used during the day and the evening.

Mr. **Hutto**. Would the chairman yield?

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Hutto**. In Florida we have had for a good many years the community schools program, and we have multiple use of school facilities for community activities, adult education and a number of other things. So I think your point is well taken. We ought to consider quite a number of uses in the schools if in fact we are going to fund this type of construction.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you, Mr. Hutto.

Mr. Ferguson, did you have anything further to add?

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Chairman, I realize the need to go on, and I will try to be brief.

In our creation of the Department of Education there was a provision for the DOE to take over operation of our DOD schools. I opposed that. I thought we should continue as is. But from what I gather here, the DOE is not doing that. Is that true? Is the DOE playing any role in our overseas schools?

Mr. FERGUSON. No, sir. I would like to make a comment about that. Under the concurrent provisions of the Public Law 96-88, the Department of Defense dependents schools are to be transfered to the Department of Education by May 1983.

Mr. HUTTO. I see.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the law. However, the Department of Defense, at the request of the Office of Management and Budget, has drafted legislation which would repeal the transfer of the Department of Defense dependents schools to the Department of Education.

I have just been informed also that Greenham Common is also designed as a future operational facility. So there is dual use of that facility, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, that is good to hear.

I believe Mr. Scrivner has a couple of questions.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Just a point of clarification. Staff has asked if the proposed school projects in any way impact on the Army's restationing plan in Germany. You answered it is independent of the master restationing plan program. I assume that means the school construction program is not in any way affected by master restationing; is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is true.

Mr. LANOUE. That is correct. As we have identified the master restationing plan this morning.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Fine. The other question is with regard to Comiso and Greenham Common. Those are the locations for a new weapons system. What would be the impact if those projects were deferred until fiscal year 1984 so that the subcommittee would have the necessary assurance that those weapon bed-downs were proceeding on time?

Mr. LANOUE. You are talking about the cruise missile?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes.

Mr. LANOUE. I have visited both of these sites within the past month, and although construction has not started at Comiso, the Air Force is proceeding to meet the IOC and the first contingent of Air Force personnel are coming in June 1983.

At Greenham Common, construction is underway for the cruise missile facilities for the work funded by NATO. And again at Greenham Common, it would appear as though the construction will meet the IOC that has been established.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. You do not feel that the off-again, on-again negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States would in some way or could in some way impact upon the final decision on the bed-down?

Mr. **Lanoue**. There is always that possibility. But I feel it is prudent to proceed with the plans we have underway now.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I am not talking about the bed-down of the weapons systems. I am talking about the support facilities, such as the schools.

Mr. **Lanoue**. I am afraid I do not follow you, Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I am simply saying I do not think the committee is suggesting that the GLCM bed-down be delayed. But in the event it is possible the Soviet Union and the United States reach some accord, that perhaps the supporting facilities such as school projects could perhaps be deferred a year just to see what happens?

Mr. **Lanoue**. The school projects at both of these bases are tied into the family housing programs being developed there, and our current housing program would have married personnel on board at the time these schools would be ready. So they are tied in together.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I would like to build on Mr. Scrivner's line of questioning. If I understand where he is heading, there is a suggestion that it might be prudent to defer at least a year the school and housing projects while these talks between the United States and the Soviet Union are in progress because you could still proceed with the operational systems by having your personnel at these two bases on unaccompanied tours.

We are talking about a situation where we would not want to be building $30 million worth of schools and many millions of dollars' worth of housing at these two locations, only to find out one day that an accord had been reached and the Soviets would dismantle their missiles aimed at Western Europe and we were not going to bed down GLCM.

Mr. **Lanoue**. There is the major problem associated with an unaccompanied tour—the low morale of the personnel without their families. I think it will be a long time before we reach a decision with the Soviet Union as to whether or not they are going to reduce their medium-range missiles. I think it is prudent for us to construct the facilities we feel necessary to support our troops over there.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, we thank you for that presentation. And we will look at this matter very carefully, because it is of significance. It is enormously important to those affected.

The Department of Defense emergency construction section 402, various locations, $30 million, would you comment on that, please?

Mr. **Lanoue**. Mr. Chairman, for both sections 402 and 403, which is minor construction, I would like to turn to Mr. Tom Bee, from the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. You have a significant balance from last year's authorization, thus we wonder why you need another $30 million funded?

Mr. **Bee**. Mr. Tsompanas, we have $24.5 million in authorization balance, I believe, at the present time. We would like to keep that balance at around the $30 million we requested. We still have several months to go before the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Do you have any projects pending at the moment that might be approved or paid for out of this fund between now and October 1?

Mr. **Bee**. There could be some projects.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If there are, could you provide them for the record?

Mr. **Bee**. Yes, sir, we could provide that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

An additional project to provide for site preparation and a construction mobilization base camp at Ras Banas, Egypt, estimated at $7.0 million, is under consideration by the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. **Dyson**. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes, sir, Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. You say you like to keep a balance of about $30 million?

Mr. **Bee**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Dyson**. Why do you not just ask for an additional $7 million, since you have an authorization of $24 million? The balance is $24 million?

Mr. **Bee**. Yes. But this balance must carry us through to the end of the fiscal year until the receipt of this authorization, and there is a good possibility, based upon our past utilization, that we will be using that up and we will be down to zero by the time this request becomes available.

Mr. **Dyson**. But you are not aware of any now?

Mr. **Bee**. Projects may be in the works in various commands. They have not come to me yet.

Mr. **Dyson**. These are emergencies; is that correct?

Mr. **Bee**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Dyson**. This is a question for us, I guess. Do we require that they have the 35-percent design? I do not know what size they are. They are evidently small sizes.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, if it is an emergency situation, I guess it would depend. About 35 percent is sort of a policy.

Mr. **Dyson**. Again, like I said, I realize in an emergency situation different rules apply. But there must be some rule.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Maybe we should inquire as to what the average spend-out is for the year. Can you give us a ballpark figure on that?

Mr. **Bee**. In 1980 we spent $8.6 million. In 1979, $13.8 million. In 1978 we spent $11.7 million. And I think in some of the previous years, particularly back in the Vietnam era, we spent considerably more.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And we have, as far as we know, an authorization balance of $24.852 million in the account, less any projects that have not come to you? And we have funded a $12 million project for the design and construction of support facilities for joint special operations command at Fort Bragg, N.C. This is a response I believe I have from your shop, and I believe it is accurate.

Mr. **Bee**. Yes, sir. I might add, Mr. Chairman, our policy for using this is it must be a matter of national security. So we are very cautious about our use of this authority.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You would like to have a cushion?

Mr. **Bee**. We would like to have the authority available when it is needed. It is used with discretion insofar as it requires the personal signature of the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson, do you have further questions?

Mr. **Dyson**. Mr. Tsompanas has informed me when it does happen, the subcommittee is notified.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes.

Mr. **Dyson**. I appreciate that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Fine. Thank you very much.

Was there anything further on section 403?

Mr. **Lanoue**. No. I just wanted to point out Mr. Bee could answer questions for either 403 or 402.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well. In that regard, Mr. Scrivner has a question.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Mr. Bee, could you provide for the record what your spend-out rates have been on both specified and exigent under your minor construction authority for the last 2 years and what your remaining balances are for this at this time? You may just provide that for the record, if you will.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The following tabulation summarizes the amounts authorized and utilized for exigent and specified Defense Agencies minor construction during fiscal years 1981 and 1982.

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Specified location | Exigent |
|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year 1981: | | |
| Enacted | $2,580 | $2,000 |
| Used | 2,580 | 1,677 |
| Balance | 0 | 323 |
| Fiscal year 1982: | | |
| Enacted | 2,210 | 4,000 |
| Used through Mar. 12, 1982 | 2,210 | 592 |
| Balance | 0 | 3,408 |

Mr. **Brinkley**. At this time, please proceed to family housing and operation and maintenance and the leasing account under family housing. If we could have a bit of an overview on that.

Mr. **Lanoue**. We have with us from the Defense Intelligence Agency Mr. Harold Kyriss, who is their housing management officer.

## STATEMENT OF HAROLD A. KYRISS, HOUSING MANAGEMENT OFFICER, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. **Kyriss**. The Defense Intelligence Agency has management responsibility for the defense attaché system. The defense attaché system is deployed at 93 capital cities throughout the world.

The money we are requesting is for Government lease programs for the defense attaché system. We do not have any construction program. The amount we are requesting is $8,928,000 to support Government leasing, which is an increase of $3,078,000 over fiscal year 1982.

It is required to support five new defense attaché offices we plan to establish in 1983, an increase of 47 leases brought about primarily from converting private leases to Government leases.

It also includes $641,000 for advanced rental payments that we have to make, 5-year advanced rental payments.

We are requesting a decrease of $739,000 in operating costs by virtue of the State Department having taken over the responsibility for the operating costs of all of the Government-owned quarters we were previously paying operating costs for.

That is our program, and I would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The increased costs this year are not a whole lot more than they were last year for the leasing in the some 73 capital cities.

Mr. **Kyriss**. There is some installation costs, but primarily the increase is for the increased number of units because of the hardship associated with private leasing. We have people private leasing in some areas that are having to get $80,000 advance rental money from their service, which we feel is almost punitive for a member to have to pay that kind of money.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You did indicate this involved housing in 73 capital cities around the world.

Mr. **Kyriss**. Ninety-three.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Do any of the additional costs reflect increased security measures or beefed-up protection?

Mr. **Kyriss**. They certainly do. We are, of course, becoming more security conscious. The regional security officer, the State Department regional security officer, visits the quarters and makes recommendations, and we implement those recommendations to the extent it is feasible.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Good.

Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. I would just like to ask, do you feel you have adequate authority for the units you need?

Mr. **Kyriss**. Yes.

Ms. **Moore**. At one time you did not?

Mr. **Kyriss**. Yes. Thanks to this committee and the Senate side, we do feel we have adequate authority, and we thank you for that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore, do you have further questions?

Ms. **Moore**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore is our housing authority. And she operates a tight ship over here.

Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. One question. Are these facilities mostly single-family housing units?

Mr. **Kyriss**. Yes, sir, they are.

Mr. **Hutto**. Could you describe the average one for us?

Mr. **Kyriss**. To the extent possible, if the housing environment permits us, Mr. Hutto, we try to stay within DOD standards insofar as space, et cetera, is concerned. As you might imagine, in many of these locations, that is impossible. We are in Malowi and the Cameroon, et cetera.

Mr. **Hutto**. I do not want to belabor it, but I wondered if you have any standard?

Mr. **Kyriss**. We endeavor to stay within DOD standards. I would not be completely truthful if I said we do, because in some places the housing environment is such that we cannot.

Mr. **Hutto**. All right, sir. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson, do you have questions?

Mr. **Dyson**. No; I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. [Shakes head negatively.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. [Shakes head negatively.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. You have a big job. It seems you are doing it very well.

Mr. **Kyriss**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Lanoue, I do not believe we have anything further unless you have something you believe you would like to add.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Nothing further, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate the opportunity to present the program to you today.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Before I bid you farewell, Mr. Ferguson, I want to ask you one question about the schools. The physical facilities are very important, but do you have anything to do with the quality of teachers?

Mr. **Ferguson**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. For our elucidation, could you give us a 1-minute summary of the quality of our teachers overseas? Are we getting the best teachers?

Mr. **Ferguson**. I think we are getting highly qualified people. Last year we hired 734 teachers. When the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools that accredits our school system goes overseas, one of the remarks they always make is they wish they could find teachers in their school systems as dedicated as the ones we have found.

Generally, our teachers are above the teaching staff you would find in most American schools.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Obviously, they are looking for new horizons. That is good to hear. I thank you for that encouraging statement.

Mr. HUTTO. You generated another thought or two on the schools.

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right, Mr. Hutto.

Mr. HUTTO. What generates the need for a school? Is there a certain figure where you have a certain number of youngsters?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. That are school age?

Mr. Ferguson. [Nods affirmatively.]

Mr. HUTTO. What is that figure?

Mr. FERGUSON. Generally, 20 children. If we have 20 children in any given location, we would open a school. With 20 children, we would only have one teacher.

Mr. HUTTO. You would not build a school building, though?

Mr. FERGUSON. No. We would find a room.

Mr. HUTTO. How many would you have to have before you built a school?

Mr. FERGUSON. I really do not know.

Mr. HUTTO. I think that would be of interest to us.

[The following information was received for the record:]

As a general rule, DODDS requires an enrollment of 20 students before it will establish an elementary school. A new high school would not be opened for less than 45 students. In those cases where there are only a minimum number of students, the installation usually provides classroom space, which may require modification, or a leased facility is obtained. If suitable facilities are not available or if student enrollment is large DODDS will request authorization to construct an adequate school plant. Normally a high school enrollment must be projected at 300 or more and an elementary school at 150 or more before such authorization will be requested.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Hawkins, our facility engineer, tells us it would usually require between 300 and 400 before we would construct a school for those children. We would find facilities in the community, use those and renovate those.

Mr. BRINKLEY. It would depend on the number, 300 or 400, plus the perceived continuity in the facility?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. If there is any specific figure, I would appreciate it if you could provide that to us.

Mr. FERGUSON. All right, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. And what kind of projection, as the chairman indicated, for the future would you need.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Current enrollment; capacity and condition of the existing facility, and anticipated enrollment based on coordination concerning stationing plans of the appropriate military department are among the factors considered in projecting the scope of a future construction project. A school project is proposed only when the military department perceives that there will be a long range continuous need for the school facility.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Tsompanas, did you have further questions? And then Ms. Moore had a further question on housing, I think.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Thank you, sir.

Addressing the school question again, we have Canadian as well as French forces based in Germany.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. How do they handle the education situation for their dependents?

Mr. **Ferguson**. Last February I went up to the Canadian Ministry, which is comparable to our Department of Defense and studied their school system. They have a school system similar to ours, much, much smaller than ours. They transport all of their teachers overseas annually in two 707's so they do not have a large school system, but they do build schools and renovate facilities.

They work differently than our system, in that their teachers are all on loan from a system in the United States. And that system in the United States continues to pay that teacher her salary that she would receive had she stayed in her location in the United States. And she must come back to her job in 3 years. She cannot stay overseas more than 5 years.

Our teachers are employees with us, and they stay for an undetermined period of time.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I am not sure I followed you. You said the Canadian schools are operated with teachers who are U.S. citizens?

Mr. **Ferguson**. No; I am sorry. Canadian teachers.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. OK. And the French, do they have dependents with their soldiers in place in Germany, and are you familiar with how they educate their children?

Mr. **Ferguson**. They have dependents. I do not know about the schools.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I think you have heard some creative thinking from the panel here as to the possibilities of tuition at international schools. You have French, Canadian, and United States Governments who are finding they must build schools. Perhaps a tuition system of schools which would educate those three might be an alternative to a lot of construction by the three countries.

Mr. **Ferguson**. Most of the international schools I know about overseas that I have visited are usually filled to capacity and many times have waiting lists.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. But if there were a market building, you see, wouldn't the free enterprise system develop more international schools?

Mr. **Brinkley**. You know, before you leave, back at the one in the United Kingdom, they speak perhaps better than we do in using the King's English.

But we have there an outlay of $15,250,000 which will serve 825 students presently. The existing substandard school is serving 100 students. Well, you know, that would go a long way in providing for our student population the wherewithal to pay tuition to go to school if they were over there in a nation which speaks a common language.

This raises all kinds of exciting possibilities for the future. In the present we anticipate giving careful consideration for this request. And no doubt we will act favorably on most of it. But in the meantime, if you could think with us on these things, it would be helpful to this committee and the Nation, we believe, as a whole. Thank you.

Mr. **Ferguson**. Thank you, sir.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Parents of military dependents may choose to send their children to English schools. There are particular advantages to elementary students in such an educational arrangement. These are:

1. The student is in a neighborhood school setting.
2. Long bus rides are eliminated.
3. The student may have a British public school experience without cost of the U.S. Government or the parent.

The disadvantages to students attending British schools are:

1. Concentration of American students in some English schools may create financially burdensome and overcrowded conditions. This impact on the British schools creates a potential financial obligation for the American government.
2. There is a difference in curriculum structure and emphasis in the schools. Social studies instruction does not include American history with the emphasis on an American heritage.
3. The high school curriculum is taught in different sequences, as well as difference in the nomenclature used in spelling and mathematics.
4. Students entering American high schools from British elementary schools will be at a disadvantage in areas of civics and American history since basic government and American history concepts are taught at the elementary level and these foundations of government will be lacking.
5. Graduates of foreign high schools do not have good access to American colleges since these high schools are not accredited in the American system.
6. In many British schools a dress code policy exists, requiring parents to provide uniforms for their children.
7. Approximately 85-90 percent of military dependents are transferred after 2-3 years on assignment, thereby assuring the need to reenter the American school system. The reentry may not be difficult at the elementary level but becomes increasingly more difficult at high grades.
8. Most dependents schools in Britain are at isolated military locations making attendance at British schools very improbable and unnecessary.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Ms. Moore.

Ms. MOORE. Back to family housing, what is the current backlog of maintenance on your existing family housing?

Mr. LANOUE. DIA?

Ms. MOORE. Whatever, generally.

Mr. KYRISS. I do not think I heard that question.

Ms. MOORE. Your maintenance backlog.

Mr. KYRISS. DIA does not have any maintenance backlog. Ours are all Government leases, so we are not involved with the maintenance. Perhaps Mr. Bee can answer that.

Mr. BEE. I am not sure I can answer that question, Ms. Moore.

Ms. MOORE. Do you want to provide it?

Mr. BEE. I will provide it for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The backlog of maintenance and repair for Defense Agency family housing at the beginning of the fiscal year 1982 was $498,700.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Is there anything further before this committee stands adjourned until tomorrow?

Mr. DYSON. Could I ask our educator over there one further question?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. DYSON. Are you facing declining enrollments as we are in most urban schools in this country?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, sir, we are. Our enrollment over the last 10 years has declined 2.3 percent per year.

Mr. DYSON. Per year.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DYSON. I think that is all the more reason we should look into this, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you. A word to the wise.

Mr. **Dyson**. We have problems in Prince Georges County, where we are trying to figure out what to do with unused school buildings. It seems almost foolish to be constructing others that may become unusable. Even if we do not change our military presence in Europe, just the fact of declining enrollments may have tremendous impact on that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And yet I would think that among the military population that perhaps their families would have more children than perhaps the average family stateside, do you think?.

Mr. **Dyson**. Obviously, they are not. Something is contributing to the declining enrollments. I would not want to get into that. [Laughter.]

I should probably leave that to Dr. Joyce Brothers, Dr. Masters, or some of those people. [Laughter]

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Lanoue, you have brought a very fine team of witnesses. We thank you. And we thank them.

Mr. **Lanoue**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We will look forward to working together with you this year and down the road.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

## Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

Question: DoD has established minimum standards of adequacy for housing unaccompanied enlisted personnel in existing facilities. The Air Force has established higher standards for its E-5 and E-6 personnel (135 square feet per person instead of 90).

a. Why has DOD allowed the Air Force to continue to use higher minimum standards than the other Services?

b. Which standards are appropriate--DOD's or the Air Force?

Answer: a. We view these standards as minimum. The services are allowed to exceed those minimum standards. Our goal, in fact is to eventually achieve the higher new construction standards.

b. We do not view the Air Force standards as being in conflict with the DOD standards.

Question: Allowing 135 square feet for each E-5 and E-6 instead of 90 square feet, the Air Force's 180-square foot rooms which were designed to house two E-1 through E-4 personnel can only house one person. Consequently, when E-5 and E-6 personnel are assigned to rooms designed to house two lower-graded personnel housing capability is lost and installations are required to authorize BAQ.

a. To what extent does the Air Force assign E-5 and E-6 personnel one-to-a-room in rooms designed to house E-1 through E-4 personnel?

b. What is the cost in terms of BAQ and VHA for the lower-graded personnel who are displaced?

Answer:

a. On 30 Sept 1981, 24,529 E-5 through E-6 personnel were residing on base in approximately 12% of E-1 through E-4 spaces.

b. The Air Force estimates it spends approximately $740,000 net more per month by housing members in grades E-5 through E-6 in rooms designed to house members in grades E-1 through E-4. (The net figure takes into consideration the amount it would cost to house E-5 and E-6 personnel off base if on base space were not available.)

Question: DOD instructions in effect since 1971 require unaccompanied enlisted personnel be housed in permanent or semi-permanent facilities.

a. How many people are still being housed in temporary facilities (by service)?

b. What policies does DOD have in regards to modernizing or replacing these facilities?

Answer: a. We currently have no records on the number of people that are housed in temporary structures.

b. If the facility is economically capable of being upgraded and not in conflict with other base development, we would recommend it be upgraded rather than replaced.

Question: During GAO's review of DoD's UEPH program, GAO observed that UEPH management data was either inaccurate, incomplete, or missing. Since such data is crucial for insuring that personnel are adequately housed, assets are fully utilized, and construction requirements are properly computed, we believe that it is important that the installation have reliable management data.

a. What assurances do the services have that installation reports on utilization of existing UEPH assets and requirements for new assets are accurate?

Answer: It is true that there are some inaccuracies in the inventory system which may result in under utilization of assets in accordance with our assignment standards. We do not believe, however, that these inaccuracies result in programming unjustified new construction. These projects are programmed to meet the new construction standards which are higher than minimum assignment standards.

Question: DoD has issued an instruction requiring installations to report on the inventory, occupancy, and utilization of UEPH.

a. In view of noted deficiencies in UEPH management data at the installation level, what assurance does DOD have that it will be getting reliable information?

Answer: For the purpose of programming and constructing new facilities, the information we currently receive is adequate. Our goal is to house all unaccompanied enlisted personnel in accordance with our established new construction standards. The reporting system has been revised but not fully implemented. Once some experience is gained, the reliability should improve.

Question: During GAO's review GAO found that the Charleston Naval Station could have avoided millions in off-base housing costs (BAQ, VHA, per diem, and rental of motels) by utilizing underutilized space at the Charleston Air Force Base.

a. What policies does DoD have to encourage installations to use unused space at nearby installations before incurring off-base housing costs?

Answer: The Department of Defense (DoD) encourages installations to use unused space at nearby installations through the Defense Retail Interservice Support Program (DRIS). The DRIS Program provides local commanders with a means of improving their operations, by achieving the greatest overall effectiveness and economy in retail operations through the use of interservice support agreements. Accordingly, costs can be reduced by consistently eliminating duplications of support service between DoD activities, whenever possible, without jeopardizing mission accomplishments.

Question: In February 1981 DOD reported to Congress that it has a requirement to construct or modernize approximately 300,000 UEPH spaces. During GOA's review, GAO noted that a requirement to construct 6,500 spaces at 9 installations visited was overstated by about 102 percent. The requirements were overstated because installations

--overstated the number of people needing housing, and

--the capacity of existing adequate housing was understated.

a. Considering the inaccurate nature of UEPH management information, and inaccurancies in installations' reported requirements; what is the Department's basis for programming UEPH construction projects?

b. How can DOD assure itself that it is programming UEPH projects where the need is the greatest?

Answer: (a) We agree that there are some inaccuracies in the data although not to the extent alleged in the GAO reports. Their figures are based upon the assumption that our goal is the minimum assignment standard rather than our new construction standard. Based on new construction standards, an accurate count of the existing spaces, and information on base loading, we have been assured by the services that all the projects requested are required.

(b) The Department of Defense relies upon the services to determine which of its projects, including UEPH projects, have priority. Only in unusual situations do we restructure the service priorities.

Question: GAO noted that the Navy includes personnel from ships undergoing overhaul in UEPH requirements but does not include berthing barges capable of housing the crews as assets.

a. Why shouldn't DOD include in requirements only that portion of ship's crews which cannot be housed in berthing barges?

Answer: The Navy has a limited number of berthing barges which are used to house personnel on ships undergoing overhaul. These are moved to and used at many locations, including the various civilian shipyards, where facilities are not available. If we were to use these barges as permanent assets, they could no longer be used for their intended purpose.

Question: Since fiscal year 1978 the Air Force has spent $120 million to modernize UEPH facilities to include private and/or semiprivate bathrooms.

a. Did these facilities meet DOD's minimum standards of adequacy for existing UEPH prior to modernization?

b. What portion of the modernization costs can be attributed to adding the bathrooms?

c. After spending 84% of the cost of new construction to modernize existing UEPH, will the facilities meet DOD's new construction criteria?

Answer: a. The facilities upgraded since FY 78 have met, in most instances, DOD's minimum standards of adequacy for existing facilities in terms of square footage and latrine facilities for existing dormitories. However, only existing facilities which required a major upgarde due to such deficiencies as obsolete electrical and mechanical systems, poor or no insulation, inadequate lighting, central latrines, lack of privacy, and lack of space were upgraded. Facilities were not upgraded on the basis of central latrines alone. To be a candidate for modernization, the basic structure to be upgraded had to be of permanent masonry type construction; the work was to result in a facility which would last for a least another 25 years; and the upgrade cost could not exceed 80% of the cost of new construction. No wooden frame buildings were modernized under this program.

b. The average range of costs to construct and install new semiprivate and/or private bathrooms over refurbishing central latrines varies from 20-60% depending on the age of the facility and the extent of the other modernization work being accomplished on an average basis. However, DOD 4270.1M requires all modernization projects for enlisted quarters to achieve new construction standards including bathroom standards.

c. All facilities upgraded since FY 78 with the exception of those upgraded in overseas locations, meet DOD new construction standards. It is Air Force policy not to replace central latrines in overseas areas. Instead, central latrines are refurbished in existing facilities in overseas areas.

Question: When constructing new UEPH the Air Force builds two-person, 180-square foot rooms. Such a design does not provide the flexibility of DOD's standard three-person, 270-square foot design in that it cannot house E-7 through E-9 personnel adequately and provide E-5 and E-6 personnel 45 square feet more than DOD's design.

a. Why has DOD continued to allow the Air Force to build two-person, 180-square foot UEPH facilities?

Answer: The Air Force has had a long tradition (at least 25 years) of providing their enlisted personnel with two man rooms. When the DOD standard was raised to 90SF/person, room sizes were increased accordingly. Except where assignment mismatches occur this does not result in more space per person than the other services achieve with the three person rooms.

We believe it would be extemely demoralizing to begin housing Air Force personnel in less private accommodations after all these years just to increase assignment flexibility.

Question: In a report (LCD-78-311, March 9, 1978) GAO reported that millions could be saved by use of a standardized UEPH design by all the services.

a. What steps, if any, has DOD taken to develop a UEPH design which would be acceptable to all the services?

Answer: We do not believe that a single design would meet all the differing requirements of the individual services. Other considerations such as climate dictate certain differences in design to produce the most energy efficient as well as the most functionally efficient structures. However, whereas a few years ago we had some six different designs we now have only three basic designs: one used by the Army; one by the Navy and Marines; and one by the Air Force.

## Natural Resources

Question: In visiting several bases, GAO noted that the sale of timber could and should be accelerated. Because of poor coordination and misunderstandings, some bases were unnecessarily restricting timber harvesting. In addition, many bases were not marketing forest byproducts such as fence posts, pine straw, stumps, and firewood. GAO also noted deficiencies in forestry planning. Some bases had no plans, some plans were not current, and some plans, although current, were not properly reviewed and did not provide for monitoring or follow-up What actions have been taken or planned to accelerate timber harvesting? What efforts are being made to increase the sale of forest byproducts, particularly firewood? What has been done to improve forestry planning within DoD and the military department? What have been the results, if any, of actions taken in a, b, and c above?

Answer: We have initiated a program to update each installation's forestry management plan by the end of 1983. Each plan will identify both near and long term ways to increase timber harvesting and market forestry byproducts that are compatible with each installation's mission requirements. Each plan will be reviewed annually. The ASD/MRA&L will conduct annual program reviews with the first review to cover the period 1 January through 31 December 1982. Quick fiscal returns are not expected due to the inherent slow maturity of timber farming. However, we believe our annual reviews will provide the management focus recommended by the GAO to increase our forestry revenue returns.

Question: GAO found that outleasing of lands suitable for agriculture was a valuable source of revenue and should be expanded. Even though DoD was outleasing over 1 million acres for a total value of $12 million annually, GAO found there were opportunities for increased leasing. Of the 17 bases visited, GAO found that additional leases totaling over $1 million annually were possible at 6 bases. Since the bases visited represented only 7 percent of all DoD lands, GAO assumed that much more leasing should be possible. GAO concluded that inadequate planning and lack of management emphasis prevented DoD from realizing the full potential of the agricultural leasing program. To improve the situation, GAO recommended that the services be required to: update and improve solid and water conservation plans, develop and implement a system to identify periodically all land available for leasing, and require the maximum leasing possible consistent with managing other resources and the military mission. What has been, or is being done to update and improve soil and water plans? What has DoD and the military departments done, or planned, to develop and implement a system for identifying and leasing more land for agricultural purposes? What has been achieved in the areas of planning and increased land outleasing?

Answer: Installations are being tasked to update the natural resource management plans by the end of 1983. Each update is to identify the soils and water resources that offer outleasing potential for agriculture or grazing on mission essential lands. Since many of the better parcels are already being leased, we are not as optimistic as GAO on the outlook for increased revenues. We do agree, however, that revenues can be increased.

We are also evaluating the feasibility of operating an agricultural leasing program similar to our forestry program. Such a program would permit commanders to use outleasing revenues to defray their local costs to develop and administer land outleases. These fiscal incentives would best promote outleasing. Enabling legislation will be sought if needed. Each installation will be required to review annually their outleasing plans and provide program results to the ASD/MRA&L.

*Question: GAO found that DoD was* not realizing optimal use of its vast recreational, fish, and wildlife resources. GAO concluded that DoD had not adequately emphasized the importance of comprehensive multiple use plans. As a result, many bases devised inadequate plans, while some made no plans at all. A similar situation was found concerning cooperative agreements between the Department of Interior, the States, and the bases. These agreements, which should have provided the technical expertise necessary to identify, program, and administer the optimal use of these resources, were all too seldom arranged. Moreover, many installations were not fully exploring opportunities to extend recreational enjoyment of public lands within military bases.

GAO also found that many bases were not collecting user fees fo hunting and fishing even though a backlog of needed fish and wildlif projects, such as habitat development and maintenance, had accumulat ed through lack of implementation funds. Yet installations ignored user-fee financing, relying instead upon appropriated funds to maintain their existing fish and wildlife programs. Rather than collect ing reasonable fees from the specific beneficiaries of these program the installations were passing program costs on to the general taxpayer.

To correct the problems identified, GAO recommended that the services be required to: develop and update effective cooperative agreements and management plans for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation programs, assess reasonable user fees for hunting and fishing and use the funds collected for fish and wildlife projects, and identify all opportunities for public outdoor recreation and implement feasible programs.

What has been done or planned to improve planning in fish, wil life and recreation programs? What is being done to arrange for mo cooperative agreements with Department of Interior and the various

States? How many bases do not have cooperative agreements and why? What is being done to open more recreational opportunities? How many bases with hunting and fishing programs are not charging user fees and why? How many bases have begun assessing user fees, or have increased fees, since GAO's report? What is the potential ($ amount) for increased revenues by charging reasonable user fees?

Answer: Since we responded to the final GAO report in January 1982, we have drafted a policy memorandum to task each installation to update its fish and wildlife plans and cooperative agreements. The military departments are to schedule their program reviews and resources to update all installation plans and agreements by the end of 1983. Each installation is to explore more recreational opportunities and establish equitable local user fees in coordination with signators to their cooperative agreements.

GAO estimated that about 40 percent of our installations do not have current cooperative agreements and that about 100 installations have not been collecting any hunting or fishing fees. Although we have made marked improvements in both these areas since GAO reviewed them in 1977, expanded participation would improve our program. Local installations are being tasked to determine whether user fees suggested by GAO are locally reasonable and equitable compared to state fees. If GAO's estimates are accurate, we could expect to increase annual user fee revenues by about $2 million and fund 40 to 50 percent of the program's costs.

Based on our experience, user fees cannot be expected to finance totally these programs, especially where existing natural resources are poor. Other appropriations like the Sikes Act have been used in the past to develop and sustain many of our natural resource efforts. In some cases, commanders must also continue to use other appropriated monies for the morale and welfare benefit of some natural resource programs.

## NATO INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

Question: With regard to the Infrastructure Program, provide information on the dollar amount and number of design awards that U.S. firms have received over the last three years.

Answer: Design contract awards are made to A&E firms directly by the host nations and under NATO rules are not subject to international competitive bidding as are construction or equipment procurement contracts awards. In general, the only U.S. firms which have received design contracts for work in Europe have been those who maintain offices throughout Europe and those associated with European firms. Under these circumstances, accurate information regarding the dollar amount and number of design awards to U.S. firms is not available. We are aware of several U.S. firms (IBM, PRC, TRW) who are involved in major NATO-funded work involved in sophisticated electronics studies and software design. In several instances the U.S. firms are sharing the contract with European associates. However, unless U.S. firms are associated with a European company, there is virtually no chance that they would be awarded design contracts for NATO infrastructure funded civil engineering work in Europe.

Question: Please comment on the idea of including language in the infrastructure authorization provision that would establish that a certain percentage of design awards would be for U.S. firms in conjunction with our contribution.

Answer: The award of design contracts for NATO-funded projects in Europe is similar to procedures for MILCON-funded work here in the U.S.--it is an award made by the sovereign host nation to a company that has an established record of accomplishment in that country and one which enjoys the confidence of that nation. Design contracts are not awarded strictly on the basis of low bid but take account of a firm's record of competence and access to the host nation. Thus, it would not be useful to legislate restrictions regarding the award of design contracts as there is no mechanism under current NATO infrastructure procedures for controlling the actions of a sovereign country.

Question: Provide a status report on the Long Range Security Project.

Answer. As of January 5, 1982, of the total number of weapons storages sites requiring upgrading to LRSP standards, 58 percent are completed and an additional 9 percent are under construction. The remaining 33 percent which contracts are yet to be awarded, are located in Europe and have been programmed for construction under the NATO Infrastructure Program. (Additional details are classified SECRET (FRD) and can be made available if required.)

## Prefinancing/Recoupment

Question: Why does DOD continue to seek funds for prefinancing of NATO-eligible projects?

Answer: DOD only seeks funds for prefinancing when it is essential to meet high priority U.S. military requirements which cannot be accomplished within the time required by using NATO project programming and funding procedures. We also now normally require that such prefinancing be likely to receive recoupment in the near future; that is, the project should be of sufficiently high NATO priority that it will be programmed by the NATO Military Commander in an early slice.

Question: If the size of the NATO infrastructure program is reduced, will that make it more difficult to recoup U.S. funds? Will it result in more requests for U.S. prefinancing?

Answer: There are no plans to reduce the size of the NATO Infrastructure Program. In fact, the current five year slice group ceiling is nearly twice that of the previous ceiling. Already one increase, over 7%, has been made to the current ceiling, and we have been talking with our Allies about a further and more substantial increase. NATO has, however, taken action to reduce the size of the last two annual programs, but this has served only to spread out programming within the current ceiling more evenly over the five year period. Some prefinanced projects which had been recommended in those two slices and which were deferred by the reduction will have to be reprogrammed in a later slice. Whether the ceiling is increased or not, there will always be some pressure and operational incentive to prefinance high priority U.S. projects which are technically eligible for NATO funding, but OSD will continue to screen them to insure that they fully meet the policies of urgency and early recoupment.

Question: Is there adequate incentive for DOD components to seek recoupment of funds?

Answer: Services realize that Congress will not support prefinancing unless they are successful in getting recoupments. If the Services cannot identify successes in recoupment, they won't get their prefinanced projects approved.

CINCLANT and the Service components of EUCOM participate with

EUCOM and OSD in setting the goals for recoupment and they are expected to make their best efforts in obtaining these funds.

Considerable effort and emphasis is placed on seeking support of the major subordinate commands and major NATO commands for programming of prefinanced projects. Once this is successful, emphasis is made on assisting the host nation concerned in completing, submitting, and supporting the request for NATO fund authorization. Efforts are continued thereafter to obtain reimbursement from the host nation and to expedite transfer of the funds to U.S. mission.

Question: Does DOD have any proposals for improving the recoupment process or providing more incentives for actively pursuing recoupment?

Answer: We belive that the keys to success in recoupment lie in continued pressure on the NATO military authorities to achieve programming of high priority prefinanced projects, and continued close coordination with host nations to obtain NATO fund approval and reimbursement for all prefinanced projects which have been programmed. We will also continue to ensure that any unspent funds are immediately deobligated when NATO funding is approved for a prefinanced project.

A possible added incentive for the Services to more actively pursue recoupment would be to allow recouped funds to be returned to the account from which they came and be made available for reprogramming. This would require a change in Congressional direction to use recouped funds only to meet U.S. payments of its national share of the Infrastructure Program. Although this procedural change is a possibility that DOD will examine, the current arrangement has been working well; on occasion, recouped funds have made the difference in enabling us to meet our obligations at NATO. We do not see a compelling reason to change the system at this time.

Question: What has been the experience of other countries in recouping funds for prefinanced projects in NATO? How does the U.S. compare?

Answer: We have no method by which we can judge the recoupment performance of our Allies. Many prefinancing statements are made as precautionary measures and recouped years later after a change in eligibility rules, or some projects are never implemented. One measure of relative performance which we have established is that in earlier years the U.S. did over 50 percent of the prefinancing in NATO whereas over the last four years we have steadily fallen to less than 10 percent of the total. Thus other nations are doing more unilateral funding for their favored projects than is the U.S.

Question: About $200 million in prefinancing is for aircraft shelters which are NATO-eligible, what are the prospects for recouping this money? What is DOD doing toward recoupment?

Answer: The total amount of prefinancing which is eligible but not yet programmed by NATO is $207 million; of this total, about $100 million is for aircraft shelters for reinforcing aircraft which arrive in Theater sometime after declaration of hostilities. Although these shelters are fully eligible for NATO funding, they have not yet been programmed because SACEUR's highest priorities for airfield survival measures have gone to shelters and essential operating facilities for in-place squadrons.

Programming for these higher priority projects is nearly complete, and we expect programming of the prefinanced shelters could begin early in the next cost-sharing period (1984-1989).

There are no currently authorized but unpaid recoupments for these aircraft shelters.

Question: How realistic is DOD's goal of eliminating the backlog of recoupments by fiscal year 1986?

Answer: The backlog of eligible prefinancing has two elements. First, prefinancing which has been programmed by NATO (through Slice 32) and is therefore currently recoupable. We will receive the recoupments after NATO funding approval and billing to the host nations concerned. Recoupment goals for FY 1982 and FY 1983 are to recoup funds for all projects in this category, which totalled $78.6 million at the beginning of FY 1982. There is a high degree of confidence that these goals will be met. In the first four months of FY 1982, $14.4 million was recouped.

The second element of the backlog consists of those eligible projects which have not yet been programmed by NATO. These totalled $207 million at the beginning of this year and will be increased by any new prefinancing of eligible projects. While it is not possible to predict exactly which projects will be programmed in each of the next 4 or 5 slices, it is reasonable to set the goal of recouping all or most of the currently prefinanced projects by the end of FY 1986.

## Current Infrastructure Funding

Question: What is the current status of this slice group (1980-84)? Has all the money for this period already been committed? Is there a midway review in progress?

Answer: Thus far in the five year slice group, two annual programs (Slices 31 and 32) have been approved and implementation is underway. The total of these two programs utilized some 60 percent of the total programming authority available. The third year program (Slice 33) has been submitted to the NATO Defense Planning Committee for final approval--expected May 4th. This program totals $460 million or an additional 15 percent of the total funds made available. Mathematically, about $900 million should be available for the remaining two years, however, significant amounts will have to be earmarked to cover cost overruns being incurred by projects previously programmed. An additional sum has to be reserved for so-called "committed" projects--programs which are being funded incrementally or those which have set annual costs.

Consequently, there are virtually no funds left with which to cover a wide range of new requirements much less accommodate continuing requirements for essential restoration and modernization of existing facilities.

Recognizing the serious shortfall of funds, the NATO Military Commmanders submitted to NATO Headquarters a detailed analysis and "Case for Additional Infrastructure Funding" in July 1980. Deliberations have continued since that time, however, a consensus to increase the fund ceiling has not been possible.

Because the funding situation has now become critical, we are hopeful that some positive steps will be possible by the end of 1982.

Question: Why have the Germans been reluctant to increase the size of the infrastructure program during this slice group?

Answer: While Germany did agree in December 1981 to additional funding infrastructure funding of $260 million for Theater Nuclear

Force modernization. They have continued to resist additional funding needed for other construction. Citing economic reasons, the Germans did not agree to the size of the previous two annual programs (Slices 32/33) recommended by the NATO military. Consequently, these programs had to be trimmed and numerous projects deferred. The Germans continue to insist that they cannot be a party to a mid-term review until 1983, presumably for internal financial reasons. Their 1981 and 1982 budgets apparently did not take account of the significant increase in the rate of implementation and the increased requirement for funds came at a time when other German defense items were underfunded also. We believe that they will be able to compensate in their 1983/1984 budgets; we are hopeful for an overall increase in the infrastructure program.

Question: What is the U.S. doing to persuade the Germans to fund an increased program? What impact has these efforts made?

Answer: The U.S., along with many other nations, has expressed serious concern regarding the inadequacy of funds and the inability of the program to accommodate many priority requirements--particularly support facilities for reinforcement forces. We have made a number of presentations over the past several months pointing out the dangers of deferring facilities construction. Secretary Weinberger highlighted the infrastructure funding issue during his presentation to the NATO Defense Planning Committee last December. We feel that the recently published Slice 33 (Reduced) made an impact on a number of nations who saw several of their projects excised from the original submission and we (U.S. Mission to NATO) are continuing to bring pressure to bear against Germany and others to consider a funding increase immediately. There are some recent indications of positive action by Germany to relieve the fund shortage. It would appear that German defense budget increases are planned for 1983 and 1984 which would take account of needed increases for the Infrastructure Program.

Question: Are any other countries reluctant to provide more funding for the Infrastructure Program?

Answer: While some nations (Belgium, Italy) have expressed some caution regarding high levels of programming--they would go along with the majority in agreeing to an increase in the infrastructure fund ceiling. All the nations except Germany supported the programming level of $915 million for Slice 33 as originally submitted.

Question: What projects or initiatives would suffer if increased funding was not forthcoming for the program? How would this affect projects for U.S. forces? How would it affect measures to comply with the NATO Long Term Defense Program?

Answer: If additional funds are not made available for the remaining two years of this slice group, a wide range of projects--both construction and equipment procurement--covering all categories of the Infrastructure Program will be affected. Of significance NATO-wide, it would not be possible to program additional war reserve materiel storage; the restoration and modernization of most existing facilities; and needed facilities for the reception and support of reinforcement forces.

More specifically,

storage for prepositioned items such as TR-1 and ammunition will be delayed; construction of operational facilities for the PATRIOT missile will be jeopardized; and the programming of a wide range of maintenance and support facilities for U.S. Forces will not be done.

With the exception of restoration/modernization projects--almost all current and future infrastructure planning is in support of the Long Term Defense Program (LTDP). Thus--continued construction delays caused by the lack of infrastructure funds will seriously impact on a large number of ongoing and planned LTRP initiatives.

### U.S. Budgeting for Infrastructure

Question: Why is it so difficult to estimate the level of funding required for the U.S. share of the Infrastructure Program each year?

Answer: The NATO Infrastructure request is unlike any other in the military construction budget. The request is based upon what the Department estimates our annual contribution will be to the Infrastructure Program during the budget year. For the most part, we do not know which projects or how many will be processed for fund authorization by the Payments and Progress Committee at which time the U.S. obligates funds. Unlike the European countries, the Congress has decided that U.S. obligations for the U.S. share of P&P Committee authorizations must be covered by Congressional authorization and appropriations. As the European countries base their budgeting on actual expenditures of Infrastructure projects, the basis for their actions is at a later stage but can be more exact. Projects are submitted by the host country--the country in which the construction will take place--and their rate of submission is based upon many factors. Once a project is included in a NATO slice or program, the host country will begin design. The amount of time required to design a project depends upon the size and complexity of the project, the workload of the host country for NATO and other funded construction work, the bureaucracy of the country, the availability of land, etc. All of these factors play a part in determining the amount of time it takes the host country to develop the necessary paperwork to request the fund authorization, which normally occurs at about the 35% completion of design. The fund request must then be reviewed by the NATO International Staff to insure that the project is being designed to NATO criteria since NATO will only pay for that amount of work. The International Staff will then forward its recommendation to the Payments and Progress Committee. The U.S. has virtually no control over this system, and must rely upon the host nations and international committees to process U.S. projects for fund authorization.

Because of these uncertainties, the annual estimate is based upon knowledge of the program that has been approved but for which funds have not been authorized; slices that are under review; programs that have not been approved but are of high priority to the Major NATO Commands and are expected in future slices that require funds in the budget year, and the rate at which NATO and the host countries can process projects. Our estimates consider all these factors and our experience and judgment dictate the amount of our request.

Question: Why are payments for the U.S. share of the program advanced to NATO on a quarterly basis?

Answer: This is the traditional way of settling the NATO accounts. It has happened for 32 years. Of course, that is not a good reason for doing it. NATO tries to furnish the funds to the host nation so they are not expending their own funds in accomplishing NATO projects.

Also, it takes a certain amount of time, 30 days for ourselves to make a payment, and some other nations take a litter longer because of the number of people who have to sign any particular check. But the tradition is that we try to keep funds in the host nation's hands, so that they won't be advancing money to NATO.

Question: Is it possible to save Treasury interest costs by making only a monthly advance instead of quarterly? Would this adversely impact NATO's administration of the program?

Answer: If it were ever found practically possible for the NATO clearing house of expenditure forecasts to be applied against the required contribution involving the same countries on a monthly basis such monthly payments might be attempted. However, we have been informed that the procedures involved in making the trade-offs within the NATO system would make it impracticable to accomplish payments more often than quarterly. In fact, for practical reasons, the payments system is based on semi-annual financial reports, and the decision to divide the payments into two equal quarterly payments, was made to insure that funds would not be tied up longer than necessary.

Question: How has the U.S. payment record for the program compared to the records of other countries? Do other countries pay the amounts due on time? What are NATO's specific requirements for making these payments in a timely manner?

Answer: The U.S., like all NATO countries has been prompt in paying NATO calls for contributions. While the U.S. Treasury procedure calls for payment on the 30th day after approval of a call, other nations pay either somewhat faster or somewhat slower depending on national regulations and procedures.

Considering that the procedures for such payments vary country-by-country, past requirements have been that the payments be made as quickly as possible after the date the NATO Payments and Progress (P&P) Committee approves each quarterly paysheet. More recently, a decision was sought to require that all payments be made within 30 days of the P&P Committee approval. All nations tended to agree with the 30 day target, but unanimous agreement was not possible as a mandatory requirement. One country, at least, requires two months for its process for payments.

### NSA Operations Building #2

Question: What precautions are taken in this type of construction to insure against any counter-intelligence activities by construction workers in view of the sensitivity of the operations scheduled for this building?

Answer: [Deleted.]

### Defense Language Institute

Question: Will the solar system planned for this project as well as the General Instruction Facility be of an active or passive type?

Answer: The concept design economic analysis based on the 1981 version of 10 USC 2688 indicated that an active domestic hot water and heating system for this project would be cost effective. Final design of solar system halted pending the results of a revised concept design analysis prepared under FY 1982 version of 10 USC 2688. The revised analysis is tentatively scheduled to be complete in May 1982. Both designs include passive solar features.

### Presidio of Monterey - General Instruction Facility

Question:, Explain the reasons for the extended design phase of this project.

Answer: Project design was initiated when the project was programmed for inclusion in the FY 1980 Army program. It was subsequently deferred and no further action taken until February 1981 when design was reinitiated in anticipation of including the project in the FY 1983 Army program. During the OSD budget review process, the project was transferred from the Army program to the Defense Agencies program, however, this has not affected the design.

Defense Systems Management College, Auditorium, Ft. Belvoir, VA

Question: Will the solar system be an active or passive type? What is its purpose?

Answer: The Solar System identified in the DD Form 1391 is for an active system. It's purpose would be the heating of domestic hot water for latrines, and laboratory areas and the special heating of the 24,000 square feet of building space.

Defense Fuel Support Point, Guam

Question: Explain what "cut and cover" tanks are. Does this mean they will be underground?

Answer: "Cut and cover" means the earth will be excavated to a depth based on local soil conditions and water table. After construction of the tanks, they will be covered by an earth mound with a minimum of four feet of earth cover.

Jet Fuel Storage, Korea

Question: Will these tanks be underground? If not, why not?

Answer: Yes. These tanks will be covered by an earth mound with a minimum of four feet of earth cover based on local soil conditions and water table.

NSA Project LANCER

Question: In a classified paper, please identify location and the mission of Project LANCER.

Answer: [Deleted.]

The construction funds we are requesting will provide for the necessary site preparation and construction to house the operational equipment associated with Project LANCER. The facility will allow us a much improved reaction capability to the target activity, over anything that now exists.

NSA - Project MINISUB

Question: In a classified paper, please identify location and the mission of Project MINISUB.

Answer: [Deleted.]

U.S. European Command Headquarters

Question: Where is the facility to be located?

Answer: The location is [deleted]in existing facilities, including an underground bunker, which are currently under U.S. control.

Dependents Schools

Question: There appears to be a conflict in what the exact total request is. The Index of Projects totals $69,017,000. Yet, the amount on page 57 is $72,857,000. Please reconcile the difference.

Answer: The total DoDDS request is for $72,857,000 for 18 projects. The request includes $69,017,000 for 13 major construction projects and $3,840,000 for the five specified minor construction projects shown on page 95.

Question: Are there any ongoing international negotiations that could postpone the U.S. decision to deploy GLCM in Europe at this time?

Answer: NATO decided in December 1979 to deploy modern intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. The U.S. and its Allies undertook a commitment then to proceed with missile deployments and, at the same time, to pursue arms control negotiations involving these systems.

In November 1981, negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) began in Geneva, Switzerland. The relationship between INF negotiations and NATO's decision to deploy 464 Ground-Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCM) and 108 PERSHING II ballistic missiles is an important one. The President has made a bold proposal -- a balanced and emminently fair offer that the U.S. will forego the deployment of the PERSHING II and GLCM in Europe if the Soviets will dismantle their SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. As an integral part of the proposal, we seek, in addition, constraints on other nuclear missile systems which have the potential for undercutting the ban on longer-range systems.

While we negotiate with the Soviets in Geneva, NATO's preparations for deployment of GLCM and PERSHING II are proceeding on schedule. Our arms control initiatives will carry little weight with the Soviets if we and our Allies fail in our resolve to press ahead with these deployment plans. The governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy remain steadfast in their commitment to begin deployment of these long-range systems at the end of 1983. If we falter now in our plans for deployment, we will remove the Soviets' incentive to bargain seriously. By continuing with our deployments schedule, we not only provide the necessary negotiating incentive for the Soviets, but we also are providing the weapons necessary for deterrence should the INF negotiations fail. In sum, INF negotiations in no way provide a context for postponing these deployments. On the contrary, INF negotiations add even greater importance to meeting our commitment to NATO to deploy GLCM and PERSHING II on schedule at the end of 1983.

### Bamberg Elementary School Addition

Question: Would replacement of the heating system be feasible? If not, why?

Answer: There are so many other problems being encountered with this old substandard structure, originally a horse stable, that it would not be feasible nor economical to replace the heating system. The structure also has drainage, ventilation, illumination, and space arrangement problems. There are 200 children who are crowded into this structure because they cannot be accommodated in the main elementary school which is about a half a mile away. The 200 children in this split elementary school have no student meal service nor facility; no playground; no space for special instructions, such as art, music, learning abilities, physical education or library. In addition, there is not space for a nurse's room, offices or storage.

### Karlsruhe Elementary and High School Addition

Question: Explain the reason for the extended design phase of this project.

Answer: This project was planned to be in an earlier MILCON program. However, this was precluded by the limited size of the proposed school construction programs.

### Yokota High School Addition and Renovation

Question: Explain the reason for the extended design phase of this project.

Answer: This project was planned to be in an earlier MILCON program. However, this was precluded by the limited size of the proposed school construction programs.

OSD Emergency Construction Fund

Question: Identify those projects and amounts funded from this account during FY 1982.

Answer: So far in fiscal year 1982, we have funded a $12 million project for the design and construction of support facilities for the Joint Special Operations Command at Fort Bragg, South Carolina.

NSA Family Quarters

Question: In a classified paper identify all the locations for new housing and provide brief to-the-point summary of each economic analysis that shows savings will result by construction versus leasing.

Answer: We plan to replace five existing family housing rental units by purchase from Family Housing Construction funds in FY 1983. The purchase of these units, all located in [deleted,] is considered to be optimum permanent solution to problems of escalating rental costs resulting from inflationary pressures and from the increasing tendency on the part of both builders and landlords to sell for an early quick profit, rather than rent to amortize their investment and achieve their profit over a longer period of time. NSA has a continuing need for these units for the foreseeable future. Without purchase now to achieve the permanent availability of these quarters, major problems of housing our essential representational and operational personnel in the future will occur to the detriment of national security programs.

While these factors are driving the planned housing purchases, which are part of a continuing investment program started in FY 1981, these purchases also make good economic sense as well. The locations and economic data are provided in succeeding paragraphs:

[Deleted.]

Minor Construction

Question: What is the duration of minor construction authority? Does it expire at the end of each fiscal year or may it be carried over?

Answer: The authority of the Secretaries of the Military Departments, or the Directors of the Defense Agencies to carry out minor construction projects is permanent and is codified at section 2674 of title 10, United States Code. Such section, however, limits the costs of projects initiated to an amount contained in the annual Military Construction Authorization Act. This ceiling amount then remains available (normally for two years) until repealed by a subsequent Military Construction Authorization Act.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The subcommittee stands adjourned until 10 o'clock in the morning.

[Whereupon, at 3:35 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a.m. on Friday, March 19, 1982.]

## TITLE III, AIR FORCE

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Friday, March 19, 1982.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee will be in order.

Today the Department of the Air Force presents its fiscal 1983 military construction and family housing program. Totaling $2.9 billion, it is the largest service request in the military construction budget for fiscal 1983.

Major programs include $325.5 million for Rapid Deployment Force construction, $373.2 million for other overseas construction and $207 million for MX basing. For housing, the Air Force is requesting $986.6 million for the new fiscal year.

As with the other service requests, the subcommittee will examine the Air Force program closely. We do not intend to cut projects just for the sake of cutting, but I am certain that adjustments will be made where it is possible in order to help meet the very serious budget challenges that confront us.

Our principal witness today is Maj. Gen. Clifton D. Wright, Deputy Director of Engineering and Services, U.S. Air Force.

We welcome you today at the witness table and also your backup men. We invite you to proceed at this time.

### STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. CLIFTON D. WRIGHT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING AND SERVICES

General **Wright**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You can see from the number of people in attendance today that the Air Force does have a great deal of interest in its very large program this year.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It is very appropriate. I would like to comment to the witness that today is a nonlegislative day in the House of Representatives. Therefore, many of our members are not in attendance. They have responsibilities in other places. Some of them will be in later on in the morning and perhaps this afternoon. But you may be sure of our deep interest in the needs and responsibilities of the Air Force; it is important to develop a good record and to meet the commitments which are there.

We will have a good day. You may proceed.

General **Wright**. Thank you, sir.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you a brief overview, then move right to the project books where we propose to proceed by topic and major command. We will then conclude with the classified portion of our presentation.

As we proceed through the books we would like to present four short briefings on the MX, on the Consolidated Space Operations Center, on European readiness requirements, and on the Strategic Training Range Complex.

I have supporting witnesses available to answer any questions the committee may have.

We have a large, complex program this year. Excluding the Guard and Reserve Forces, but including for the first time in several years the military family housing program, our request totals $2.9 billion.

Our submission this year builds on programs previously endorsed by your committee, introduces several new initiatives, and completes three major initiatives.

This year we are requesting $207 million for MX-related construction, including projects at Vandenberg to support the flight test program, projects at logistic and training support centers and initial weapon system support facilities at the deployment base.

This is the fifth year we have requested funds to support the Space Shuttle. Our request for $82.2 million provides essential Shuttle launch and support facilities at Vandenberg and Cape Canaveral.

We are requesting $67.7 million for the first phase of a planned 2-year program to construct a Consolidated Space Operations Center.

Mr. Chairman, we are again seeking your support for projects overseas. We have operational and logistic support as well as quality of life requirements in Europe and the Pacific. This committee is well aware of the linkage between people, equipment, facilities, and readiness. Facilities must be provided to support a peacetime posture that converts to a combat mode overnight and then sustains that mode indefinitely.

We are well aware of your concerns regarding burden sharing and continue to stress this in NATO as well as in the Pacific.

The RDJTF program continues to crystalize. Work is well underway on many projects approved last year.

We are seeking a sizeable increment this year in order to maintain momentum.

Construction at Diego Garcia will support air operations and other missions; at Lajes Field in the Azores it will increase our capability to support airlift; in Egypt it will support air operations as well as provide rear staging for the Army, and in Oman construction will support TAC air operations.

We are requesting $43.6 million to complete the Minimally Attended Radar program which was started last year.

We also are submitting our first increment of work to support an over-the-horizon radar system.

Our modernization projects this year make up about 30 percent of our total program. This includes not only improving the work place but other quality of life projects such as dormitories, dining halls, gymnasiums, family housing, hospitals, and child care centers.

We have a backlog of over $7.5 billion of modernization projects, not including family housing. In family housing we have a backlog of over $1 billion for new construction and modernization.

The Air Force leadership is committed to get this backlog down to a manageable level by fiscal year 1988. We solicit your support toward that end.

I can state without reservation that the leadership of the Air Force has put projects in these areas right up top where they compete with hardware.

Our energy program is on track. We have achieved a 14-percent saving in consumption over 1975 and are confident we will reach our 20 percent goal by 1985. We also are requesting $34 million for pollution abatement and occupational safety and health related projects.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we have a balanced program that comes to grip with the realities of meeting the needs of our people as well as supporting national and Air Force readiness goals worldwide.

This concludes my overview. I am now ready to proceed through the project books.

## Written Statement of Maj. Gen. Clifton D. Wright

### INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, I am Major General Clifton D. Wright, Deputy Director of Air Force Engineering and Services. It is a pleasure to appear before you to present the Air Force's construction budget for fiscal year 1983.

### OVERVIEW

Our authorization request this year, including family housing, totals approximately $2.9 billion. Air Force construction is $1.9 billion and builds on programs previously endorsed by your committee, introduces several new initiatives, and completes two major program initiatives. Our $900 milllion Family Housing program, now part of AF Title III, continues to emphasize maintenance backlog reductions and improvements.

### AIR FORCE CONSTRUCTION—PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Your committee and others in Congress have expressed an interest in several programs included in this year's request. For this reason, I will briefly comment on the more significant topics of special interest.

### SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

This is the fifth year we are requesting construction funds in support of the space shuttle program. Over the past 4 years, this committee has authorized $427 million for projects at Vandenberg AFB, Port Hueneme, the Johnson Space Center, Goddard Space Flight Center and Cape Canaveral.

Our request for $82.2 million provides essential Shuttle launch and support facilities at Vandenberg and Cape Canaveral. The construction is geared to the October 1985 initial operational capability (IOC) at Vandenberg. We will need additional construction funds in the fiscal year 1984-86 programs and at this point feel confident our Shuttle MILCON program will be essentially completed. The total Air Force construction cost for Space Shuttle, as we see it now, is estimated to be approximately $628 million.

### MX

This is the fourth year we have come before the committee for construction funds to support the MX program. In fiscal year 1980 the Congress provided $57 million to construct test facilities at Vandenberg AFB and $5.4 million was approved for engine test cell work at the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tennessee. In fiscal year 1981, $17 million was provided for more Vandenberg test facilities. Construction of the facilities has gone well and is nearly complete. Last year Congress approved $11 million for the purchase of the San Bernadino County Complex near Norton AFB to be used as an MX management support complex. This building will house the Air Force Ballistic Missile Office. We anticipate occupancy in mid-1982.

This year we are requesting $207 million for MX related construction, including projects in support of the Vandenberg AFB flight test program and begin work on some logictics support, weapon systems support, and training facilities. Our construction request for operational and additional support facilities will be phased over the next several years.

Our objective is to have ten missiles operational by late 1986 and all 40 operational by end of 1987. To achieve this objective several key milestones must be met. First, the six candidate Minuteman locations must be screened using the operational effectiveness criteria. We expect this to be completed in the spring of 1982. The base or bases which pass the operational test will then be assessed for environmental effects. If the environmental impacts are minimal, we anticipate the environmental impact analysis process will be completed by August 1982 with a siting decision shortly thereafter. However, if the impacts appear significant an environmental impact statement will be prepared which will probably extend the environmental impact analysis process until May 1983 when specific siting design could be initiated.

We will soon start design of the M-X facilities. Mindful of Congressional guidance, for deployment area projects, site specific design will be held in abeyance until after the environmental impact analysis process is completed, a site decision made, and all other Congressional direction is complied with. To date no design in the Fiscal Year 1983 M-X program has been accomplished because of the program redirection. However, award of the first design contract is scheduled within the next several weeks with the remainder to be underway not later than September 1982. With the continued fine support from the Army Corps of Engineers and a completion of its environmental impact analysis process we believe we can contract for the construction of Fiscal Year 1983 facilities by late 1983.

We fully intend to comply with the Congressionally directed December 1986 IOC by undertaking an aggressive and well managed design and construction program, Your continued support is essential.

### READINESS

We are again asking for funds to support not only quality of life projects for our people in Europe and the Pacific but also to construct operational and logistics support facilities vital to our overall readiness posture. This committee is well aware of the linkage between people and facilities when we talk about readiness and the will to win. Our people and our equipment must be provided for and made ready to fight in peacetime so when they are called upon to perform in wartime they are ready.

In Europe, this year's budget continues to support various initiatives previously reviewed by the Congress. GLCM $85.4 million. This will construct the second increment of support construction at RAF Greenham Common and Comiso Air Base on Sicily. It will also build the first of two increments of support in the third country. Our main task is to build these facilities as soon as possible in order to support both the initial operational capabilities and the orderly buildup of the system in each country. The missile system is scheduled to deploy in increments as the units are produced and we have scheduled our construction program in phases to generate an orderly build up of facilities over a 5-year period. This will allow us to have the necessary construction completed when the people and systems deploy. The type of buildings required run the full spectrum of air base facilities from dormitories, warehouses, and commissaries to administration, communications and utilities. Minimum Essential Facilities: $28.6 million. This is the 6th year we have come to the Congress for construction funds to support our augmenting forces for Europe. This year's request at seven active allied bases provide a mix of munitions and aircraft fuel storage. The Collocated Operating Base (COB) concept is designed to support sortie generation and sustainability by reducing TACAIR vulnerability through dispersal and providing a war-fighting capability at each location while, taking advantage of excess capability at our allied bases. These minimum essential facilities are the most critical facilities required to generate combat sorties. We need your full support.

In the Pacific we are again building on previously supported readiness initiatives. We are moving toward completing the aircraft shelter program and installing the doors on earlier built shelters. We are continuing to build up our aircraft and ground fuel storage capacity and making changes in our runway/taxiway network to maximize post attack launch capability. These programs have moved smoothly and we ask your continued endorsement.

In Southwest Asia, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF) program contimues to crystalize. Work is well underway on many of the projects approved last year. This year's $278 million request represents a sizeable increment to keep the momentum. You may recall from last year's testimony, this program is designed to provide en route airlift support rear area staging and forward operating area bases for contingency forces. At Lajes Field, Azores, we have identified $55.7 million, mostly in added fuel storage, to support this key inroute base, We need this added fuel storage to insure sufficient airlift sorties can be generated in a Southwest Asia contingency. At Ras Banas, Egypt, our budget includes $125.6 million for the balance of the airfield pavements and other construction in support of air operations. In Oman we are requesting $60.4 million primarily for continuation of fiscal year 1982 approved projects. Work includes fuel storage, airfield pavements, storage and utilities. At Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, $36.6 million is budgeted for a runway overlay, warehousing, and maintenacce facility. At various other locations, we have programmed $45 million for contingency facilities to support worldwide contingency operations. Finally, at MacDill AFB, Florida, we have requested $2.3 million in support of the RDJTF and REDCOM headquarters mission.

This year we are requesting $166 million to support new and expanded missions, realignments, and weapon system change-outs in the United States and overseas. We are planning the first of a two-phased construction effort to build a Consolidated Space Operations Center near Peterson Field, Colo. We are building more classrooms to expand our intelligence training efforts at both Goodfellow AFB, Tex., and Lowry AFB, Colo. We are initiating the first phase of a strategic training range upgrade and relocation effort, and finally, we are continuing to beddown additional F-15, F-16, EF-111 aircraft as they are brought into the inventory.

### RADARS

We are requesting $43.6 million to complete the minimally attended radar program. This is the second of two phases designed to upgrade a total of 12 radar sites in Alaska. You will also see this year our first submission for projects to support an over-the-horizon radar network. This system will significantly improve our detection capability in the continental United States against manned aircraft and cruise misiles. Work will begin at Bangor, Maine. Future sites on the West Coast and in the South are being planned.

### QUALITY OF LIFE

Mr. Chairman, the Air Force has heard you loud and clear regarding your committee's concerns over quality of life projects for our people. These kinds of projects in our program, include dormitories, dining halls, gymnasiums, family housing, and child care centers, to hospitals, clinics offices and maintenance shops.

### MEDICAL

This program is designed to provide comprehensive health care for our people stationed throughout the world. In order to accommodate increasing outpatient workloads and keep pace with technological advancements we have sized a long-range medical facilities program designed to meet these objectives. This year's $100 million program upgrades, replaces, or adds to facilities at seven locations in the United States and overseas.

### UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING

Again, we are coming back to the Congress with an aggressive program. Roughly double the size of last year's request, our $130 million upgrade program is designed to improve privacy, safety, and aesthetics while maintaining standards consistent with DOD policy. There are approximately 9,900 spaces planned for improvements this year at 34 locations. The support of this committee has been truly outstanding in the past few years, and the Air Force is grateful. Too many enlisted people are still living in substandard facilities throughout the Air Force. I respectfully urge your continued support.

### COMMUNITY

This program also reflects substantial growth over fiscal year 1982 levels. We have nearly doubled our investment in this area targeting over $48 million to support such projects as dining halls, recreation, education, and community centers, gymnasiums, and child care centers. All these investments have real payoffs for our airmen and officers their families and represents our continuing commitment to improving the quality of life for our people.

### UPGRADING THE WORKPLACE

In addition to improving living conditions, we are also accelerating a program designed to modernize or replace our work places. We plan to spend nearly $400 million to get after this growing backlog of work.

Our total modernization objective, focusing on where our people live and work, has three basic objectives: increase productivity, retain personnel, and reduce operations costs. Our modernization resources represent 41 percent of our authorization program this year, up from 37 percent a year ago. We are proud of this year's program and can state without reservation the Air Force leadership has put projects in these areas right up top where they compete with aircraft and missiles. Our $770 million modernization program confirms they compete well. We anticipate even more next year.

### ENERGY

This year's budget reflects our continuing efforts to conserve energy through facility improvements. Our energy conservation investment program, project designs, and research efforts are all focused on providing cost effective, energy efficient facilities. The energy conservation investment program continues to be the most significant contributor to cover reduced consumption of facility energy. This program, along with management actions, awareness programs, and operations and maintenance investments have helped us achieve a 14-percent saving over the fiscal year 1975 baseline and we are projecting a 20-percent reduction by fiscal year 1985. We are holding firm on this program and continue to press for further ways to save energy through project design and management actions.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

We have requested $19 million to continue our effort to support the more stringent air and water quality standards promulgated by EPA and the states. This year's $4.2 million air pollution control program is dedicated to controlling aircraft fuel vapor emissions at six installations in California and may be the precursor of similar efforts in the southern tier states. Included in our $14.9 million water pollution control program are $5.3 million to assist in the upgrade of the Jacksonville, Ark., Municipal Wastewater Treatment System which supports Little Rock AFB and to connect Tyndall AFB, Fla., to the Bay County treatment works; $8.1 million to improve the capability of existing sewage treatment facilities at K.I. Sawyer and Wurtsmith AFB's, Mich., and Loring AFB, Maine; and $1.5 million to add new sludge treatment to the current Kelly AFB, Tex., industrial waste treatment facility.

With the increased awareness of the potential hazards associated with the disposal of toxic and hazardous substances, we anticipate future programs will include funds for such purposes.

Mr. Chairman, by its nature, the environmental protection program must be phased over several years as criteria and standards are developed. Although our budget for these programs has been limited, we have kept pace with the incremental requirements, and we plan to continue our efforts in the future until all Air Force locations comply with the standards.

### OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH CONSTRUCTION

We are requesting $14.9 million for continuation of this program specifically developed to provide a safe and healthy working environment for our people. Surveys have identified additional deficiencies and we will continue to define and validate specific requirements.

### FAMILY HOUSING—PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Underfunding of the military family housing account over the past few years left the Air Force with huge backlogs of maintenance, improvements, and new construction. These backlogs translate into less than desirable living conditions for our people. The fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 budgets add enough dollars to begin reducing these maintenance and improvement backlogs. Our five year investment strategy is designed toward eliminating improvement backlogs and reducing maintenance backlogs to acceptable levels by fiscal year 1989. During the same period we have planned for a 50-percent reduction in our new housing deficit.

The program we are proposing has been carefully developed and reviewed. This housing budget has successfully competed with all other Air Force requirements during budget development. The committee may be sure this program represents the Air Force's highest priority construction requirements.

### NEW CONSTRUCTION

Six bases are included in this year's $100,550,000 budget request for 946 new housing units in the United States. Projects are planned for Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, Calif. (200 units); MacDill AFB, St. Petersburg, Fla. (26 units); and Powell, Wyo. (50 units). Overseas, we are requesting 200 units for Incirlik Common Defense Installation, Turkey; 300 units at RAF Bentwaters and 170 units at RAF Greenham Common, both in the United Kingdom.

### IMPROVEMENTS

This $76.5 million portion of the budget represents our continuing effort to upgrade our aging inventories. Major improvement projects totalling $37.4 million are planned for Holloman and Kirkland AFBs in New Mexico; Loring AFB, Maine; F. E. Warren AFB in Wyoming; Ramstein AB in Germany; RAFs Lakenheath and Upper Heyford in the United Kingdom. Additionally, smaller, less extensive immprovements totalling $37.1 million are planned for other installations worldwide to satisfy energy conservation and overall modernization objectives.

### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Our $357 million program includes about $100 million to reduce the backlog. This represents a significant and necessary improvement over fiscal year 1982 levels. While operations costs have increased above CONUS inflation rates, these increases are due primarily to overseas inflation, rising energy costs, and larger inventories.

### LEASING

Our leasing budget this year is $54 million. While we are reducing CONUS leases, our overseas lease programs in Europe have increased over fiscal year 1982 levels. This is consistant with quality of life objectives expressed by the Air Force leadership and endorsed by the Congress over the past several years.

### SUMMARY

In conclusion, we wish to assure the Committee this budget represents an appropriate balance between our mission, enhancing the quality of life for our people, and providing a contribution to the National energy and environmental objectives.

TABLE I.—*Department of the Air Force—fiscal year 1983 military construction authorization program for the Active Force*

| | *Thousands* |
|---|---|
| Section 301—Command: | |
| Inside the United States: | |
| Air Force Logistics Command | $79,051 |
| Air Force Systems Command | 78,970 |
| Air Training Command | 104,350 |
| Alaskan Air Command | 58,640 |
| Military Airlift Command | 68,930 |
| National Military Command Center | 3,300 |
| North American Aerospace Defense Command | 1,900 |
| Pacific Air Forces | 410 |
| Strategic Air Command | 406,886 |
| Tactical Air Command | 107,902 |
| U.S. Air Force Academy | 9,130 |

| Section 301—Command—Continued | |
|---|---|
| Inside the United States—Continued | Thousands |
| Various locations—MX | $207,000 |
| Air National Guard | 4,540 |
| Air Force Reserve | 2,700 |
| Special facilities | 589 |
| Total inside the United States | 1,134,298 |
| Outside the United States: | |
| Military Airlift Command | 66,869 |
| Pacific Air Forces | 167,636 |
| Strategic Air Command | 2,440 |
| Tactical Air Command | 48,600 |
| U.S. Air Forces in Europe | 443,254 |
| Total outside the United States | 728,799 |
| Worldwide—Minor construction | 18,000 |
| Total authorization program | 1,881,097 |

## TABLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—FISCAL 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM: ACTIVE FORCES

[Dollars in thousands]

| Summary by force program | Amount | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Strategic forces | $656,674 | 35.0 |
| General purpose forces | 600,956 | 32.0 |
| Intelligence and communications | 115,010 | 6.1 |
| Airlift | 136,700 | 7.3 |
| Guard and Reserve Forces | 5,040 | 0.2 |
| Research and development | 63,390 | 3.4 |
| Central supply and maintenace | 76,095 | 4.0 |
| Training, medical and other general personnel activities | 207,756 | 11.0 |
| Administration and associated activities | 19,476 | 1.0 |
| Total | 1,881,097 | 100.0 |

## TABLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—FISCAL YEAR 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION PROGRAM: ACTIVE FORCES

[Dollars in thousands]

| Program by construction categories | Amount | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Operational | $919,970 | 49.0 |
| Training | 34,650 | 1.8 |
| Maintenance | 118,320 | 6.2 |
| Research, development, and test | 129,690 | 7.0 |
| Supply | 45,560 | 2.4 |
| Hospital and medical | 100,376 | 5.3 |
| Administration | 62,328 | 3.3 |
| Personnel housing | 134,000 | 7.1 |
| Community | 54,906 | 3.0 |
| Utilities | 176,305 | 9.3 |
| Pollution | 19,080 | 1.0 |
| Energy | 59,520 | 3.2 |
| Real Estate | 8,392 | .4 |
| Support | 18,000 | 1.0 |
| Total | 1,881,097 | 100.0 |

TABLE IV.—*Family housing summary*

| | Thousands |
|---|---|
| New construction | $100,550 |
| Fort MacArthur, Calif. (200 units) | 20,000 |
| MacDill AFB, Fla. (26 units) | 3,200 |
| Powell Wyo. (50 units) | 3,850 |
| Incirlik, Turkey (200 units) | 20,000 |
| RAF Bentwaters (300 units) | 35,000 |
| RAF Greenham Common (170 units) | 18,500 |
| Improvements: Various locations (includes $17 million for energy conservation and $2 million for minor construction) | 76,500 |
| Planning and design | 2,500 |
| Operations and maintenance (includes a $6,150,000 reimbursements) | 691,698 |
| Leasing | 53,723 |
| Debt payment | 64,114 |
| Authorization and appropriation total | 989,085 |

General WRIGHT. The first area we have in our book is energy.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Fine. Let's go right into that.

That is beginning on page 5 of the book, under energy. We will begin then with various locations. You might hit the high spots and brief the committee.

General WRIGHT. The energy program this year is about $59 million. It does not include four large heat plant projects at Malmstrom, Griffiss, Dover, and Loring Air Force Bases. These will be included under the command portion of the presentation.

The projects in this portion of the program make significant contributions to meeting our goals of reducing energy consumption. We have reduced, as I mentioned, 14 percent over the 1975 baseline. We are very confident we will make it by 1985.

Our energy program this year is up 23 percent over fiscal year 1982 and includes work at 36 bases, 28 in the continental United States and 8 overseas.

Many of the projects are energy management control systems and improvements to our heating, air-conditioning and ventilating systems to improve the efficiency of our operations.

Mr. Chairman, if there are no further questions on energy, we will move to pollution abatement.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. On page 10, General, you have a project at Kirtland which is amortized over a 13.5-year period. Based on the buildings that are going to be involved with this project, there are some 10 that are considered to be temporary structures. Based on the information provided by the Air Force, the remaining life expectancy of temporary buildings is 10 years.

Would you have this project revalidated to make certain that the $1,800,000 cost is accurate in terms of including these temporary buildings?

I am not sure you would want to include them if their life expectancy is less than the payback period.

General WRIGHT. All right, sir. I will look at that to be sure they are adequately validated.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### KIRTLAND AFB, N. MEX.

The buildings involved in this project are permanent type with an expected remaining life expectancy of 20 to 25 years.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Thank you.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. DYSON. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Fine. We will proceed to pollution.

General WRIGHT. Our pollution abatement program this year is $19 million; $2.2 million of that is to cleanup emissions to the atmosphere.

A significant number of projects in the State of California are to install fuel vapor control devices on our fuel storage facilities.

Of the program, $14.9 million is to improve our waste discharge systems. This includes connections to regional sewage treatment facilities and cost sharing with communities to upgrade regional systems where we are already connected.

We have some projects to improve our on-base treatment systems.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. General, on page 16 you have a project at Little Rock Air Force Base. You indicate that this is part of a project that requires Environmental Protection Agency funding. It is indicated the city proposes to apply for the EPA construction grant in October 1982, subsequent to completion of design.

What is the timetable on the city receiving that grant and would the city's construction schedule correspond with the Air Force schedule?

General WRIGHT. Sir, we expect funding from EPA to the city in the 1983 program. That is geared to dovetail with this project.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is no question about EPA funding at this time.

General WRIGHT. As far as I know, there is not, sir.

It is currently under design under an EPA step II grant.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### POLLUTION ABATEMENTS, LITTLE ROCK AFB, ARK., UPGRADE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, $2.5 MILLION

*Question.* Does the local community have their share of funds available for construction of the new central sewage treatment plant?

Answer. Jacksonville, Arkansas, does not yet have its share of construction funds available. Environmentall Protection Agency (EPA) has provided a grant for the system design currently in progress. Air Force has provided its proportionate share (17 percent) of design funds. City proposes to apply for EPA construction grant in October 1982 subsequent to completion of design.

Jacksonville will increase sewer service rates by 48 percent on 1 April 1982, and plans to finance its share of construction by issuing sewer revenue bonds at the time that the construction grant is approved. The city is high on the state priority list and anticipates no problem in receiving grant.

*Question.* Provide the design/construction status of the plant and completion date.

Answer. Design: start—September 15, 1981; Complete—September 1982.

Construction: Apply for Grant: October 1982; Receive Grant: June/July 1983; Advertise: August 1983; [1] Construction Start: October 1983; [1] Construction Complete: October 1985.[1]

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The next area would be minor construction.

General **Wright**. This year we are seeking $105 million in minor construction. That constitutes 159 line items, which is up significantly this year. The primary reason for that is that the threshold for minor construction work has increased from $500,000 to $1 million this year.

This part of our program constitutes only 5 percent of our authorization request but about 25 percent of the line items in the program. It covers most of our areas, equipment support, community support, upgrading the work place, and some energy projects.

It also includes $18 million for exigent minor construction. That is our reserve to accommodate unforeseen projects. That is up from $16 million in fiscal year 1982.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Even though, as you say, it is only about 5 percent of the request, it is certainly a very important segment of it.

Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. **Scrivner**. General, you have a project at Powell, Wyo., where you want to use appropriated moneys for exchange and commissary facilities. There is no legal impediment, though, to using nonappropriated funds for those projects; is that correct?

General **Wright**. There is no legal impediment, no, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

General **Wright**. It is Defense Department policy, sir, that where we are bedding down new missions that we seek appropriated funds for these type facilities.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Did you say when you are proceeding with new missions?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir—new bases, new installations—we seek appropriated funds for community support facilities, such as commissaries and exchanges.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The rationale being that there is no actual contribution to the nonappropriated funds from that specific facility.

General **Wright**. For any new installation, we feel as though it is an appropriated fund responsibility to construct the base and then any subsequent alterations, additional modifications for those facilities, would be done with nonappropriated funds.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It seems fair to me.

Ms. Moore?

Ms. **Moore**. General Wright, in response to a staff question, Air Force officials stated that SAC has reassessed the missile access roads alteration project at Whiteman Air Force Base and that they no longer consider it a priority item.

Congressman Skelton expressed an interest in substituting a small arms range complex for this project. According to information supplied by your office it is at 100 percent design and can be put under contract in fiscal year 1983.

Would the Air Force have any objection to substituting the range project?

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[1] These dates are dependent on actual grant approval and may be accelerated.

General **Wright**. No, ma'am. If that is a SAC adjustment in their priority, I have no problem with that.

Ms. **Moore**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Should we do both of them, or is one redundant?

General **Wright**. If we don't need the other one we should cancel it.

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I notice Florida and California come in for some fairly heavy remedial work here.

Let's proceed, then, to the next project.

General **Wright**. Sir, the next segment is major commands inside the United States. The first command is the Air Force Logistics Command on page 85.

Mr. **Brinkley**. All right.

Hill, Kelly, Robins, McClellan, Tinker, and Wright-Patterson, $79 million.

General **Wright**. You have just about named all the major Air Logistics Centers in the country. AFLC has a requirement for 19 projects at those centers. As you know, their primary mission is to procure, maintain, and provide logistics support for the U.S. Air Force.

There are a couple of large projects that I think should be highlighted this year for this command.

At Kelly Air Force Base we have an $8.5 million item to construct a logistics systems operations center. This is essentially a computer center that is the heart of the depot operation. It consolidates a lot of systems into one properly configured building.

We will be seeing more of these projects in the outyears for the other Air Logistics Centers.

At Robins we have a Strategic Air Command, War Reserve Material, POL storage project this year. And at Tinker we have a large dormitory project, and some occupational safety and health items.

At Wright-Patterson we have a requirement for an air freight terminal and a materials lab that is actually a Systems Command project, but located on an Air Force Logistics Command base.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Wright, these commands are doing a good job in the Air Force community. As you know, I am especially familiar with that command there, and the various missions which are performed at Robins Air Force Base.

You have a solar collection facility there which is demonstrative of fine leadership.

I notice you have ongoing requests in regard to each of these bases. They certainly seem to be in line.

I would like to inquire about one possibility for Robins Air Force Base. I am certain you are familiar with the layout of the base. The main road between Robins and Macon divides a portion of the base land from the main part of the command buildings and the shipping departments, the landing strip, and the SAC wing which is there.

Because in the past land has been identified as being in the best interests of the community and the Air Force to swap, exchanges have been made on a fair market dollar-for-dollar basis.

Because of that reason Robins was the prime candidate and is the prime candidate for the program there.

Again, with an eye toward the future, there has been some rounding out of land on the easterly side of the base, some exchanges there envisioned by the city fathers, and by the Houston County Commission. And so if land exchange authority were given which would be in the best long range interest for Robins, and also would treat the civilian community fairly, the Air Force would have no problem with that, would you?

General WRIGHT. No, sir. We would have no problem. I understand that there is some ongoing activity to assess the value of the properties now and, if it is an equitable exchange, we have no problem.

Mr. BRINKLEY. That is the only way that this committee would even consider it—if it is an equitable exchange, and would be for the best interests of all concerned.

General Paulk down there would be very diligent to see that the Air Force interests were well served. And I think that he would approve, if the question were put, of the rounding out of the northern corner where private interests might someday intervene.

Then, on the west side of the separating road there are interests there that could be conveyed effectively without diminution of the service of the base. It would help all of them concerned.

So this committee will be considering an amendment to that, and we will give you, if we may, the language so that you could help us make certain that everything is on track in that regard.

General WRIGHT. Very well, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. HUTTO. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. DYSON. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right. Let's proceed to the next command.

General WRIGHT. Next is the Air Force Systems Command. Total requirements for the systems command this year are $79 million. It includes 27 projects at bases that really are research and development centers in the Air Force.

Also, as I mentioned earlier, there is a Systems Command laboratory project at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

The Space Shuttle requirement this year is a Systems Command related operation but we will talk to that in the SAC portion of the presentation, since it is on a Strategic Air Command base.

There is a project at Sunnyvale, Calif., in the Systems Command Program this year for additions to the Satellite Control Facility due to new missions and mission adjustments in that operation.

At Eglin Air Force Base we have 14.6 million dollars' worth of projects to construct a photo-optics shop and to provide support for the F-15 wing located at Eglin.

At Edwards we have 13 million dollars' worth of requirements to support the Flight Test Center and a project to construct the rocket motor test facility.

We have $11 million for Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts for the second phase of a Systems Management Engineering Facility.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Are there any questions?

Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask General Wright a little bit about the Eglin Air Force Base. The tactical Air Warfare Center there is growing. They really don't have management facilities. I believe POM 1984, in the 1984 program, you have a project for the composite management facility at Eglin.

The Armament Division also is kind of hamstrung for administrative space. It is my understanding that the Tactical Air Warfare Center there is spread out over about five different locations.

I would just like for you to comment a little about that. I understand you are aware of the need for this composite management facility.

General **Wright**. Sir, I have heard it discussed, but I have not seen a project submission for the TAC composite facility. I am not familiar with the details of it. I am not sure if it has been submitted in the Systems Command 1984 program. I will have to take a look and see.

Mr. **Hutto**. If you would. It is my understanding that it is rather costly to administer the Tactical Air Warfare Center from about five different locations. The composite facility is needed also to bring about greater efficiency in the Armament Division.

General **Wright**. All right, sir. I will take a look at that.

Mr. **Hutto**. Thank you, sir.

General **Wright**. And advise you.

### EGLIN AFB, FLA. COMPOSITE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Both Tactical Air Command and Systems Command recognize the need for additional composite management space at Eglin. Systems Command, as the host command at Eglin AFB, has agreed to sponsor a joint TAC/AFSC project to construct a composite management facility and has directed the Armaments Division to initiate the necessary documentation to have the project included in the POM. The project is not currently included in the fiscal year 1984 POM.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. We will move now to the Air Training Command.

General **Wright**. Page 135. We have 30 projects this year at about $104 million. A great majority of their work is in dormitory upgrade. About 25 percent of their total program in fact is for dormitory improvement.

We have $15 million for work at Goodfellow Air Force Base in Texas, for DOD Cryptologic Training Center improvement. That base, as you may recall, sir, was in limbo for several years during the closure studies and we really did not put much money into Goodfellow and it needs it now. So we solicit your support for these items.

We also have about 15 million dollars' worth of projects at the Maxwell-Gunter complex in Alabama. One for the Command

Readiness Exercise Systems Center, and another for energy conservation improvements at Maxwell and Gunter.

We have an $11 million item for an intelligence training facility at Lowry Air Force Base. And the other large project for ATC this year is one 640-person dormitory at Keesler.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I don't seem to see Vance Air Force Base here anywhere in the index. I thought that was under ATC.

General **Wright**. Sir, it is. There is just no project for Vance. There may be one or two in the minor construction area. I am not sure.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I hear they are slipping a little bit out there, though. I wonder what those minor construction projects are.

General **Wright**. Sir, we will take a look and see.

Sir, there are apparently no military construction projects for Vance this year.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What about fiscal 1984? Do you have something that is on the line for fiscal year 1984?

General **Wright**. No, sir, we don't have any documents on Vance. I can check that and provide it for the record.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What do they fly there now?

General **Wright**. Vance is a training base. I am going to guess, I would think it would be T-37's and T-38's. I will have to verify that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### VANCE AIR FORCE BASE

Air Training Command has identified the following projects for consideration by AF and OSD for inclusion in the fiscal year 1984 MCP:

| Line item: | *Scope* |
|---|---|
| Base flight operations | 8,715, SF |
| Flight maintenance facility | 3,800, SF |
| Medical food inspection | 1,100, SF |
| UOPH | 200, PN |
| Insulate 9 Buildings (ECIP) | LS |
| Add EMCS (ECIP) | LS |

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, I believe that is the proper aircraft at Vance. That is a contract training operation at Vance Air Force Base.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Congressman English of Oklahoma has expressed an interest in Vance. I was once stationed there myself, so I have some very good memories of Vance Air Force Base.

At the time, many, many years ago, it was a really fine training center. I know the Air Force wishes to keep it that way. Check on that for me and let us know what the projections are, say, for the next 5 years.

General **Wright**. I will do that, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### VANCE AFB

In the outyears, ATC is proposing two projects valued at $3.9 million in fiscal year 1985; three projects at $6.1 million in fiscal year 1986; one project at $4 million in fiscal year 1987; and four projects at $5.3 million in fiscal year 1988.

Mr. Brinkley. Other questions on training command, gentlemen?

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. Dyson. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. Won Pat. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. Tsompanas. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

General, on page 164 you have a project for a visiting Officers' Quarters at Sheppard Air Force Base in Texas. If I understand your justification correctly these officers are currently occupying 710 excess spaces of enlisted housing.

You state further in your report that these facilities cannot be upgraded to minimum standards of adequacy. And I was just wondering how are these substandard? Are they substandard because they are temporary construction, or in what way?

General Wright. Yes, sir. The buildings currently being used as the transient officer quarters at Sheppard are category-3 facilities, which are beyond economical repair. We hope to dispose of them.

They are wood frame buildings that do not meet our criteria for upgrade.

Mr. Tsompanas. OK. Thank you.

Mr. Brinkley. Move then to the Alaskan Command.

General Wright. Page 168. This year we have $59 million in the request for Alaska. That constitutes seven projects. The bulk of that is $44 million for the second phase of the Minimally Attended Radar System that we started last year.

This year's submission is for eight sites.

We also have a project for an ILS at Shemya, Alaska out on the Aleutian Chain and a POL operations at Galena Airport where we are about to convert to F-15 aircraft.

Mr. Brinkley. For the record, General Wright, will you give us a word further about the Minimally Attended Radar base? How much do we have in phase I?

General Wright. I believe it was $40 million in phase I, last year's program. And this will wrap the program up.

Mr. Brinkley. The sites listed are the completion of the job there, or are these additional places?

General Wright. These are additional sites, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. And this will finish the job?

General Wright. Yes, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. Are there questions, gentlemen? Let's move to MAC, Military Airlift Command.

General Wright. Sir, the program for MAC this year is $136 million; $69 million in the continental United States and $67 million overseas, which includes work at Lajes Field in the Azores.

MAC operates 15 bases worldwide. Large projects this year are at McGuire Air Force Base, $8 million for hydrant refueling system and $8 million for hangar and nose docks.

At Andrews we have a project for a 400-person dormitory and a large project for energy conservation.

At Bolling Air Force Base here in Washington, which is under the Military Airlift Command, we have an item to replace a building that was destroyed by fire about 18 months ago.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would you turn, please, to page 206. It relates to Pope Air Force Base, N.C. That airfield is actually Army-owned, isn't it?

General **Wright**. No, sir. Pope Air Force Base is an Air Force installation. It is contiguous to Fort Bragg.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And this involves a land fee purchase. Can you give us a bit more on that? It obviously is landlocked, between the drop zones to the west and the base to the east. So where would that be?

General **Wright**. Sir, I don't have a map of the base.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It is not much land—18.75 acres.

General **Wright**. No, sir. It is a small parcel of land that is adjacent to one of the gates to the base that is also close to a taxiway and the primary runway, and there is a gap of county or State road that needs to be acquired, and some property adjacent to that road that cuts into a corner of the base. It is kind of like Robins.

We are trying to round off the exterior perimeter for security purposes.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That would probably be a bit to the north of the base. I know where you are talking about.

General **Wright**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I have a map here of that.

General **Wright**. I don't have a north arrow on that map.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What kind of airplanes do you operate from Pope, 141's?

General **Wright**. Yes; C–130's and C–141's, C–5's, primarily to support the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Do the C–5's require larger aprons than other facilities or have they been able to use existing aprons and parking areas?

General **Wright**. No, sir. We don't have a project to expand the apron at Pope at this time, although, as you know, the C–5 is a very large aircraft. A number of them do operate in and out of Pope.

This project is to strengthen the 1,000 feet overruns on each end which gives us increased capability for loading and carrying more on the aircraft out of Pope.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well. It is certainly an important facility. I know this committee would wish to be supportive under those facts.

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, on page 192 you have a project at Dover to alter a heat plant. It is $2,500,000. And the payback on this project is 42.3 years. What confidence do you have that this plant will be operating in 42 years to recover the costs of this?

General **Wright**. Mr. Scrivner, this plant is a coal oil mix. It is a new technology that we would like to attempt. It is the first project of this nature for the Air Force. We are converting one boiler out of four in the existing heating plant.

We recognize that the payback is a relatively long period of time for a project of this scope; but we believe that there may be some potential here for application in other locations.

We want to give it a try.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Where is the technology in terms of its development today? Is it out of the R. & D. stage?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, it is out of the R. & D. stage. There are a couple of applications in the country. I don't know exactly where they are.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Would you provide some information on what the results have been to date?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir. This has been developed jointly with the Department of Energy.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### DOVER AFB

Coal oil mixture is now being used at McDonnell Douglas, St. Louis, Missouri; Florida Power and Light, Sanford Unit No. 4, Tampa, Florida; and Florida Power, Bartow Station, St. Petersburg, Florida. They report that its usage is cost effective, and all three are presently planning future expansions for its continued usage.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Are they participating in the funding of this?

General **Wright**. No, sir, they are not participating in the funding. They have gone broke. They fell off a lot of jointly funded programs we had with them a couple of years ago.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Was this an Air Force initiative?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. My question goes back to Bolling Air Force Base, on page 188.

This is a project to replace an administration facility destroyed by fire, I believe.

General **Wright**. That's right.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. In response to a staff question you pointed out that the Air Force was counseled not to use the authority contained in U.S. Code, section 2673, because the replacement building is going to exceed the size of the earlier building by about 25 percent.

General **Wright**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If this committee elected—that is really a matter of interpretation. It is possible that this committee might interpret that you could still use 2673.

General **Wright**. I would have to look at our counsel's advice, Mr. Tsompanas. I am told that if we do exceed the scope authorized in United States Code 2673 that it cannot be done.

But I will doublecheck that to be sure.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Would you, please?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### BOLLING AFB

No. The Air Force General Counsel advises that we cannot program a project under USC 2673 authority if the scope of the replacement exceeds the destroyed facility by more than 10 percent. This project, to conform with comprehensive planned development at Bolling exceeds the old building by about 25 percent.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Further questions?

I would like you to refer, please, General Wright, to page 210, Travis Air Force Base, Calif., where there is proposed to be built a chapel facility at a cost of $2.4 million. Yesterday we inquired of witnesses with reference to overseas schools. Our particular line of inquiry related to the possible dual use of those facilities. And today to complete the other part of the equation we should inquire about dual use of chapel facilities.

I realize the use of these facilities are not limited to Sunday, that you have counseling responsibilities, midweek services, and things like that. But I wonder if there is an existing chapel at Travis, if there is a school for dependent children on post or not, and whether or not consideration could be given to utilizing school facilities for chapel facilities without building new chapel facilities.

Is there a school at Travis?

General **Wright**. Sir, I am not sure whether or not there is an onbase school. I will have to check that. I don't have that information. There are other chapels on the base, however.

Travis is a very large installation. As you know, there are a total of 2,200 housing units on the base and a total military strength of about 9,600. Over 3,000 young enlisted people living in the dormitories. And a Reserve unit there of some 4,600 people. So there is a tremendous population to be served at Travis.

But your point is well taken, Mr. Chairman. Certainly we should, wherever we can, use facilities that are not fully occupied on the weekends or during the week such as schools or other space that lends itself to that type function, and that is geographically suitable—that is relatively close to the chapel complex or the housing area.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I appreciate your statement on that. I agree with the gentleman that gymnasium facilities, recreational facilities, chapel facilities, school facilities, all are equally as important as the business end of the Air Force.

So I am not trying to mitigate against those things. But I think it will serve us all well if we really get the most possible out of the dollar and if there are those areas that would lend themselves for future construction to dual or joint use, I believe it would be the way to go. Some thought should be given with reference to the school function coinciding with the chapel function, and we could build in some planning in that regard.

General **Wright**. No doubt, sir, you are exactly right.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto, you had some questions along that line yesterday. Is that a good idea?

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman, I think you are right. I think we should utilize schools, chapels, all of our facilities, as much as possible.

As I pointed out, in our own State we have done that a great deal with our schools, the community schools program. So I think you are right in expressing interest in that and asking for consideration of this type thing.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Have you given any thought to putting child or day care centers in chapels or making that a joint facility?

General **Wright**. Sir, I would have to do a little research on that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. If you could give us a background statement, I would appreciate it.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### CHILD CARE CENTERS AND CHAPELS

At one time, child care programs were found in chapels and, to a limited extent, in schools. These were, however, more of a nursery or baby sitting activity than a child care center as we know it today. With the increasing numbers of women in uniform, single parents, married military couples, and working mothers, a need for a more structured child care program was surfaced. In 1978, the Air Force conducted a comprehensive study of child care needs in the Air Force—both short and long range. The primary needs identified were operating hours, infant care, staff/child ratios, early childhood development, and facility needs. With regard to the latter, it was found that alternates to child care centers lacked adequate space, equipment, professional management, care for sick children (without contagious illnesses), and conflicts in scheduling the availability of the other facilities. HEW and the states have laid out specific requirements in the way of facility requirements for child care centers which cannot be met through use of facilities designed for another non-related purpose. There is a need for kitchens, isolation rooms, playrooms, sleeping area, sprinkler systems in hazard areas, restrooms adjacent to care rooms (fixtures child size) mechanical systems that provide proper temperature 12" from floor, ramps from infant rooms, and a fire exit from each care room, etc. Most chapel religious education areas of schools do not meet child care center criteria, hence the need for separate facilities.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Also this committee is charged with Civil Defense responsibilities, so we are concerned that all new facilities that are planned take into account the structural design and dual use so that they could serve in case of attack, or even in case of a natural disaster.

What about a chapel? Is it designed structurally to withstand a minimum degree of stress under, say, conventional attack?

General WRIGHT. No, sir, not any more than any other building. Quite frankly, the buildings that we construct, except for certain facilities that are protected or semihardened are not very well—would not—let me put it this way—probably would not survive a conventional bombing attack if they sustained direct hits.

We have seen damage, collateral damage in Europe and in Southeast Asia as a result of mortars and air attacks. But we really do not design into our everyday facilities any degree of hardening. I think that is what you might be addressing.

We do take into consideration earthquake hazards in zones where earthquake design is required. And that is required by building codes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. In California?

General WRIGHT. Yes; California, certain areas in the South.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We don't have earthquakes in the South, do we? As a matter of fact, Tennessee I think had a tremor.

One further thought along this line. It would seem to me that a library facility, whether school related or base related, might also be a candidate for joint use as a chapel. And maybe down the line it would be possible to have a pilot program or an experiment or two, and it may well be worth our time and effort in doing that.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, we do use as many of our facilities for multipurpose as possible. I have been on bases during my career where we used the chapel Sunday schoolrooms during the week for other activities, various meetings, club meetings. Schools are used for various activities.

So we really are aware of your concerns and certainly will continue to pursue joint use wherever possible, and we will look at this in new construction downstream as well.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. Mr. Chairman, in discussing multiple uses of chapels, I am sure that we don't mean to get them involved in worldly activities. We would not want a rock band concert or anything like that in our chapels.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That is a very good point.

General **Wright**. Well, sometimes the young people might enjoy that, Mr. Hutto. It may get some of them to come to Sunday school, if you get a rock band in there.

Mr. **Hutto**. Put them as far back as you can.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. Let's proceed now to the National Military Command Center.

General **Wright**. Sir, that is on page 212.

We have one project in that category—National Military Command Center in the Pentagon. This upgrades emergency power and provides electromagnetic pulse protection for the system.

I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that the 1391 isn't accurate for that project. It indicates that work is included at the Alternate Military Command Center, and that is in error.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Any questions?

Go to North American Defense Command.

General **Wright**. Sir, at NORAD we have a project for additional fire protection at the operations center in Cheyenne Mountain, for $1.9 million.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Pacific Air Forces.

General **Wright**. Sir, we are addressing the CONUS part of Pacific Air Force and that is only Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii. There is one project for an aircraft corrosion control facility for transiting aircraft at Hickam.

We are providing a cover for the top of an aircraft wash rack in that climate where you have frequent rain showers or hot sun—it tends to bake the detergent or wash it off before it does its job. We need to provide a cover facility to do the job properly.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson.

Mr. **Dyson**. If you build a facility such as this, you do that in all environments that would be similar to Hawaii?

General **Wright**. No, sir. Covered corrosion control facilities are generally required in most locations for the reasons I stated.

Mr. **Dyson**. So this is typical?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir. It is not unique to Hawaii.

Mr. **Dyson**. I imagine there must be one in Guam; right?

General **Wright**. I can't answer that right off. I suspect there is. If there is not, there is probably one in the SAC program for Anderson.

Mr. **Dyson**. Thank you.

General **Wright**. I believe there is. I think we finished a large corrosion control project at Anderson.

Mr. Won Pat, you may help me there. It was about 2 years ago, in Guam?

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. I really cannot comment on that. Ordinarily I confine myself to the central part of the island. I go to the military installations when there are matters I want to look into.

General WRIGHT. You are certainly welcome at Anderson at any time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. HUTTO. I think Mr. Won Pat's District is expanding too, under reapportionment, that he has most of the Pacific now, and it is pretty hard for him to get around.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Now we go to the Strategic Air Command?

General WRIGHT. On page 220, sir, SAC has $409 million in the program this year. The reason that is so large is it includes $66.5 million for Space Shuttle facilities at Vandenberg that is a SAC base, and it also includes $68 million for the first increment of the Consolidated Space Operations Center near Peterson Air Force Base in Colorado, and $130 million for the three major heat plants at Malmstrom, Griffiss and Loring, that I mentioned earlier.

Also, we are presenting for the first time this year work to expand and improve the SAC Strategic Training Range Complex.

We have a short briefing on that, as well as a briefing on the Consolidated Space Operations Center. With your permission, sir, we can do those briefings right now.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Before we get to those, let's go ahead and ask a few questions and then proceed. What about Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado, the $67 million there?

General WRIGHT. That is the Consolidated Space Operation Center—the first phase of that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The second item was at Vandenberg?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir. That is the continuation of Space Shuttle facilities at Vandenberg.

Mr. BRINKLEY. There is going to be a briefing on that?

General WRIGHT. No, sir. We do not have a briefing on that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, give us another word about the Space Shuttle. That is at Vandenberg.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. $91,809,000. What does that encompass?

General WRIGHT. The Space Shuttle work is $66 million.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The shuttle assembly facility is on page 279.

General WRIGHT. Sir, on page 270 is a summary listing of Vandenberg.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I see much of this is classified. We are going into that later.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, but nothing at Vandenberg is classified.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I thought for the record to be as complete as possible you might give us a brief overview of the projects there at Vandenberg. If you had anything to say on it, fine; if not, well——

General WRIGHT. No, sir, I would like to say that the work on the Space Shuttle facility is progressing. We are again seeking funds this year to keep the momentum of that program going to provide the DOD with a launch capability at that base. We recently obtained approval for a reprograming action to keep us going this year.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. It might be helpful for the subcommittee if you would spend a few minutes explaining the requirement for the $40-million project commonly referred to as the windscreen. That has been written up in the press and I know that there is considerable interest here for its justification.

General **Wright**. We would prefer to call that an environmental protection shelter, sir, but it serves a multipurpose. It is a large building that we require to enclose the Shuttle during preparation for launch and mating of the Shuttle itself with the booster systems.

The tolerances for that operation are very, very severe and this is generated as a result of lessons learned during the first two Space Shuttle launches at Cape Canaveral. So, it is in effect a late starter, if you would call it that, but it is essential to the Space Shuttle mission at Vandenberg.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Can you tell us what the design status is of that project? Also, when you expect to begin construction and have it ready for occupancy.

General **Wright**. Sir, we have had three assessments made by independent engineering firms to give us the cost estimate and the preliminary designs for the enclosure.

We hope to get into the formal design process later this year.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. So, you are in effect at zero design.

General **Wright**. It depends on how you look at it. If you look at it in the classical sense of an architect engineer contract, as we normally see in most of our military construction projects, it is at zero percent; but we feel as though there is adequate preliminary work done to put the architect engineer further down the road than he normally would be when we start design, and we could call that anywhere from 20 to 30 percent.

We have all of the details of the structural work done. We have done the structural analysis and it is really not a complicated project. It is just a very large building that will enclose the shuttle and its booster systems as it is being prepared for launch.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Do you know when you are scheduled to begin construction of the project?

General **Wright**. No, sir, I don't have that right now. I can provide that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### STS VANDENBERG AFB, CALIF.

The latest schedule we have received from the Corps indicates a Notice to Proceed to the construction contractor in January 1983.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. If you would please. And also your IOC at Vandenberg for the Space Shuttle is still 1986; is that correct?

General **Wright**. May I call on Lieutenant Colonel Jacoby, the shuttle program element manager?

Colonel **Jacoby**. The IOC is October 1985.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. And would this facility be completed in time to meet that October 1985 date?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

General **Wright**. This facility is on the critical path. It is essential to the IOC.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. For clarification, the subcommittee approved a cost variation the other day on the Space Shuttle and I would like to understand the relationship between that cost variation and the fiscal year 1983 request.

It appeared that we were actually approving additional authorization beyond what you needed at the time and that there might be an adjustment in the 1983 program. If you will just provide that for the record, I would appreciate it.

General **Wright**. Yes; I will.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### STS VANDENBERG AFB, CALIF.

The request approved for $17.4 million on 9 March 1982 authorized work to be done during 1982 that we originally thought could be postponed until 1983. The full amount requested in the fiscal year 1983 MCP for STS is still required. Portions of the $26.5 million request will be used for different line items.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE

*Question.* The Space Shuttle facilities are relatively new or still under construction. The Air Force appears to be requesting authority to modify these facilities. Why is this necessary? If the program is of an evolving nature, wouldn't it be better to wait until the program definition were more firmly established?

Answer. The need to modify these facilities is based on the R&D nature of the Space Shuttle program. We have experienced significant change activity as far as NASA development of the Shuttle proceeds, and we have been required to make facility modifications as a result. This funding request is intended to recognize this reality. Decisions to proceed on individual facility projects are based on program requirements to meet established milestones and on minimum total cost to the government. In some cases, MILCON expenditures are necessary to prevent larger costs from being incurred in other areas.

### VANDENBERG AFB, CALIF., STS FACILITY MODIFICATIONS $26.5 MILLION

*Question.* Provide a list of the change orders and dates which required the additions/modifications.

Answer. The request consists of three distinct requirements:

Modifications to the Launch Complex identified in March 1981 and definitized during this past year. Funds are required in Fiscal Year 1983: Gaseous oxygen vent hood arm accommodations; PPR oxidizer load capability; emergency egress system; SRB/ET preloading; interface verification equipment accommodations; and pad environmental control system.

Facility Modifications, other than the Launch Complex. This requirement was identified July 1981 and funds are required during Fiscal Year 1983.

Partial source of funds for reprogramming the Solid Rocket Booster Disassembly Facility at Port Hueneme, California. This requirement was identified in December 1981 and the funds are required in fiscal year 1983.

### SHUTTLE ASSEMBLY FACILITY

*Question.* Explain why this shelter is required at Vandenberg? Why was the need not recognized and incorporated in the original design?

Answer. The initial (early 1970's) concepts for Vandenberg Shuttle operations included a functional duplicate of the vehicle assembly building that NASA uses at Kennedy Space Center. However, as an overall program cost reduction measure the decision was reached to utilize the existing but unfinished manned orbiting laboratory facilities at Space Launch Complex 6. The System Engineering activities which designed the erection and mating concepts for Vandenberg considered the dominant and environment conditions (including wind conditions) and determined that mating operations could be conducted if the allowable Space Shuttle Orbiter to external tank tolerances were on the order of one-eighth to one-fourth inch. Consequently, design proceeded on the Vandenberg erection and mating concept in which the payload changeout room was used to lift the Orbiter and a strongback structure in the position for mating the Orbiter to the external tank. This concept was acceptable to NASA and Air Force engineering people.

The first Space Shuttle launch occurred in April 1981. During preparations for that launch, the actual flight hardware (orbiter and external tank) was mated for the first time. During the analysis of the launch preparation, NASA determined that the maximum acceptable tolerance for the mating operations was approximately one-thirty second of an inch as opposed to one-eighth to one-fourth inch tolerances which the Vandenberg mating concept was designed to handle.

The tighter tolerance is necessary in order to insure that no damage has occurred during the mating operation; such damage could preclude a successful separation of the Orbiter and external tank during the launch sequence, and it is not possible to inspect the mating surfaces once mating has occurred. It is more economical to modify the Vandenberg launch facility than to modify all of the Space Shuttle hardware to allow larger tolerances.

Once the tighter tolerances were firmly established (about Aug. 1981), the Air Force conducted engineering studies with three independent contractors, all of whom recommended that the mating operation be enclosed. This recommendation (combined with the economic benefit of not modifying the flight hardware) led to the requirement for the Shuttle Assembly Facility in the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Program. We also expect that the Shuttle Assembly Facility will result in some operating economies which over the program life will tend to offset its initial investment; however, we are unable to quantify those benefits at this time.

*Question.* This project, also known as the windscreen, was reportedly included as a component in the original Shuttle program. Furnish documentation that this is indeed the case. Also, provide a brief to the point chronology of the development of this project from the time it was part of the original package, when it was dropped, the reason why, and the date of and basis for its inclusion again in the program.

Answer. The "windscreen," or Shuttle Assembly Facility we are now proposing, was not in the initial Vandenberg plans. The initial (early 1970's) concepts for Vandenberg Shuttle operations included a functional duplicate of the vehicle assembly building that NASA uses at Kennedy Space Center. However, as an overall program cost reduction measure the decision was made to utilize the existing but unfinished manned orbiting laboratory facilities at Space Launch Complex 6. The System Engineering activities which designed the erection and mating concepts for Vandenberg considered the dominant and environment conditions (including wind conditions) and determined that mating operations could be conducted if the allowable Space Shuttle orbiter to external tank tolerances were on the order of one-eighth to one-fourth inch. Consequestly, design proceeded on the Vandenberg erection and mating concept in which the payload changeout room was used to lift the Orbiter and a strongback structure in the position for mating the orbiter to the external tank. This concept was acceptable to NASA and Air Force engineering people.

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*Question.* What is the tolerance problem that needs to be corrected?

Answer. The tighter tolerance is necessary in order to insure that no damage has occurred during the mating operation; such damage could preclude a successful separation of the orbiter and external tank during the launch sequence and it is not possible to inspect the mating surfaces once mating has occurred. It is more economical to modify the Vandenberg launch facility than to modify all of the Space Shuttle hardware to allow larger tolerances.

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Mr. **Brinkley**. At this point are there questions from committee members?

I have three matters then to inquire into before we go to the briefing.

The first relates to a letter I have from Congressman Robert Davis, and he writes:

> Since I wrote you, however, I have received a response from the Air Force regarding the particular issue I was interested in, the transfer of the radar bomb scoring sight from Bayshore, Michigan to Powell, Wyoming.

He declines to appear before the subcommittee because he is pursuing the issue with the Secretary of the Air Force. He does have some questions which, without objection, will be submitted to the Air Force for a response for the record at this point.

### QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS OF MICHIGAN FOR THE RECORD REGARDING PROPOSED TRANSFER OF RADAR BOMB SCORING UNITS TO POWELL, WYO.

1. The Air Force's Fiscal 1983 Military Construction Program budget requests $7.3 million for construction of operations and support facilities at Powell, Wyoming in connection with establishment of a Strategic Training Range Complex. The Radar Bomb Scoring (RBS) site located at Bayshore, Michigan, would be relocated to Powell as one of the initial steps in this process. Provide the following information for the record: Listing of all current fixed Radar Bomb Scoring sites in the ConUS, number of current authorizations at each site and number of alternate routes used currently, as well as in the past, at each site; and listing of all fixed RBS sites to be relocated or otherwise affected by establishment of STRC at Powell, schedule for relocation of sites and estimated costs of the relocations.

2. What will be the estimated long-term costs (or savings where applicable) of establishing the STRC? Include breakdowns of: Military construction funds; operations and maintenance as applies to STR facilities; operations and maintenance as applies to aircraft operations, including fuel costs; and personnel accounts (including relocation costs and also adjustments in total authorizations assigned to STR facilities).

*Question*. Mr. Davis: The Air Force's Fiscal 1983 Military Construction Program budget requests $7.3 million for construction of operations and support facilities at Powell, Wyoming in connection with establishment of a Strategic Training Range Complex. The Radar Bomb Scoring (RBS) site located at Bayshore, Michigan, would be relocated to Powell as one of the initial steps in this process. Provide the following information for the record:

Listing of all current fixed Radar Bomb Scoring sites in the CONUS, number of current authorizations at each site and number of alternate routes used currently, as well as in the past, at each site.

Listing of all fixed RBS sites to be relocated or otherwise affected by establishment of STRC at Powell, schedule for relocation of sites and estimated costs of the relocations.

Answer. Gen. Wright: The current fixed site Strategic Training Ranges (STRs) are as follows:

| | Personnel authorized/assigned | Number of primary routes |
|---|---|---|
| La Junta, Colo | 109/111 | 2 |
| Holbrook, Ariz | 58/56 | 1 |
| Statesboro, Ga | 44/53 | 1 |
| Wilder, Idaho | 56/61 | 1 |
| Bayshore, Mich | 49/66 | 2 |
| Ashland, Maine | 44/48 | 1 |
| Richmond, Ky | 86/87 | 1 |
| Hastings, Nebr | 75/82 | 1 |
| Fort Drum, N.Y | 44/46 | 3 |
| Hawthorne, Nev | 99/109 | 1 |
| Bismarck, N. Dak | 72/75 | 3 |

Currently, the only publicly announced closure of an STR was that of Bayshore's STR. All of our STR's are presently being reviewed for operational, and environmental problems. Five of the ten STR's will be closed but the determination of which five has not been made. The estimated cost of moving one STR in fiscal year 1983, two STR's in fiscal year 1984, and three STR's in fiscal year 1985 equates to fiscal year 1983—$7.3 million, fiscal year 1984—$18.2 million, and fiscal year 1985—$28.8 million in military construction alone.

*Question.* Mr. Davis: What will be the estimated long-term costs (or savings where applicable) of establishing the STRC? Include breakdowns of: Military construction funds; operations and maintenance as applies to STR facilities; operations and maintenance as applies to aircraft operations, including fuel costs; and personnel accounts (including relocation costs and also adjustments in total authorizations assigned to STR facilities).

Answer. Gen. Wright: The following is a complete breakout of the amount of money required to transfer six fixed STR sites from their current location to the STRC. There are no aircraft costs involved with the STRC and no new manpower authorizations required.

| | Fiscal year — | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| 3300 | 7.3 | 18.2 | 28.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3400 | .6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 3500 | .1 | .2 | .3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

3300 funds include all land acquisition and military construction required.

3400 funds include equipment costs for disassembling, transporting, and installing existing equipment plus utility costs at the new sites.

3500 funds are for personnel costs in the form of dislocation allowances, travel of members, and transportation of household goods. It also includes two technical and domestic site personnel at each new fixed Strategic Training Range. These two civilians will perform janitorial and housekeeping functions.

Mr. Brinkley. The second item is a letter from Congressman Bill Alexander who requests revision of the authorization for a 132 occupant unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project, to direct that this be new construction rather than facility alteration.

Let's go to that particular project. It relates to Blytheville Air Force Base. Could you turn to that.

General Wright. Let me go to Blytheville.

Mr. Brinkley. Funds are requested for facility alteration.

General Wright. Yes, sir, page 227.

Mr. Brinkley. You have a request for $1,357,000.

General Wright. Yes, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. Would you just give us the rationale for the facility alteration rather than new construction on that?

General Wright. Sir, the building was constructed in 1961 and it is in really sound condition. It is a masonry structure and can be upgraded and improved for less money than providing the like number of spaces with new construction. It does meet our criteria for eligibility for upgrade.

Mr. Brinkley. It is a brick and mortar 1961 facility?

General Wright. Yes, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. That you are upgrading?

General Wright. Yes, sir. When we finish it we would hope the life expectancy would be about 25 years.

Mr. Brinkley. Congressman Alexander inquires about the need, as he sees it, for a 232 occupant unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project. So that might be in one of the outyears, perhaps in fiscal year 1984.

Do you see that in your projection costs at $3.3 million?

General WRIGHT. I don't see a project in the current fiscal 1984 program for another dormitory at Blytheville.

Mr. BRINKLEY. What is the need for housing out at Blytheville, is it a pinch of housing or unaccompanied——

General WRIGHT. Most of the dormitories at Blytheville are wood frame structures that are termite ridden. I am very familiar with this, having spent some time in the Strategic Air Command. Blytheville again was on a hold for several years. It was a candidate for some base closure actions at the time. We could not put much money into the bases, as a result many buildings have deteriorated beyond economical repair.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Did you say termite ridden?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, termite ridden.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I would like it if you would give me a brief report on your judgment as to the need for the 232 occupant unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project as to the need without regard to resources. Perhaps we can blend that into our thinking if we have some flexibility and leeway this year or possibly even next year.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### BLYTHEVILLE AFB UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING

This project is needed. After completion of construction of two new buildings authorized in fiscal year 1981 and the upgrade of one building requested this fiscal year, Blytheville will have 596 adequate spaces for unaccompanied enlisted personnel. An additional 232 adequate spaces are needed to satisfy the long-range requirement and to permit demolition of all of the substandard wood frame structures which are now being used.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The Member also inquires about four other facilities: an organizational maintenance shop there, $620,000; a field training facility, $280,000; an aircraft maintenance dock, $860,000; and finally, a support equipment aircraft maintenance shop at a cost of $933,000.

If the Air Force should make a judgment that any or all of these were needed, really down the line you could handle that under minor construction?

General WRIGHT. Sir, it would depend on the cost of the project at the time we developed the estimate and if they are downstream, of course, with inflation they very well could be over a million dollars and fall into the major construction category.

We would have to look at each project as it was estimated.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, I am talking about 1983 though. What I would like you to do is see whether or not we couldn't handle it at this time.

General WRIGHT. Sir, if you will provide that list to me we will take a look at it.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We will do that. It may be that the Member's judgment is flavored by the fact that it is uniquely within his purview and maybe there are other facilities that have greater needs. If within the range of our resources we could look at this. I would appreciate it and we can consider that as we begin our markup.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Two of the projects, a field training facility, 4,000 square feet for $280,000 and an aircraft maintenance dock, 13,750 square feet for $860,000, could be handled as minor construction projects. The other two projects were submitted as a consolidated item for fiscal year 1984 at a scope of 27,400 SF and a cost of $1,859,000 (organizational maintenance shop and a support equipment shop). This project could not be handled as a minor construction project. Design has not been initiated on any of the projects. This could delay the start of construction until well into fiscal year 1983 if approved as fiscal year 1983 projects.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The final item relates to Malmstrom Air Force Base, and the member inquiring is Mr. Ron Marlenee, and he writes that he has recently requested the House Appropriations Subcommittee to add an appropriation of $5.6 million to upgrade existing dormitory facilities at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana.

Do you have that project or such a project in fiscal year 1984?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, there is a project to alter dormitories in 1984, $6 million. That is in our 1984 program that is being developed right now.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I see.

Could you give me the justification or a brief justification of that. Is it in the long range ongoing plans for Malmstrom, or are the needs severe right at this point?

General WRIGHT. Sir, I will have to provide that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Malmstrom AFB has a total effective requirement to house about 1,700 enlisted members. There are approximately 1,700 existing unaccompanied personnel housing spaces on Malmstrom; however, only 560 of these are adequate. The remainder require upgrading. Malmstrom does have a long range plan to upgrade the remaining spaces beginning with the fiscal year 1984 program when about 400 of these spaces will be upgraded. Until the upgrades can be completed, approximately 1,100 members must live in inadequate housing.

Mr. BRINKLEY. For the benefit of the subcommittee, we have responded to these letters and we have written that the subcommittee and will try to give their recommendations every consideration. However, as you are well aware, we are faced with severe budgetary constraints this year. So we let them know that we don't have unlimited range here, but at the same time if we could look them over, we could consider them for this year or down the line.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Are there further questions at this point before proceeding with the briefing?

Mr. Dyson.

Mr. DYSON. I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if I could proceed out of order and talk about something that relates to the Air Force Academy. I have to leave in a few minutes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The gentleman is quite on target by asking and he may proceed.

Mr. DYSON. General, I had the opportunity this past summer to go out to Norad and to the Air Force Academy. While I was out there, it was pressed upon me that they have a severe housing problem at the Academy. In fact, most of the facilities, the dormitories that I went into, were serving three individuals and they also told me they had a bit of a morale problem and, in fact, their retention rate I think is about the worst of all of the services.

It was rather amusing but they felt that one of the ways they could correct that was by having additional glider airplanes and they even offered me a trip in one until this severe thunderstorm came up and I lost all interest in it.

But anyway, I feel their morale or retention or whatever the problem is out there might be due more to the crowding in the dormitories.

Has that ever been addressed? I just went through the tab briefly here on the Air Force, on the Academy, and I don't know whether it is addressed somewhere else.

General Wright. I assume you are talking about the cadets as opposed to the airmen who support the Academy?

Mr. Dyson. Yes.

General Wright. There is not a project in the military construction program to improve the dormitories but there is a very large ongoing program in the operations and maintenance account to upgrade the cadet dormitories. In fact, I personally visited with the Superintendent about 6 or 8 weeks ago and went over this program with him.

Mr. Dyson. If I can interrupt, I believe that was going on at the time. I am not sure that alleviates the crowding.

General Wright. No; the crowding can be alleviated to some degree by the furniture configuration in the rooms and I don't know if they showed you the four model rooms that are established at the Academy. The Doolies or fourth classmen generally go three to a room as they start into the Academy. As they progress up they go down to two to a room for some second classmen and two for all first classmen. I will have to verify that.

Mr. Dyson. Well, of course, our time was limited. The examples that I was shown indicated that these were rooms that had originally been built for two, now serving three.

I thought by the fact that they pointed this out, they went out of their way, was certainly indicative of an overcrowding situation. I pointedly asked the question if they needed more dormitory space and they said absolutely.

General Wright. I will have to look at that because they have not submitted that requirement to us and the current Superintendent is attempting to improve living conditions by making some additional rooms available that have been diverted to other uses upgrading them all over a several-year period by providing better lighting, repainting, installing carpeting and new loft bed furniture systems that are attractive and flexible in terms of arrangement.

Mr. Dyson. Is that the same as a bunk bed?

General Wright. Yes, sir, it is, but it is configured in a way that you can divide up rooms and give the cadets flexibility to arrange the rooms however they wish by bunking beds at 90 degrees with a desk underneath one bed and a desk outside the other bed. It is a very efficient system. It is used in colleges and universities and indeed, in many private homes today.

We are very impressed with that system.

You surprised me really with the indication that they are overcrowded. That has never come to my attention. It has only been the condition of the dormitories that has been an issue.

Mr. **Dyson**. Let me add that they surprised me with that, so I am only returning that surprise. I am sure an interior decorator can come up with any kind of configuration at all. Man is a territorial animal and has to have so much space, and again, I feel at the time the Superintendent had a very valid argument. I know we just put barracks up at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds here in Maryland and about the same size of rooms, but were limited to two and I guess I am sure you can configure furniture any way you wish. It might make it better, but still have the same amount of space. I don't intend to pursue it. This was something that was brought to my attention while I was there. It may or may not contribute.

I happen to think it probably would contribute to the morale, and you did indicate they did have a retention problem.

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, you are right on the retention problem. It is attrition of cadets, but I don't know if it is really a problem or if it is any different than the other academies. I know the Air Force Academy has a very, very strenuous curriculum and we are very selective in who goes, as you know, and very selective in the process as they go through the Academy.

One of the things that you mentioned was the airmanship program, and we have a project this year to continue upgrading the small airfield at the Academy where the gliders and small aircraft are kept and maintained. This airmanship program is a very important part of the Academy curriculum to bring the young people into the cockpit as early as they can, to give them a feel for flying, and to use this not only as a training device, but as a motivator for the young people to continue to be eager to become flying officers in the Air Force.

Mr. **Dyson**. Like I said, I was impressed with that, too. I was not impressed with the housing situation that was brought to my attention. Again, thank you for your time. I do think the Air Force does need to look at that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you for bringing this to our attention and it seems to be nifty to deal with this short-term situation, or maybe fairly long-term situation, did you call that furniture reconfiguration or——

General **Wright**. Furniture reconfiguration. Arrangement of furniture. We all do it at home from time to time.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes, to change the environment a little bit.

Mr. **Dyson**. It doesn't make the living room any larger, Mr. Chairman.

General **Wright**. While we are at the Academy, if I might, before Mr. Dyson leaves, did they talk to you about the visitors center?

Mr. **Dyson**. No. I noticed that that is in the program and we missed that, I am sorry. Perhaps based on what you say in the recommendations I guess it is a pretty poor facility. Maybe that is perhaps why they passed it by.

General **Wright**. I wish they had taken you there because it is in an old foundry building that is about 8 or so miles from the cadet area of the Academy and it is something that we are not very proud of. But we feel as though we do need a visitors center at the academy and we have submitted in this year's program an item for your support to provide authorization to construct a visitors center up closer to the cadet area.

The project will not entirely be funded from appropriated funds. We are funding a portion of it from nonappropriated funds.

Mr. DYSON. Yes, I see the restaurant and the gift shop.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir. and we feel as though that is an integral part of the Air Force Academy. The visitors center serves to tell the Air Force story and to show the visitors who come to the Academy—and there are a large number of visitors each year to the Academy—what the Air Force is all about, and the heritage and the history of the Air Force.

Mr. DYSON. Nobody tells the story better I think probably than those members who make up the Air Force, the cadets that go in, and that is the only reason I brought up the other issue.

General WRIGHT. I appreciate that and we will continue to work that problem.

Mr. DYSON. Thank you.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you.

Why don't we proceed with the briefing now, the slide presentation.

General WRIGHT. All right. The first briefer is Major Mike Byrne, who will give us an overview of the Consolidated Space Operation Center.

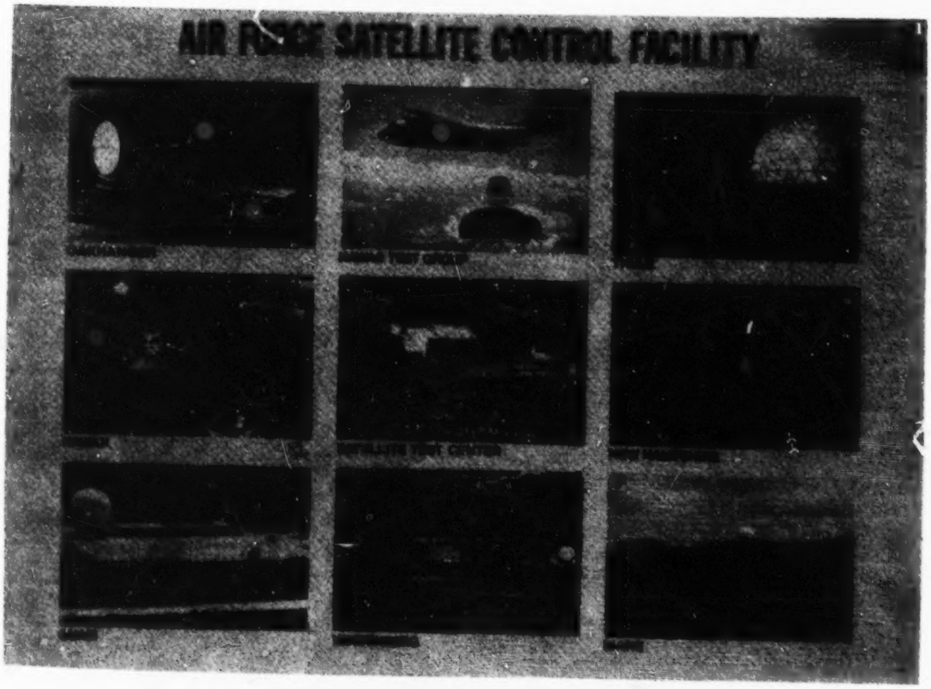
## BRIEFING BY OF MAJ. MICHAEL G. BYRNE, DIRECTORATE OF SPACE, SYSTEMS AND COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS

Major BYRNE. My purpose this morning is to give a brief overview of the Consolidated Space Operations program.

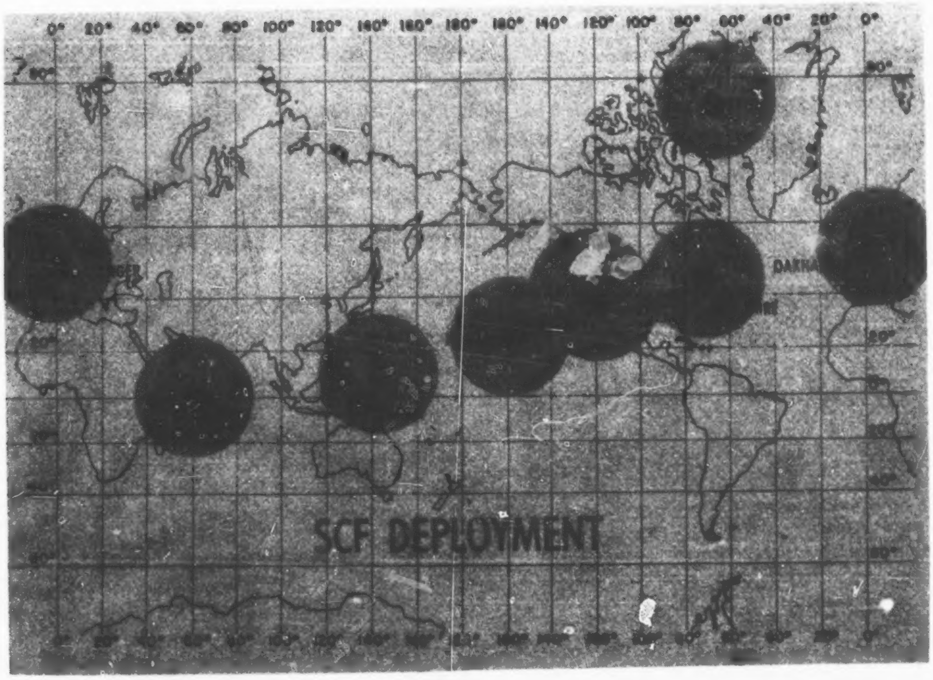
### OVERVIEW

To understand the project, I think it is important to understand what we are doing today in the Air Force Satellite Control Facility for the on-orbit operation of our DOD space missions as well as what is going on at the Johnson Space Center for the shuttle operations and planning functions that we propose assuming for the DOD Shuttle mission at CSOC.

We will look at the requirements, how we evolved the concept of the CSOC, some of the background as to where these concepts evolved from, and then look at the MilCon program that we are proposing.



The satellite control facility is a worldwide network of tracking stations with a satellite test center located in Sunnyvale, Calif. This satellite test center houses the mission control complex of communications support and computer facilities that are required to support the satellite missions on orbit. It is these functions that will be included in the CSOC.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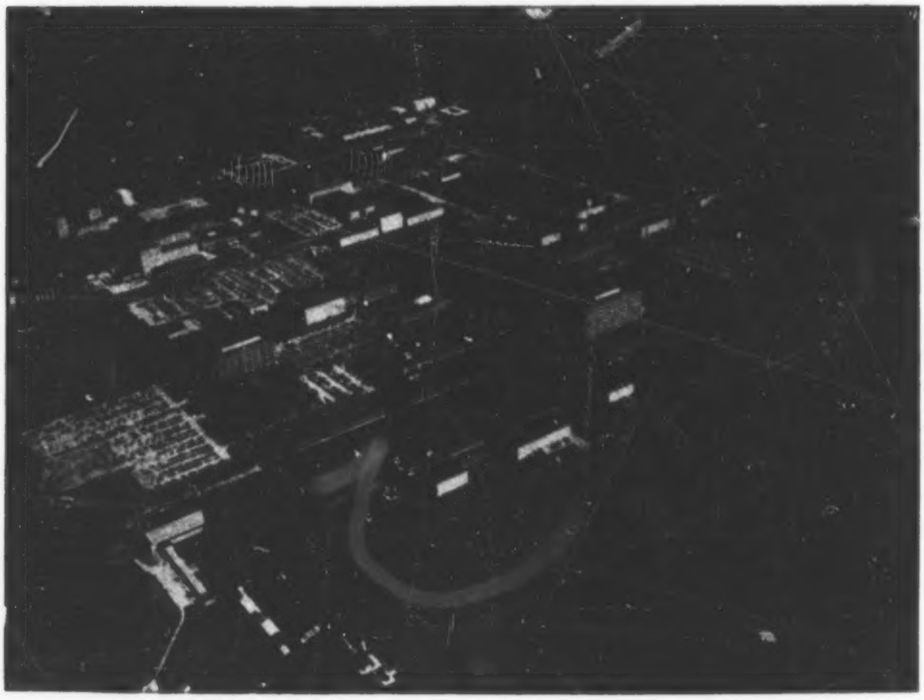
SCF DEPLOYMENT

The tracking stations, as you see, are located around the world to provide the geographic visibility to satellites in a variety of orbits. CSOC will be interconnected with these remote tracking stations just as the satellite test center at Sunnyvale is today.

This is a view of the satellite test center in Sunnyvale. As you can see, it is located in a crowded industrial park surrounded by industrial development and housing. Twenty years ago when we went in here, this area was largely undeveloped orchards. This is a major arterial south of the San Francisco Bay between San Jose on the Oakland side of the bay. You can see in this corner Highway 101 that proceeds from San Jose to San Francisco. Note that on this side is an active military air station, Moffett Field, about 2 miles from the end of the runway. We have a crowding problem as well as a security problem due to the close location of the surrounding community.

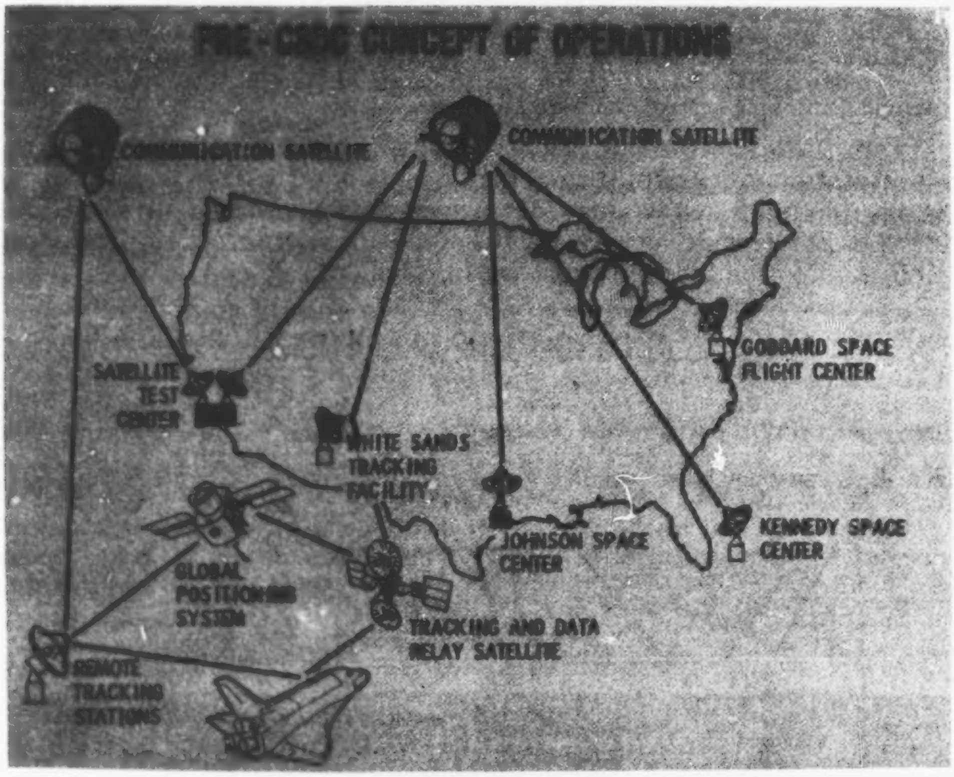


This is a picture of the Johnson Space Center at Houston. You can see it is a large complex. The functions that we are particularly interested in are located here in Building 30—that is the Shuttle flight control room. In addition, there are simulator facilities in this area.

What we are looking at for the DOD Shuttle mission is a subset of the total operation conducted at the JSC facility at the NASA Houston location.

Mr. Tsompanas. Before you leave, it might be helpful to explain why you have to leave the activity that you now have in Houston and bring it to a CSOC. Isn't there a reason you have to be able to work in a classified area?

Major Byrne. Yes, sir. We will see to that in 1 minute. We might point out this is an open facility. It is a tourist attraction as well as a facility that is configured consistent with NASA's charter for peaceful and open exploitation of space. There are foreign visitors and none of the traditional security provisions that you would find on an Air Force installation or any kind of military installation. Indeed, we are going through considerable modifications to the Johnson facility to provide a limited security up for protection of secret information, by essentially trying to segregate certain operations down that the DOD has to utilize for the interim period for the initial Shuttle flights until CSOC would be available.


PRE-CSOC CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
COMMUNICATION SATELLITE
COMMUNICATION SATELLITE
SATELLITE TEST CENTER
WHITE SANDS TRACKING FACILITY
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER
GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
TRACKING AND DATA RELAY SATELLITE
REMOTE TRACKING STATIONS

This is the current concept of the operation. DOD flies satellites from the satellite test center through communications satellites and remote tracking stations worldwide. NASA conducts the Shuttle operation from Johnson Space Center interfacing with the Kennedy launch facility.

### DOD SPACE OPERATIONS TODAY DEFICIENCIES

Single node vulnerabilities; natural disasters earthquake, hurricane, etc.; and local hostile acts.

Limited growth potential: commercial expansion.

More complex and more secure space operations—Johnson Space Center designed for interim simple DOD missions only; up to secret level; and limited one secure activity at a time.

Looking at some of the deficiencies in the current operational arrangement, we are concerned with the single node aspect of those control facilities upon which the on-orbit mission functions are vested. We are concerned about the growth potential and the commercial encroachment around the facility that limits the expandability. We are also concerned about full exploitation of the shuttle. We would like to see more complex operations conducted for DOD missions and the desire to secure those operations to higher classification levels.

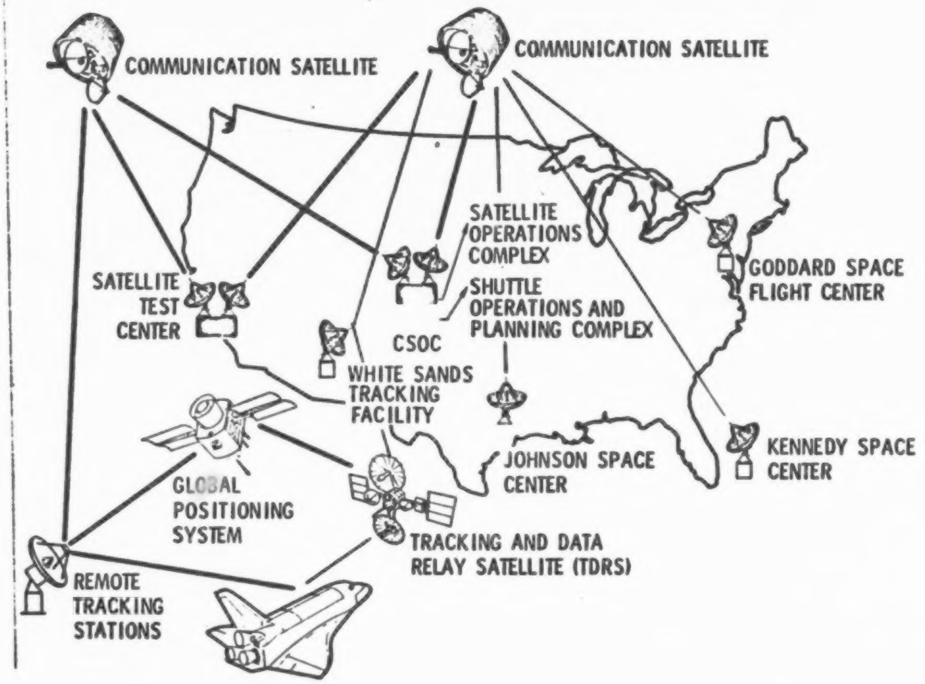
### CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER REQUIREMENTS

Satellite operations: Increase survivability to minimize system degradation in case of natural disasters or hostile acts; and reduce vulnerability to intelligence collection, sabotage, covert attack and jamming.

Shuttle operations: increase survivability to minimize system degradation in case of natural disasters or hostile acts; enable DOD to fly more complex and more secure missions than feasible at Johnson space center; and provide DOD with positive and continuing control of military operations.

From these deficiencies then we have evolved a separate requirement statements: satellite operation and one for the Shuttle operations. You can see we are concerned about increased survivability for the single node as well as the need to expand our military exploitation of the Shuttle program for DOD missions.

**CSOC CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**


COMMUNICATION SATELLITE
COMMUNICATION SATELLITE
SATELLITE OPERATIONS COMPLEX
SATELLITE TEST CENTER
SHUTTLE OPERATIONS AND PLANNING COMPLEX
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
CSOC
WHITE SANDS TRACKING FACILITY
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER
GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
TRACKING AND DATA RELAY SATELLITE (TDRS)
REMOTE TRACKING STATIONS

In the CSOC then we have two functions. The satellite control segment of the CSOC, sharing the on-orbit workload at Sunnyvale. We would plan to move the bulk of the DOD Shuttle mission from Johnson to CSOC, and then we would have a configuration where the CSOC and these other control centers would provide mutual backup against a variety of outages or down time.

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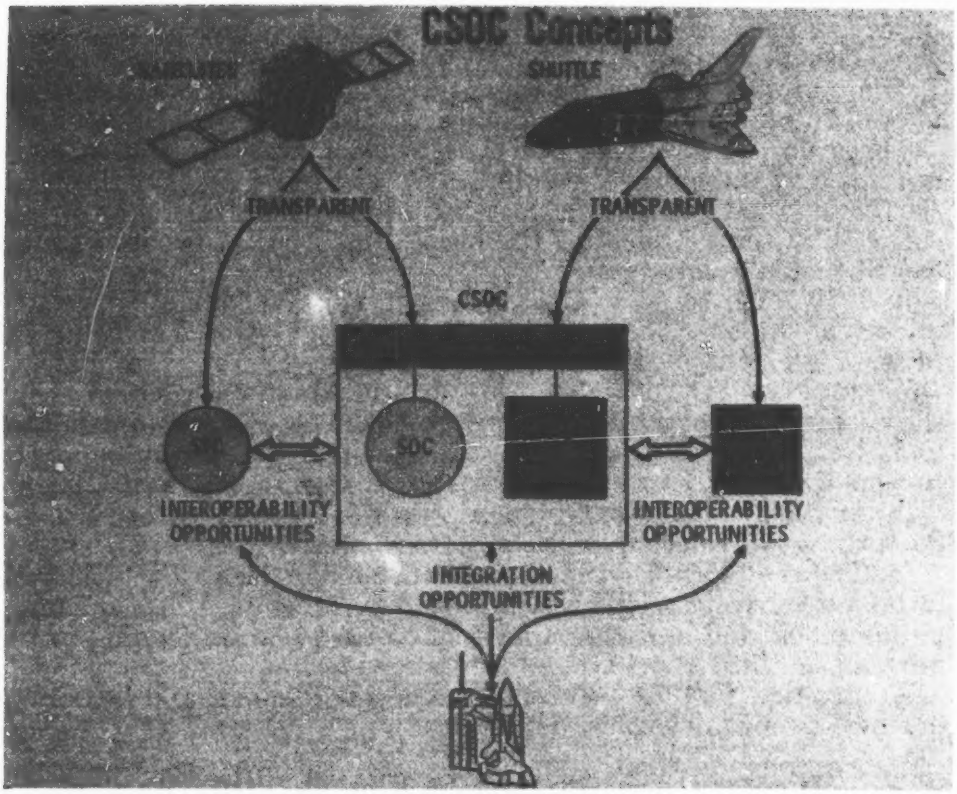

CSOC Concepts
SATELLITES
SHUTTLE
TRANSPARENT
TRANSPARENT
CSOC
SOC
INTEROPERABILITY OPPORTUNITIES
INTEROPERABILITY OPPORTUNITIES
INTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES

This is our overall concept of CSOC itself. As far as the space craft of the Shuttle, it doesn't care whether it is talking to the CSOC or other control facilities. Within the control facility we have to maintain the interoperability between those satellites and Shuttle control functions. We are investigating the degree of integration between the Shuttle and satellite control functions within the CSOC itself.

### Background

1977—Space mission control studies.

1978—Presidential direction (PD/NSC-37 and PD/NCS-42): OSD satellite control capabilities steering group; and Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board (AACB).

1979—Study for OMB: Mission element need statements; Secretary of hte Air Force direction; and Colorado Springs preferred site.

1980—Space Division Task Force.

1981—Program initiation.

1982—Program execution.

There has been some criticism about the lack of DOD planning for CSOC. CSOC planning goes back a number of years beginning as early as 1977 when the Space Division people in Los Angeles were looking at a variety of mission control functions for the Shuttle, for satellite control, and for new programs that were coming along. In 1978 there was a national space policy promulgated that looked at the survivability of our control networks and OSD reviewed our planning at that point and concurred with our approach to achieve a consolidation for economies and efficiencies in the mission operation.

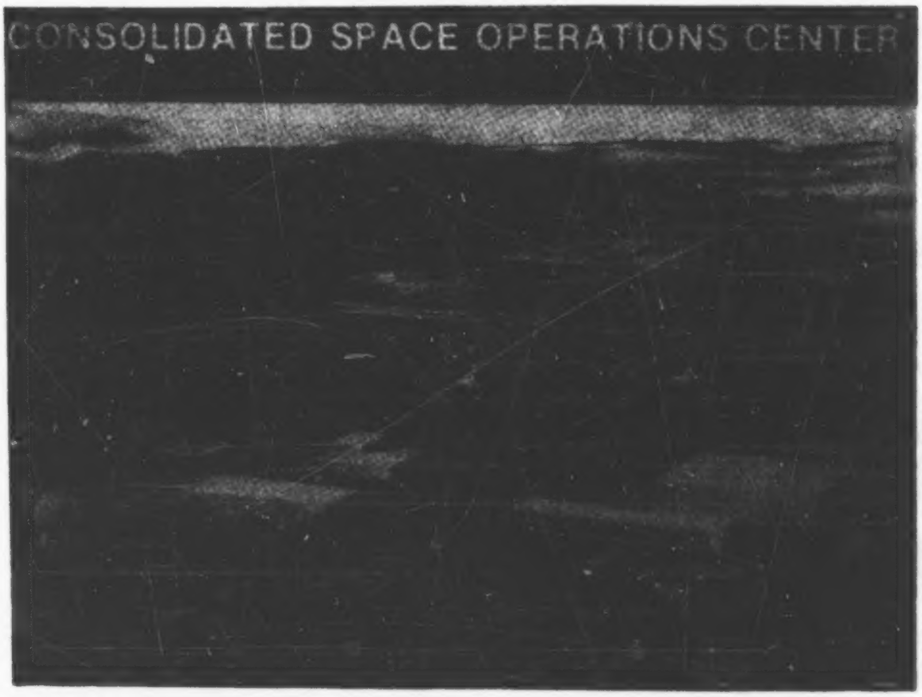
The Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board also reviewed the initial Shuttle planning. At that time the NASA Shuttle program was slipping out. The decision was made to make a minimal investment at the Johnson Space Center and get the Shuttle flying before we proceeded with a major investment in a dedicated DOD control facility. Of course that is what became known as CSOC some years later.

In 1979 OMB responded to tasking in this Presidential direction to review the need for DOD Shuttle control. Out of that came the Mission Element Needs Statements that the Secretary of Defense validated for CSOC. The Secretary of the Air Force was reviewing these ongoing programs and directed that these separate satellites and Shuttle control functions be consolidated. Out of that came the concept for CSOC as we know it today.

In addition, the site survey activities were concluded and Colorado Springs was selected as the preferred site.

In 1980 the Space Division convened a major task force whose efforts were to review the operations requirements, the acquisition philosophies, and how the build acquisition program leading to the program initiation in 1981.

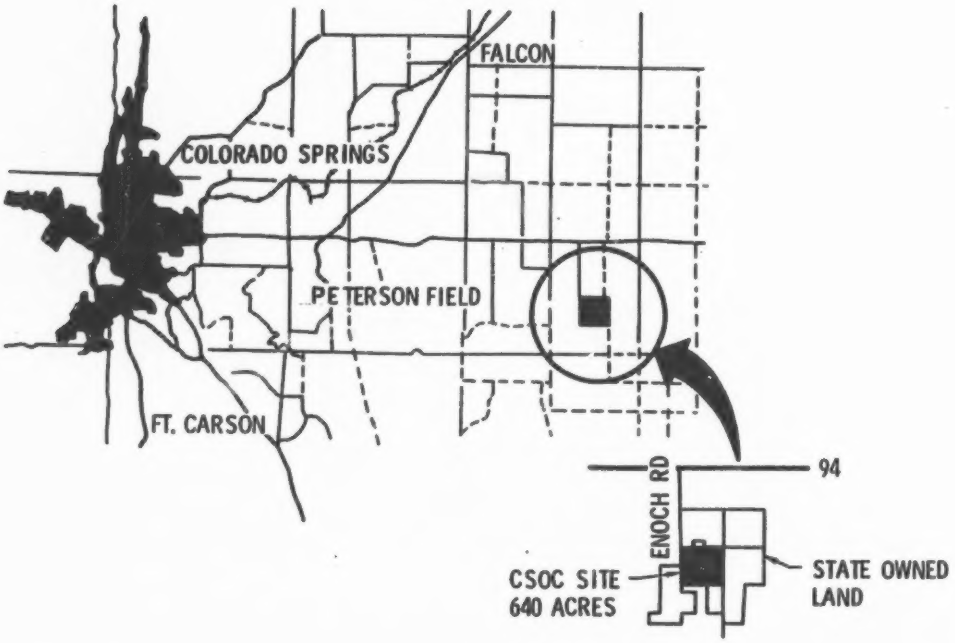
We are now in 1982 executing the design element and beginning to start the military construction.



This is an artist's conception of the facility. It is on a 640-acre plot with about 400 acres within the security fence. It includes a technical facility that will conduct the actual mission operations engineer administrative building support facility and powerplant.

You can see there are also a number of satellite communications terminals located around the facility.

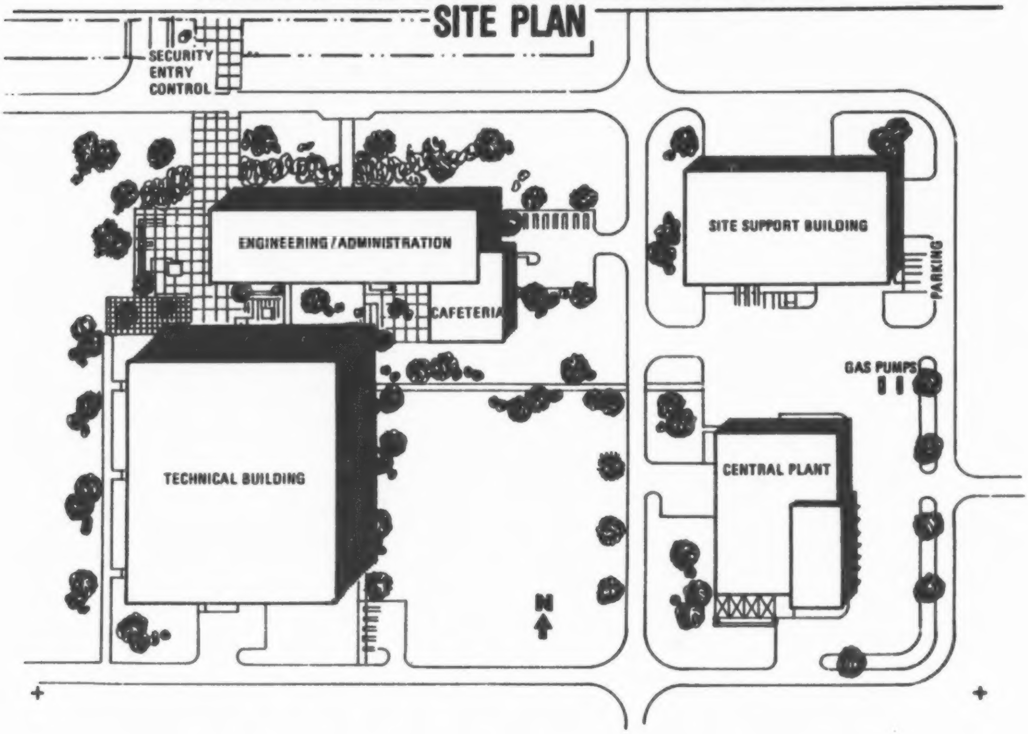
## CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER SITE


FALCON
COLORADO SPRINGS
PETERSON FIELD
FT. CARSON
94
ENOCH RD
CSOC SITE
640 ACRES
STATE OWNED
LAND

Mr. BRINKLEY. Was that on Peterson Field?

Major BYRNE. No, sir. This is the map of the area. Colorado Springs is here. Peterson Air Force Base is approximately 5 miles to the east of Colorado Springs and then the CSOC site is another 10 miles further east. The military construction program conceived two phases, total authorization of about $145 million. In the first phase we construct the technical building and add the central plant with some site work and utilities. The 1984 program would complete the support facility, add other elements to the overall complex as well as equip the backup generators in the powerplants.

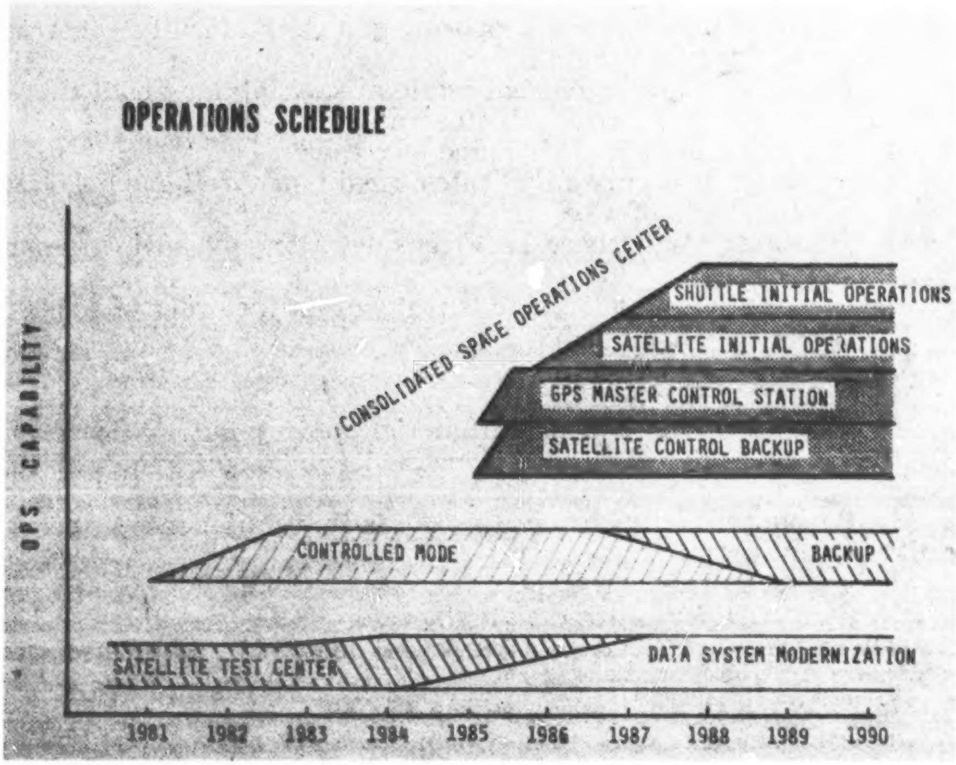
## CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER
## SITE PLAN


SECURITY
ENTRY
CONTROL
ENGINEERING/ADMINISTRATION
CAFETERIA
TECHNICAL BUILDING
SITE SUPPORT BUILDING
PARKING
GAS PUMPS
CENTRAL PLANT
N

*Military construction program requirements*

| | *In millions* |
|---|---|
| 2-phased program: | |
| Total authorization | $145.7 |
| 2-year appropriation: | |
| Fiscal year 1983 technical building, central plant, sitework/utilities | 67.7 |
| Fiscal year 1984 engineering and administration building, support building, generators | 78.0 |

Another view of the facility is shown here. The 1983 program again would be the technical building, and the central plant. The 1984 program provides the engineering administrative and support facilities.



This slide shows how our operations would evolve. The satellite test center transitions to a new data system that is going on today. With this transition period occurring, one of the things we are concerned about is the backup for the satellite programs flying under the new data systems. You can see we have this backup function coming in as that transition occurs.

We show the controlled mode operations at Johnson Space Center being conducted in this period. When we have the Shuttle operations capability at CSOC becoming available then JSC would revert to a backup.

We also show an opportunity to locate the global positioning system [GPS] master control station at CSOC, thus avoiding the need to construct separate facilities for that particular mission.

## SUMMARY

In summary, then, the satellite operations are driving the need for a facility in 1985 to back up the programs transitioning in the new data system at the Satellite Test Center. We see an opportunity to include the new operational programs such as GPS into the CSOC.

We see the DOD Space Shuttle mission model create loading that drives the requirement for 1987 to meet that mission model and provides us time to transition from the NASA operation to the DOD operation.

We believe that the CSOC is the most economical approach in meeting the mission requirements and the direction provided by the national policy. We are proposing the CSOC facility construction start in the 1983 program.

Mr. **Brinkley**. How much real estate are we talking about there?

Major **Byrne**. One section of 640 acres.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Does the Air Force own that?

Major **Byrne**. It is currently State-owned land. We have negotiated a perpetual right-of-way.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Will there be a consideration involved, a monetary consideration?

Major **Byrne**. As I understand, sir, it was on the order of $50,000.

Mr. **Brinkley**. How much?

Major **Byrne**. $50,000.

Mr. **Brinkley**. For how long?

Major **Byrne**. This is a perpetual right-of-way but would revert to the State if the Federal Government no longer required the land.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, you say $50,000. Is that a life lease in perpetuity or per annum?

Major **Byrne**. This is the right of access to the land.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It is outright purchase for $50,000?

General **Wright**. That is a perpetual lease, Mr. Chairman, for $50,000.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. So it is a one-time $50,000?

General **Wright**. A one-time cost, not a recurring cost.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Fine.

Are there questions of the briefer? Staff? Thank you very much.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### PETERSON AFB, COLO.—CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER, $67.7 MILLION

*Question*. GAO published a report on January 29, 1982 which found among other things, that "the CSOC planning is in its formative stages, lacks order and direction, and is being done by several organizations." They further state that this may result in cost overruns, schedule slippages, and ultimately in less than the required capability. Is this a true assessment? Explain. Have the programs that will ultimately be supported by CSOC been identified? If so, provide this information. What would be the impact on the Space Shuttle and other programs if authorization for CSOC was delayed until fiscal year 1984? Explain the impact if authorization was approved for an interim Satellite Operations Complex only with full funding for CSOC delayed until the out years. Has the cost benefit analysis been made? If so, provide a summary. Provide the status of the land acquisition.

Answer. A. The Air Force does not agree with the GAO assessment. The CSOC concept has evolved over a number of years. The Space Mission Control Study conducted in 1977 by the Space and Missile Systems Organization (SAMSO) addressed the benefits of combining satellite and Shuttle control functions. In 1978 OSD convened the Satellite Control Capabilities Steering Group which reviewed Air Force planning and concluded that adding a facility such as CSOC to the DOD control network was consistent with national space policy. By eliminating reliance on single control nodes, CSOC would provide survivability through theater war.

Further national space policy statements tasked OMB to review plans for separate Defense and NASA Shuttle support facilities to respond to different requirements for orbits, security and operations. In late 1979, a report prepared by the Air Force and reviewed by OSD and NASA was submitted to the OMB. Included in this report were the Secretary of Defense approved Mission Element Need Statements for Satellite and DOD Shuttle Control Capabilities.

The CSOC Task Force was a major internal Air Force planning activity convened in 1980 at Hq Space Division in Los Angeles. The task force reviewed requirements, costing baselines and formulated preliminary acquisition philosophies.

A program office has been established and this is the single agency responsible for CSOC acquisition management. The Satellite Control Facility, as the designated operator, is responsible for operations planning. The Air Force contingent at the NASA Johnson Space Center is maintaining close liasion with NASA for the design of the Shuttle systems and is contributing to the operations planning.

The Air Force has made a conscious decision to address the satellite and Shuttle control acquisition as separate CSOC elements. We are continuing to assess the appropriate degree of integration between these elements. We do not believe, as the GAO apparently feels, that an a priori judgment regarding complete systems integration is warranted, rather it should be part of the design process. We do not agree that our defined acquisition approach will lead to "overruns, schedule slippages, and ultimately less than the required capability."

B. The Satellite Control Facility functions will be distributed between the Satellite Test Center and CSOC, with each having prime responsibility for some satellite programs. The DOD Shuttle operations will be primarily conducted from CSOC. Planned program allocation is continually reviewed as operational needs evolve. The current plan makes CSOC the prime control center for the following satellite programs: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program, Defense Satellite Communications Satellite, Fleet Satellite Communications Satellite, Global Positioning System, MILSTAR, IUS and Shuttle sortie payloads.

C. Delay of the CSOC construction continues the deficiencies associated with the current DOD satellite and Shuttle control network. These include single node vulnerabilities, limited growth potential, and restrictions on DOD Shuttle operations with respect to capacity, security and complexity. Specific program impacts include the lack of backup for programs transitioning to new Satellite Control Facility computers in 1985, no facility for the GPS Master Control Station, continued security risks in the work-around configuration at Johnson Space Center and restricted shuttle control capacity in the late 1980's. A deferral of CSOC Shuttle control would result in a corresponding deferral in our overall ability to exploit the Shuttle.

D. Separating an interim satellite control capability from the full CSOC obviates the benefits accrued from consolidation of the satellite and Shuttle control functions. The planning done thus far has been based on integrated support of both functions in a single facility with shared logistics, communications, security and other overhead. The mission impact on Shuttle operations are described above. The integrated facilities design would be negated and redesign for the interim facility would be required. This incremental approach is inconsistent with the consolidated approach GAO endorses and would like to expand.

E. Studies have been performed which analyze the cost implications of alternative means of performing the CSOC mission. The Space Mission Control Studies in 1977 looked at a number of consolidation options for Satellite Test Center (STC), Satellite Test Center II (STC II), Shuttle Operations and Planning Center (SOPC) and the Global Positioning System (GPS) control station. The following life cycle cost savings (through 1991, fiscal year 1977 $) were identified: STC II/SOPC (i.e. CSOC) $67M; STC II/SOPC/GPS (i.e. GPS in SOPC)—$92M. The Report to OMB on Satellite and Shuttle Control capabilities concluded that collocation/integration of a dedicated DOD, SOPC and SOC appear to be most advantageous both operationally and economically. The CSC Task Force study established mission priorities and defined an acquisition strategy based on mission benefits.

These studies show a continuing analysis of mission requirements and associated acquisition planning to meet these requirements. Costs benefits associated with specific hardware components, however, are performed as part of the individual segment design process, typically following competitive source selection.

F. A review of the conveyance mechanism and the title sufficiency is underway by the Department of Justice and the Air Force General Council. We see no legal impediment in the land acquisition and will proceed upon resolution of Congressional concerns regarding the GAO report.

General **Wright**. Now we have a very short briefing on the Strategic Training Range Complex. Capt. Jack Evans will give that.

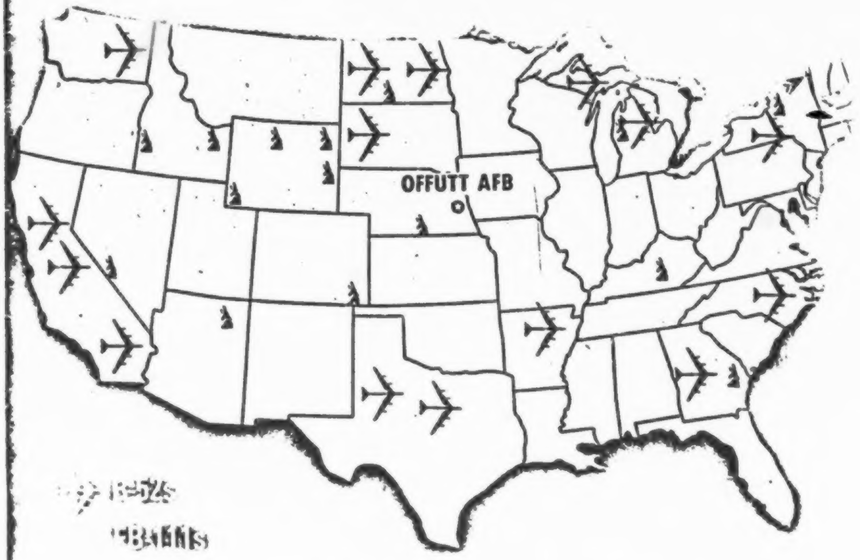
Mr. **Brinkley**. Welcome. You may proceed.

## BRIEFING BY CAPT. JACK EVANS, DIRECTORATE OF OPERATIONS

Captain **Evans**. Mr. Chairman, I am Capt. Jack Evans and I will briefly discuss the Strategic Air Command's strategic training ranges or STR's and how we see these envisioned in the Strategic Training Range Complex.

A strategic training range is the low-level portion of a navigation route where ground personnel score an aircraft and crew in their bombing effectiveness and their electronic countermeasures effectiveness against simulated threat radars. This typically occurs in the last 5 or 10 minutes of a low-level navigation route.

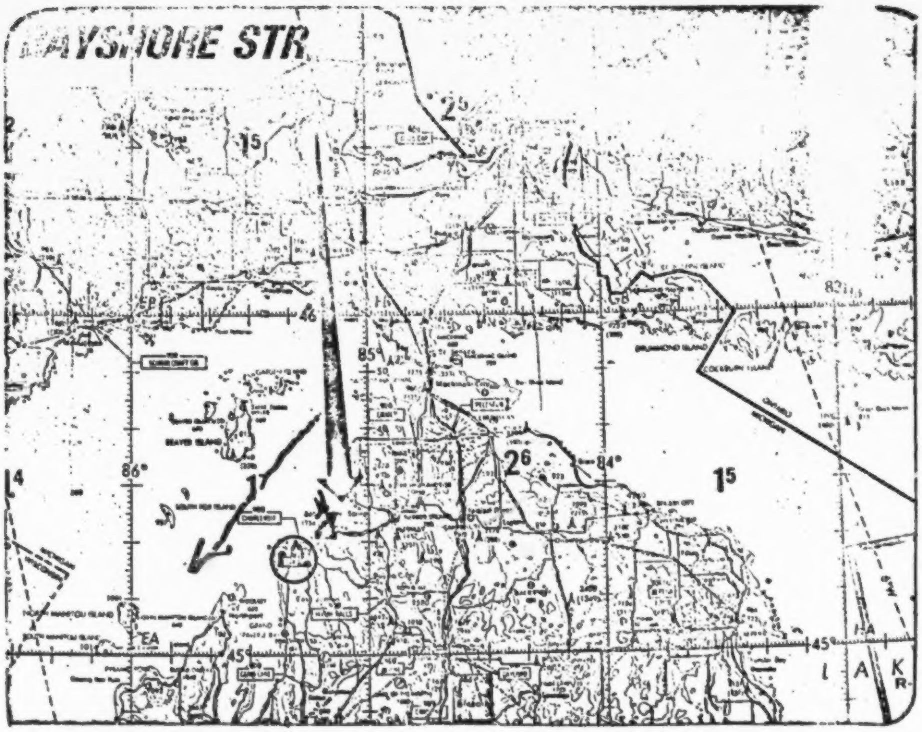
SAC Bomber Locations



On this slide we see the main operating bases of SAC bomber aircraft here in the United States and then the radar symblogy represents 16 of 18 strategic training ranges that we currently operate today.

The two that are not depicted are associated with this semester operational readiness inspection, and they are located in Kansas. Of the 16 that are depicted, we have 11 fixed sites or permanent facilities, and then 5 are mobile facilities.

We have some problems with some of the strategic training ranges that we are currently operating, and I will address one of those specifically.



The Michigan low-level route enters in Michigan and proceeds around to the bomb run corridor which comes off the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and across Lake Michigan. It is down near Charlevoix.

The problem that we have encountered with the Bayshore STR is that the low-level corridor was within 5 miles of the Big Rock nuclear powerplant and in approximately 1979 we did have an overflight of the powerplant when a B-52 became momentarily disoriented on the low-level bomb run and overflew the plant.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You say momentarily disoriented?

Captain **Evans**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You are a gentleman.

Captain **Evans**. The Strategic Air Command saw this as a potential continuing problem so they elected to install an interim fix by rerouting the bomber aircraft out entirely over Lake Michigan.

So the bomb run corridor now comes no closer than 12 nautical miles to the Big Rock nuclear powerplant. This was designed as an interim fix because the training that it provides is unrealistic to a combat environment. We have very little call for making numerous bomb runs completely over water.

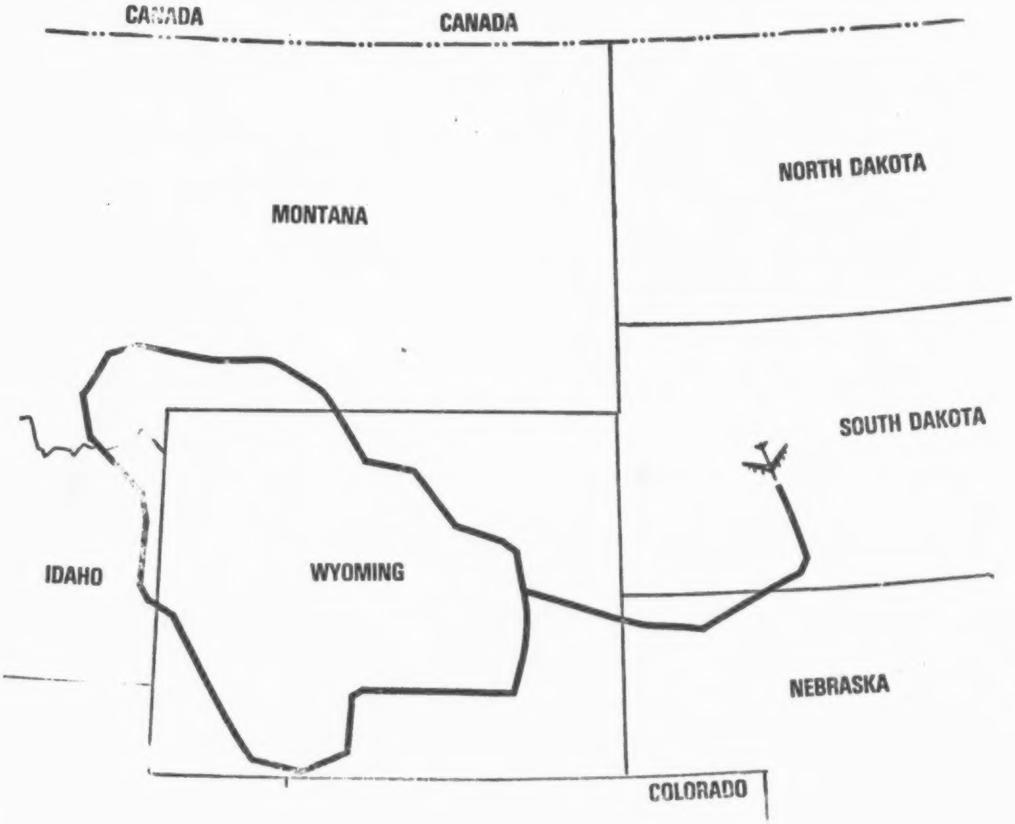
Mr. **Scrivner**. Let me ask one question. The route that you flew by the powerplant, was that the original route or was that an adjusted route? Wasn't there some route that was near the residential areas or something and there was possible concern about reaction to that? The large green arrow, is that the route that has been flown all the time or prior to the adjustment?

Captain **Evans**. The black line indicates the low-level bomb run corridor as it existed prior to 1979 and that had been flown for several years over the water coming off the Upper Peninsula.

At the termination of the bomb run it did make a right turn and proceed over the land here and exit back out over Lake Michigan. The adjustment after the 1979 incident did bring the bomb run corridor completely over Lake Michigan.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Thank you.

Captain EVANS. With that problem in mind, then, and at approximately the same time the Strategic Air Command, working in conjunction with the Federal Aviation Administration, started developing more of their routes in the north central United States. The route depicted here is one that we have been operating on since the first of July of last year and a bomber aircraft will typically enter into South Dakota, come through Wyoming, Montana, back around through Idaho and then back into Wyoming where it will exit. This particular low-level route offers several unique features that are offered to training bomber air crews.



First of all, the first half of the route is flat terrain and then the last half of the route is mountainous and this diversity of terrain and vegetation is very important to the training of a strategic bomber crew with a worldwide mission.

The other unique feature of this low-level route that we have developed was that unlike a low-level route that exists in other places in the country where the bomb run is the last 10 or 15 minutes of the low-level route and it has one STR, we have incorporated four strategic training ranges in this one low-level route. We have Douglas, in Wyoming; we have Powell, we have Ashton, Idaho; and Little America, Wyo. This is important because in recent years the important part of training a strategic bomber crew is not so much that they can just hit the target, but are they going to be able to penetrate a consolidated combined air defense network in order to get through to the target?

With the buildup of fighter aircraft, surface to air missiles and antiaircraft artillery that they must penetrate, it becomes extremely important that they acquire that type of training. This training previous to this particular route was only accomplished during the last portion of that low-level route.

Now, we are offering the training at the four STR's associated with that route.

This is the low-level route that we have used as the basis for the strategic training range complex and which has been built up, and this is why we are proposing that funds in fiscal year 1983 be used to move the men and equipment from the Bayshore STR to Powell, Wyo. to develop that as a fixed site because it has worked out very well and would be very advantageous fo. us.

There is one other point that I would like to make about the low-level route. The route as it is developed has no easements, there are no restrictions on land owners as far as building structures or of any kind on the area that we overfly just like the rest of the routes we operate in the country. What happens is typically every 6 months a route survey is accomplished and the Strategic Command looks at the route to see if there are structures that need to be worked around or if we have had any problems, environmental problems. Then we can reroute that section of that low-level route.

Summarizing then, the development of this particular low-level route has offered some unique training advantages for our strategic bomber crews.

First of all, it gives us a diversity of training by being able to overfly the flat rolling terrain and mountainous terrain. Second, it increases the training effectiveness because now a crew must penetrate a consolidated air defense network of triple-A SAM's and fighter aircraft and finally it alleviates some of the problems that we have had with one of our other STR's and move into one that has worked out very advantageously to our bomber crews.

Sir, that concludes my remarks.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Is that place up in Michigan called Bayshore?

Captain EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, your logic is pretty good except that is a long way to effect a substitution from Bayshore, Mich. to Powell, Wyo. Is this entire route a substitution of the entire route that formerly came over Michigan? You still have the Michigan route as a testing, what do you call it?

Captain EVANS. Strategic training range [STR].

Mr. BRINKLEY. Do you still fly that route?

Captain EVANS. Presently we do.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Will you after this is in place, or is that already in place?

Captain EVANS. Once the move is made and the men and equipment are moved from Bayshore and that facility is closed down and it is moved to Powell, then the route would still be available for navigation training, but a crew would not receive any training in bombing effectiveness or penetrating——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Captain Evans, do your crews fly this route today?

Captain **Evans**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. This one?

Captain **Evans**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. As shown on the screen?

Captain **Evans**. That is correct.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK, why is there a need for Powell? Is Powell already in being?

Captain **Evans**. Powell is currently being operated as a mobile facility. Typically what we do with a STR is we will go in and operate it as a mobile facility, initially, to find out if all of the environmental problems have been worked out.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I understand. I don't really have any problem with your logic. I was just trying to understand it a bit better.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. What value were your crews receiving when they were flying the original Bayshore route before the 1979 incident? Can you put that slide back up and demonstrate for us here the training value is in the black line corridor.

Captain **Evans**. Sir, the bomb run portion of the old route did proceed over land and Little Travers Bay. The training was coming in, the radar scope interpretation——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Say that again.

Captain **Evans**. Radar scope interpretation for the land/water contrast. The radar navigator picking out his aiming points off his scope with the land/water contrast and then being able to bomb along the shoreline and the tip of land just beyond Little Travers Bay.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Now, if that is a valuable part of the training, where are you going to get that type of training if you should shut down Bayshore? To get that radar distinction between water and land, where are you going to get that kind of training? Before you answer that, let me ask a further question: Now instead of going over the nuclear plant, you have gone out more over the water?

Captain **Evans**. That is right.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Do you still get on that amended route the radar distinction between land and water?

Captain **Evans**. The radarman on his radar scope can pick out the land/water contrast, but the training effectiveness was decreased by having to overfly Lake Michigan completely and the value of it was decreased sufficiently that it was designed to be an interim fix and——

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Well, if you tell me that there is a value to having training of radar scope readers, radarmen, to learn the distinction between water and land, where are you going to get that kind of training if you no longer have Bayshore?

Mr. **Brinkley**. You will still have Bayshore. You won't have it as a testing facility.

General **Wright**. Bayshore will still be available, as he says, for navigation training. I understand your question, Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. In response to an earlier staff question you pointed out that because you have had to change the route, the amount of utilization of Bayshore for the period of January 1, 1981 to June 30, 1981 was only 19.5 percent, then you later say once you open up Powell you are going to move 75 military positions from Bayshore and the Bayshore, Mich., site will be closed.

However, the route will still be available for low-level navigational training, but the STR will be closed.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Captain EVANS. That is correct.

General WRIGHT. I understand your question regarding where do we continue to get the water/land contrast training if we close this site. Let me provide that for the record.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Would you please. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

General WRIGHT. A radar navigator has ample opportunity to gain land-water contrast training on many of the routes and higher headquarters missions we already fly. The Bismarck, North Dakota and Statesboro, Georgia low level routes and higher headquarters missions like Maple Flag, the Canadian version of Red Flag, provide that type of training. Plus, the Bayshore low level route will still be available for low level land-water contrast training. A crew will just not have to fly near the Big Rock Nuclear Power Plant to get that training.

The real problem is that while there is some value in that kind of training, it is much more difficult to navigate over land without the water contrast. Peninsulas, islands, and bays are more easily discernible on a radar scope than flat lands, rolling hills, or mountainous terrain. This is one of the key reasons why, as you have pointed out, Bayshore's utilization rate has dropped to 19.5 percent. It is also one of the main reasons why the STRC will give us a more effective training program.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you very much.

Captain Evans, have you flown one of these routes before?

Captain EVANS. Yes, sir. I have 2,500 hours. In fact I just came down from Wurtsmith. I was stationed up there for 2 years in Michigan.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you.

Do you have any further briefings?

General WRIGHT. Those are the only two briefings we have at this point in the hearing.

Mr. BRINKLEY. They were both outstanding.

Let's proceed with the Tactical Air Command.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. If I might have your permission to ask another question associated with the Shuttle.

On page 284 at Vandenberg you have requested $4.3 million for Visiting Officers Quarters and this is to accommodate an anticipated increase of visiting officers due to this Shuttle program and the Global Positioning Satellite program. That is a program that is under heavy discussion in other subcommittees of ours and I am curious if you could provide for the record how many of the spaces are associated with that particular program.

General WRIGHT. OK, sir.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Vandenberg currently has a requirement to house an average of approximately 246 TDY personnel. We anticipate an increase of about 40 TDY personnel with the onset of the Global Positioning Satellite program and a proportionate increase in TDY personnel for the shuttle program. Currently there are only 136 adequate officer quarters on Vandenberg, leaving an existing deficit of 110 spaces. This deficit will be exacerbated with the new TDY requirements levied by these programs.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Tactical Air Command, 289.

General **Wright**. Sir, TAC has $108 million in CONUS and $49 million overseas. The command operates about 23 bases. Part of this program is classified and we won't address it now.

About half of TAC's program is for modernization and upgrade of the living and working environment in the command.

Also included this year in the TAC program for the first time is the first project for an Over the Horizon Radar system that will ultimately consist of three locations. This year's project is for the first phase of work at a site in Maine.

We have $17 million worth of projects in the TAC program in Langley Air Force Base, Va., and about $22 million at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada.

That is an overview of the command, sir. If you have some questions we would be happy to talk to you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Is Moody Air Force Base associated with the RDF? Didn't they have a wing of Bright Star?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, Moody is a TAC base, as you know, but the units at Moody and other bases that belong to TAC are tasked by REDCOM and the RDJTF to participate in their exercises.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Do they fly the F-4's from Moody?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto. Mr. Won Pat.

Let's proceed then to the next project, the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Mr. **Hutto**. I do have a question. I didn't know you were competing with TAC.

This is with regard, General, to a project that I think you are probably familiar with, since you were down at the engineer and service center at Tyndall Air Force Base, the POL complex. I remember having a tour of the base even before I came to Congress with Colonel Randall when he was base commander, and he was pointing out this complex as being very old and outdated. In fact this facility is 30 years old. It has been deteriorating. It is inadequate and it is in a heavily populated industrial area where security and safety problems have not been solved.

I know this has been in the program for a number of years, but has not made it quite to the top. I am sure you will agree with me that this is a rather unsafe part of the Tyndall Air Force Base and the POL complex is something that is really very much needed at Tyndall.

General **Wright**. Sir, that project is in the 1984 program. It has worked its way up the priority list in TAC.

Mr. **Hutto**. I noticed it is. I had a question. I had the cost at $3.6 million. I think in yours you have $5 million.

General **Wright**. About $5.2 million is the current working estimate for that project.

Mr. **Hutto**. I don't know why we have a variation of figures there. Do you have any idea?

General **Wright**. No, sir, unless the scope or cost estimate has changed on the project from the time that they briefed you, and probably it is an updated estimate, based on inflation since maybe 1 or 2 years ago.

I would imagine that the scope has increased when we see that much of a change in the estimate.

Mr. HUTTO. All right, sir, I will see if I can find out why the difference there.

General WRIGHT. I will provide that to you.

Mr. HUTTO. OK.

General WRIGHT. It is a good estimate.

Mr. HUTTO. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The scope of the project has not changed, however the cost estimate was revised by HQ TAC during its review of the Tyndall fiscal year 1984 MCP submittal. We are beginning design of this proposed fiscal year 1984 project and will further update the cost estimate to reflect the A-E's 35 percent submittal.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you. Let's go then please, to the U.S. Air Force Academy where we discuss the Visitors Center and we have another project.

General WRIGHT. We have six projects at the Academy this year and I think I talked to both of the major projects a few minutes ago, the project to expand the parachute and glider training program, and then the request to supplement nonappropriated funds for the Visitors Center which we feel is a very important element and part of the overall Academy. The other two projects are fire protection and safety and the third one is energy related.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Are there questions?

Thank you.

[The following question was submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO., VISITORS' CENTER ($3,050,000)

*Question.* How old is the existing facility? Is there any useful life remaining? How many people visit the Air Force Academy annually? What types of activities will the center be used for?

Answer. The existing visitors' center building is an old foundry building that was on the academy property when it was acquired in the 1950's. The building was built in 1946 and was converted into a visitor's center soon after it was acquired. The existing building will be demolished upon completion of this project. Because of its location some nine miles from the Cadet Complex, less than 30 percent of the approximately 1.5 million people who visit the academy annually go through the existing visitors' center. The condition of the existing building and its distance location from the cadet complex preclude upgrading and expenditure of funds to improve the building as it would not increase current usage. The new visitors' center, to be located at the cadet area, will be used to orientate and brief visitors and conduct tours of the academy grounds. It will have displays, a theater, and historical orientations about the academy and the mission of the Air Force. There is also a companion nonappropriated fund (NAF) project to provide a restaurant and gift shop to serve the visitors. The NAF project is being processed for approval to be built concurrently with the MCP project.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Then let's go on to the MX.

General WRIGHT. Sir, I have General McCarthy with me today. I think you remember General McCarthy from earlier MX discussions. He has a short briefing, if you would permit.

Before he does that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to give a brief statement. I would like to read most of it because it is important that we get this on the record affecting the design and the execution of the program this year.

Mr. BRINKLEY. OK. Let's proceed.

General WRIGHT. Now that the program is redefined and decisions made to base 40 missiles in existing Minuteman silos we are in the process of initiating design for all facilities in the 1983 program.

Uncertainty surrounding the deployment location and the need to carefully follow provisions of section 117 of the 1982 Military Construction Appropriations Act may cause us to delay design for certain site-specific items. But about $60 million worth of construction in this year's submission is not tied to the ongoing environmental process. I am talking about logistics support and training items and additional facilities at Vandenberg to continue the flight test program.

For the remaining items, those at the deployment base—if we only have to do an environmental assessment design we can get under way by September of 1982. Some construction can then get under way as early as July of 1983 at the deployment base, with all of it contracted for by October of 1983. If we have to do an environmental impact statement, we still plan to proceed with nonsite-specific design—which is to about the 75 percent stage—by July of 1982.

We are still prohibited from completing design on these remaining facilities until completion of the environmental impact statement.

Assuming completion of the EIS by April of 1983, the impact of this restriction would be to delay start of site-specific design until May of 1983. We would then be unable to obligate this part of the 1983 program until early in calendar year 1984.

This in itself is not particularly critical from a scheduling standpoint, except for the assembly surveillance and inspection facility. Construction of this facility must get underway in a September-October 1983 timeframe in order to meet the late 1986 IOC.

If this turns out to be the case we will look at different ways to expedite design and construction.

At any rate, we require fiscal year 1983 funds for the A.S. & I. facility.

In summary, sir, we do have a design and construction program this year that is essential to meeting the IOC. I think General McCarthy will build on that as he gives his overview briefing of the program as it is now structured.

## BRIEFING BY BRIG. GEN. JAMES P. McCARTHY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MX MATTERS

### MX DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN

General McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to come back to the committee to dicuss the MX program.

#### PRESIDENT'S STRATEGIC PROGRAM

Improves command and control.
Modernizes strategic bomber force.
Deploys new submarine-launched missiles.
Implements step-by-step ICBM modernization.
Improves strategic defense.

As I pointed out previously, the President's strategic program has really five elements. We really need to consider the ICBM modernization plan which I will limit my comments to today, in that overall context to improve our strategic capability.

ICBM MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

| President's program | Congressional response |
|---|---|
| Produce 100 operational MX missiles | Supported. |
| Deploy up to 50 MX missiles in Titan or Minuteman silos reconstructed for increased hardness. | Questioned superhardening. |
| Initiate research and development with option selection in 1984 | Decision by July 1983. |
| Deep basing | Supported. |
| Continuous patrol aircraft | Conflict; Auth conf-prohibited; appropriated. |
| Ballistic missile defense | Supported-direction to include deceptive basing. |

The ICBM modernization plan has certain elements. I am going to discuss the President's program, and also the congressional response during the 1982 process.

The first part was to produce 100 operational MX missiles. Congress has supported that. To deploy up to 50 MX's in Titan or Minuteman silos, reconstructed for increased hardness. Congress did provide support for that, but questioned superhardening by limiting the use of 1982 funds.

The second point was to initiate research and development for option selection in 1984 for three of these long-term basing modes for MX's.

Congress responded by requiring a decision by July 1983. Congress supported the R. & D. on deep basing.

We had a conflict on continuous patrol aircraft in that the authorization conference prohibited the use of any funds to study this particular area, even though the appropriations processes provided $10 million.

Ballistic missile defense; it was supported, but the direction included providing deceptive basing as part of this study process.

### MILITARY UTILITY OF SILO BASING

Forty MX missiles hold most threatening Soviet sanctuaries at risk: 308 SS-18 silos; and most important superhard control centers.

Limits Soviet first strike options.

Provides powerful inducement to Soviets to redirect their long-term emphasis: from offensive capabilities to survivable basing; and toward arms reduction negotiations.

Adds substantial negotiating leverage to the U.S. position: crisis, and arms reductions.

At this point I think it is important to point out the military utility of silo basing because in some of the discussion now going on in the Congress.

The 40 MX's that we plan to put in silos hold the most threatening Soviet sanctuaries at risk. Those of greatest concern to us are the 308 SS-18 silos.

But probably even more important are the superhardened command and control centers that the Soviets have spent significant amounts hardening to protect against our present Minuteman forces.

Because of this MX capability, we are able to limit the Soviet first strike options. For example they have to contend with a response from those 40 MX's if they do not attack those initially along with other targets.

So even though this does not represent disarming a first strike capability, it is a capability that really must concern them.

Therefore, this should provide a powerful inducement to redirect their long-term efforts from offensive capabilities of their own to survivable basing. If I were a Soviet planner now considering whether I should MIRV further the SS-18 from the 10 warheads constrained by SALT to a larger number, some estimate between 25 and 40, I would have to be concerned about making that major investment only to have those SS-18's vulnerable to the U.S. attack on preemptive first strike or a launch under attack scenario, or launch during attack scenario. And, therefore, I would most likely judge not to go ahead with that MIRVing but, instead, to invest those resources in a survivable basing mode of my own.

And as the Soviets move toward their own survivable basing, that provides, we believe, greater stability.

That combination then also suggests that an arms reduction negotiations are of greater importance to the Soviets. And this, then, adds leverage, both in a crisis situation and in the arms reduction talks to the U.S. position.

### IMPLICATIONS OF NO MX IN NEAR TERM

Allows world perception that Soviet initiatives will not be redressed.

Demonstrates lack of resolve on the part of the United States.

Robs the United States of important negotiating leverage during crisis and for arms reduction.

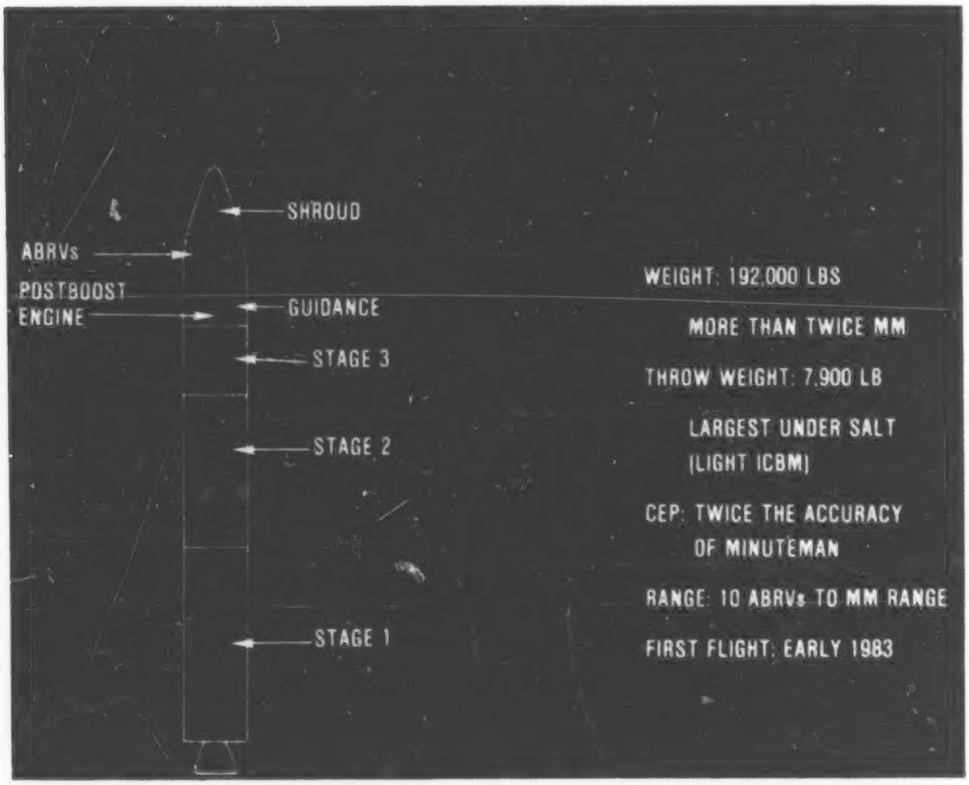
Damages industrial and technology base: Development required to achieve current program status has taken 6 years and $4.5 billion; and 12,000 people and $5 million per day currently dedicated to MX.

Jeopardizes long-term MX plan.

Now, looking at the problem a different way. The implications, if we have no MX's in the near term, allows the world perception that the Soviet intiatives in spending some $80 billion of U.S. equivalent over the last 10 years specifically to put U.S. ICBM's vulnerable has paid off and we are not willing to redress that imbalance.

It also demonstrates a lack of resolve on the part of the United States; "robs" may be a little strong here, but it certainly denies the United States the important negotiating leverage that I have talked about and, in addition, it damages this industrial base that we have set up in which we have presently about 12,000 people involved in ICBM development that will sustain us throughout the decade of the 1980's.

Finally, it would jeopardize any long-term basing plan for MX's.



WEIGHT: 192,000 LBS
MORE THAN TWICE MM
THROW WEIGHT: 7,900 LB
LARGEST UNDER SALT (LIGHT ICBM)
CEP: TWICE THE ACCURACY OF MINUTEMAN
RANGE: 10 ABRVs TO MM RANGE
FIRST FLIGHT: EARLY 1983

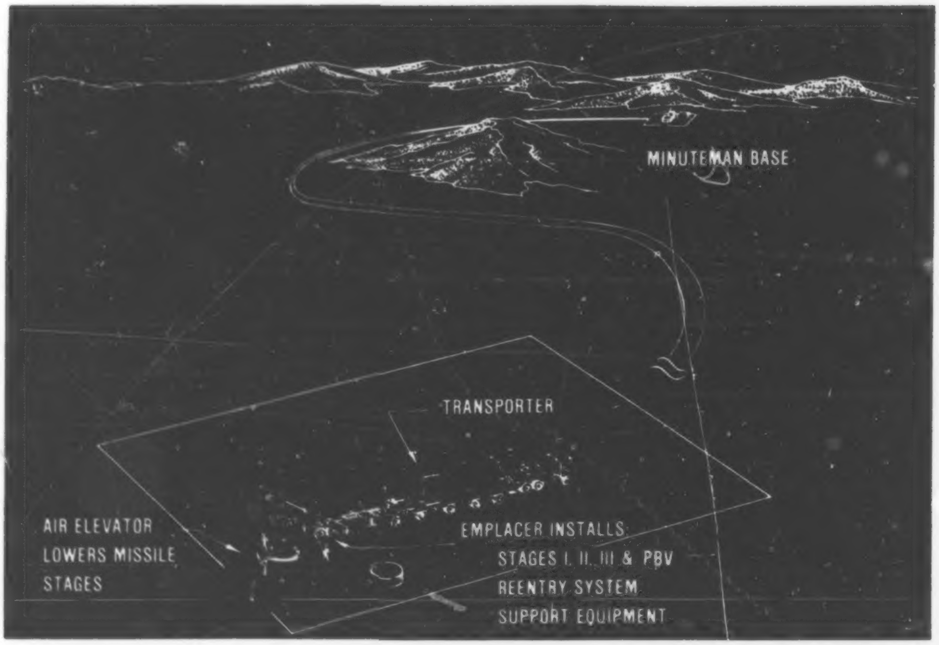
Now, this is the MX missile. I have discussed it before this committee in the past. I would point out to you that it is unchanged from what I discussed with you in terms of missile capability.

I visited Martin in Denver, earlier this week, and saw for the first time all the various components except for the warheads assembled in a single missile. That missile is now being tested for vibration in the assembly.

An important consideration is we made a schedule 3 years ago that said all of these pieces would be delivered to Martin 3 years hence, and every piece arrived by the date on the schedule. And those tests were conducted on time.

So we are pleased to say that missile development is on track, on cost schedule. The only difference from what I told you last year is instead of the Mark 12A as the warhead, we are now planning on the advanced ballistic reentry vehicle because of its improved capability.

The first flight for this missile is scheduled for early 1983, so we will be moving components of the missile to Vandenberg Air Force Base about midyear, and will be using those facilities that have been completed at Vandenberg for the flight test facility.


MINUTEMAN BASE
TRANSPORTER
AIR ELEVATOR
LOWERS MISSILE
STAGES
EMPLACER INSTALLS
STAGES I, II, III & PBV
REENTRY SYSTEM
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

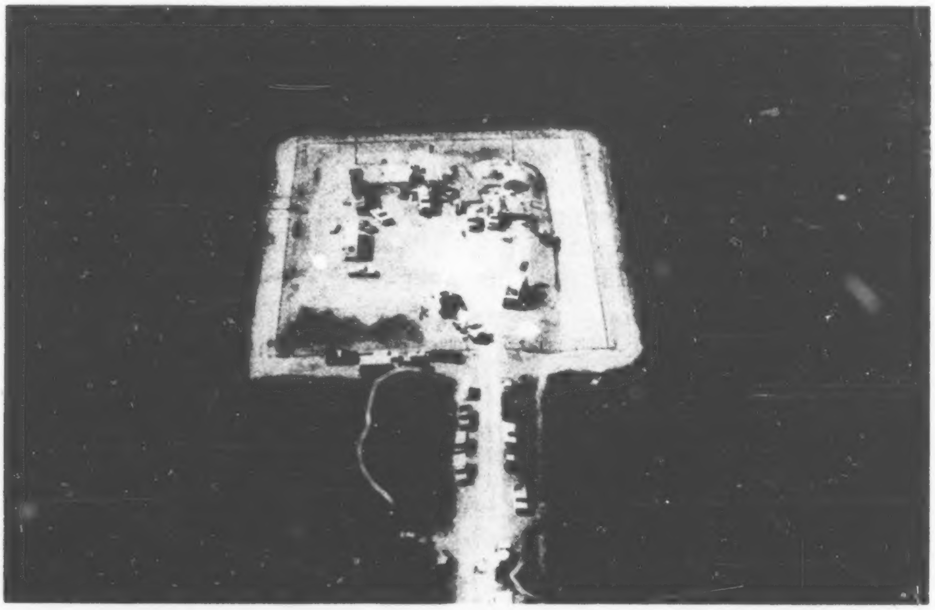
The silo basing concept will use an existing Minuteman base, missile components will be transported over the roads to the silo location—stage 1 alone, that weighs about 110,000 pounds, stage 2 separately, stage 3 and the post boost vehicle separately, the reentry system separately, and the support equipment using a transporter that we have already designed for the MX system, and which is presently in operation moving the pieces of the MX to the various locations such as Vandenberg AFB, Calif. and Martin, Denver, Colo. Then using an emplacer, equipment piece, that we are now designing, rotate the sections of the missile from a horizontal position to a vertical position, place them in the cannister that is in the silo and, using an air elevator, lower them into position.

So the missile is actually assembled in the silo itself.

This is an existing Minuteman facility with a Minuteman in place.

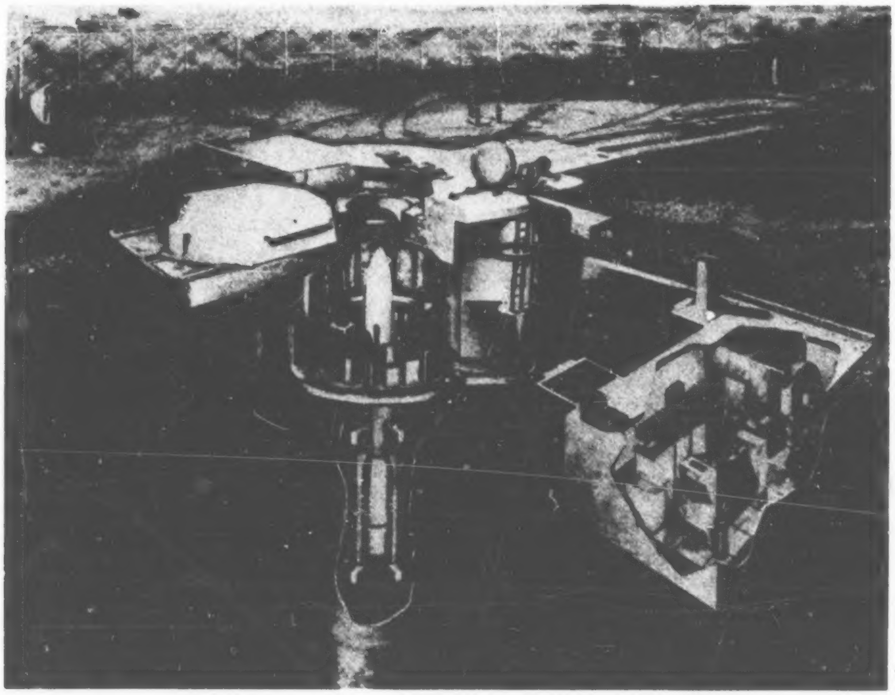
So the concept of operation is very similar to the existing Minuteman concept of operations.

I would point out that a silo is enclosed by a fence, 2½ acres of land are actually enclosed. Note the productive use of the land around the silo. All of this will be unchanged when we complete the MX modifications to the silo.



This is a picture taken of a Minuteman silo during the silo upgrade program when we enhanced the hardness of Minuteman silos.

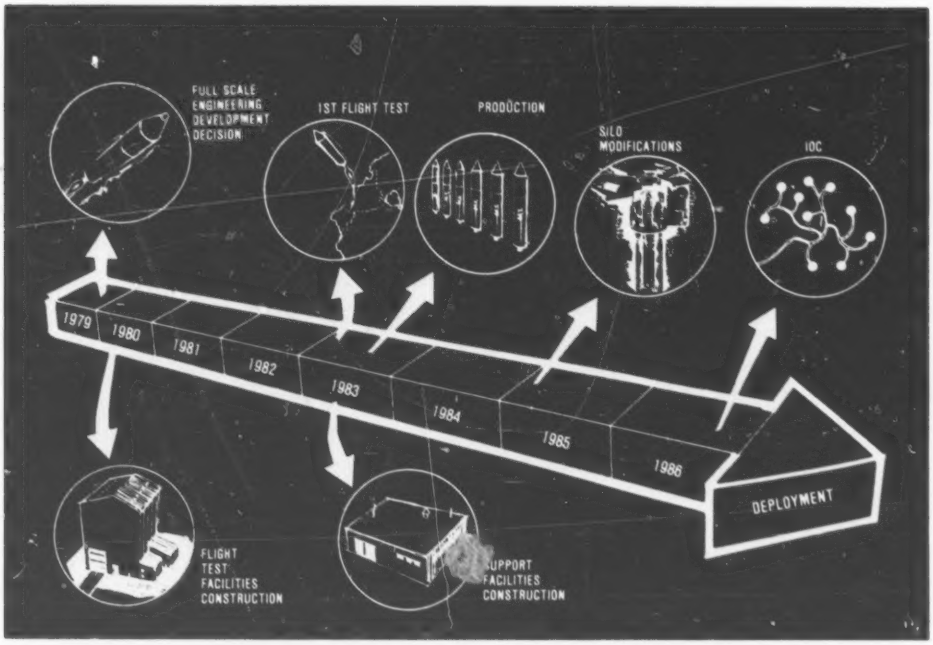
The amount of activity that will go on during the MX modification is estimated to be much less than the activity that you see on this slide.



This is a schematic of a Minuteman silo. To modify it for MX, Strategic Air Command will come out and open the door and remove the Minuteman missile. Then crews will come in and remove the shock isolation system, some of the electronic components, and the environmental control system located in this underground equipment room.

Then we will reinstall a new shock isolation system and cannister, the new electronic components up here, and the new environnental control system here, and close the door.

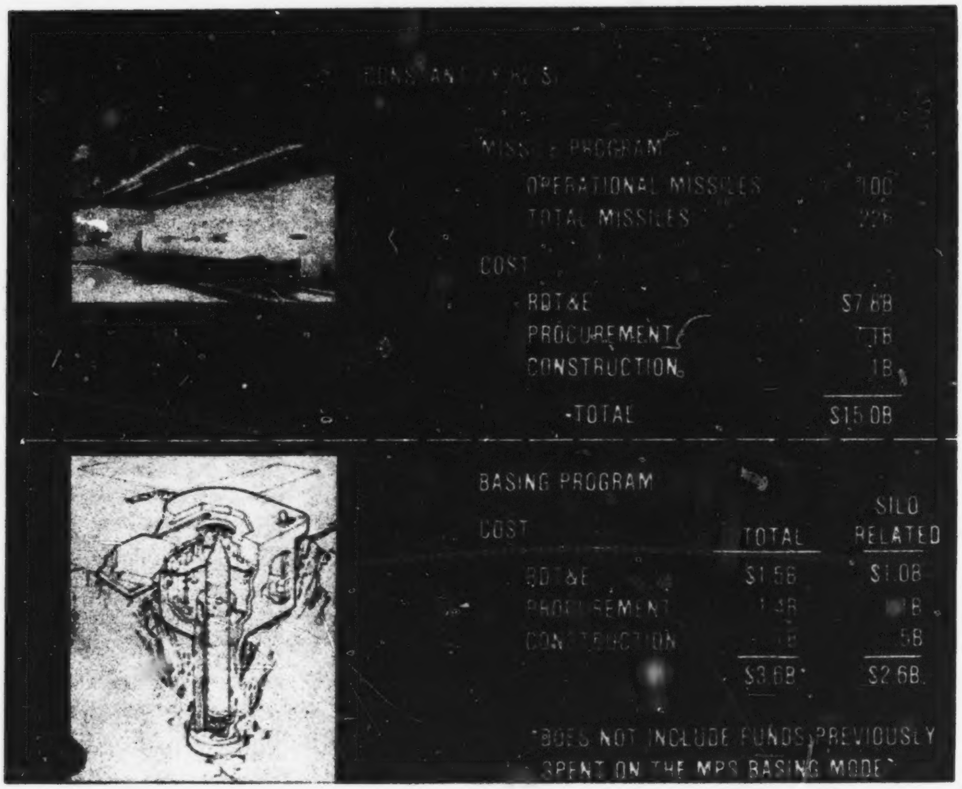
If someone were to observe that silo after modification is complete, he would see virtually no changes in the silo exterior.


FULL SCALE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT DECISION
1ST FLIGHT TEST
PRODUCTION
SILO MODIFICATIONS
IOC
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
DEPLOYMENT
FLIGHT TEST FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION
UPPORT FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Our program for completing this MX silo deployment is seen on this slide. You will recall that we entered full-scale engineering development in 1979. We did do our construction for the flight test facilities in 1980 and 1981. We are planning our first flight test in early 1983, production of the missile will start in 1983 along with the support facility construction that General Wright talked about.

The silo modifications begin in early 1985, leading to the first 10 missiles on alert in 1986.

It will take us about a year from there to complete the placement of the 40 MX missiles in a Minuteman silo.



(CONSTANT FY 82 $)

MISSILE PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| OPERATIONAL MISSILES | 100 |
| TOTAL MISSILES | 226 |
| COST | |
| RDT&E | $7.6B |
| PROCUREMENT | [illegible] |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1B |
| TOTAL | $15.0B |

BASING PROGRAM

| COST | TOTAL | SILO RELATED |
|---|---|---|
| RDT&E | $1.5B | $1.0B |
| PROCUREMENT | 1.4B | [illegible] |
| CONSTRUCTION | [illegible] | .5B |
| | $3.6B* | $2.6B |

*DOES NOT INCLUDE FUNDS PREVIOUSLY SPENT ON THE MPS BASING MODE

Now, our costs for this program is divided into missile cost and basing cost.

A hundred operational missiles requires a buy of 226. The breakout of that cost is shown here for a total amount in constant 1982 dollars of $15 billion.

Now, to take 40 of those missiles out of the 100 operational and place them in silos costs about $3.6 billion. That does not include the approximate $700 million previously spent in the MPS system, some of which has direct applications to silo basing.

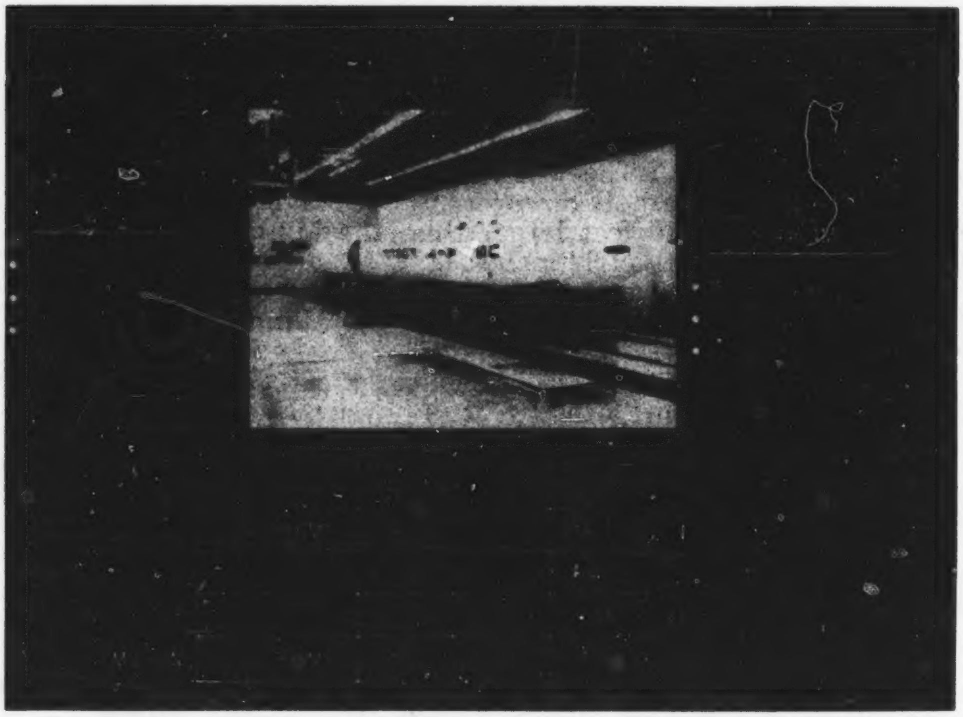
However, if one would ask the question of how much of this basing program is silo related, the costs are about $2.6 billion. And we point out that while that is heavy front end costs, the addition of the 41's and subsequent silos is a cost of about $15 million per silo.

MX LONG-TERM OPTIONS

Continuous patrol aircraft
Deep basing
Ballistic missile defense

The President has directed study of three particular basing modes—the 1983 funding level includes $310 million to address those.

I don't plan to go into detail because of the time this morning. but I can address any of those that you may have a particular interest in.



In terms of the 1983 request, then, the R.D.T. & E. includes $2.759 billion. The procurement request, $1.446 billion, which gets us started on the long leadtime procurement, and the buildup necessary to produce the missiles.

Our 1983 request then for military construction includes $236 million including planning.

General **Wright**. That includes planning.

General **McCarthy**. Yes.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. How many missiles will you buy out of that fiscal year 1983 procurement?

General **McCarthy**. We buy nine missiles with that money. About a billion dollars of that has to do with startup costs, however, for which you don't produce missiles.

This completes our discussion of the MX program. I am prepared to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

General, what is the $700 million for in the MPS? Just planning?

General **McCarthy**. No, sir. My comment was that the $3.6 billion that I showed you for basing does not include the $700 million that had been previously spent for MPS. Some of that money resulted in investments that are applicable to silo basing and to long-term basing. An example I used in my briefing are the transporation vehicles that moved the various stages of MX over the highways and can be used to move them to the silos. So we are unable to break out how much of that $700 million resulted in products that we can then use in silo basing, and that was my comment.

Mr. HUTTO. The MX, I believe, is 70 feet long? Is that right?

General McCARTHY. It is 71 feet long, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. How does this compare with Minuteman and Titan?

General McCARTHY. The MX is significantly smaller than the Titan missile. It is larger, however, by I believe 10 feet than the Minuteman. MX is 10 feet larger than the Minuteman. It has a larger diameter overall of 92 inches.

Mr. HUTTO. Briefly, can you tell me what the capabilities of the MX are? What damage can it infict that the Minuteman and Titan cannot?

General McCARTHY. The MX is capable of carrying 10 warheads, is our planned amount, although it is physically capable of carrying more. The ABRV combination with the projected accuracy in the unclassified statement enables us to kill any hard target in the Soviet Union with a very, very high probability of damage.

I have the specific numbers, but I can provide those in a classified section or I can provide those for the record as a classified statement.

Mr. HUTTO. OK.

[The requested information was furnished to the subcommittee but is classified and is retained in subcommittee files.]

Mr. HUTTO. Of the 200 and something million that you are requesting in fiscal year 1983, would you tell me again what that is going to be used for? Will all of that be spent in fiscal year 1983?

General WRIGHT. Yes, Mr. Hutto. I can talk to that. As I mentioned, we are very confident we can obligate most of it during the fiscal year. If we have to do a full environmental impact statement, that delays some of the site-specific design which in turn would delay some of the construction contracts. But we are not concerned it would be very much that would be delayed. And we would be able to execute that early in 1984.

We are beginning to focus in on those numbers and in probably the next few weeks we would hope to be more precise.

Some of the dollars in the 1983 program go to the logistic support centers that will be supporting the MX missile and to the training facilities that will go into training the maintenance crews for the missile.

Mr. HUTTO. If the President should make a decision by July 1983 not to use the silos at all and come up with some other basing mode, where would we be at that point? Would this funding be wasted?

General McCARTHY. The funding requested in the military construction program this year all has application to any basing mode with the exception of the facilities that would be located on the Minuteman base which may have application to the long-term basing modes.

I would point out, however, that because of the need to get the MX in the field as soon as possible, it is unlikely that even having picked a long-term basing mode in July 1983 that the President would choose to cancel a silo basing of MX.

Mr. HUTTO. All right, sir. I am supportive of MX. But there are so many unanswered questions. That is the reason I am asking.

Thank you very much.

**General WRIGHT.** I think it is a key point, Mr. Hutto, that General McCarthy mentioned. The funds in this year's program are not related to the silo work, the basing mode particulars. They are related primarily to the supporting elements of the system.

**Mr. HUTTO.** Thank you.

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** Mr. Scrivner.

**Mr. SCRIVNER.** Thank you, Mr. Brinkley.

General, you indicate that you have not made a decision on whether you need an environmental impact statement. When will that decision be made?

**General WRIGHT.** We hope within the next few weeks to announce the Air Force preferred location. The decision to prepare an environmental impact statement will be made no later than August 1982.

**Mr. SCRIVNER.** If you have to undertake an environmental impact statement, what will that do to your schedule?

**General WRIGHT.** There are some items we will have to seek congressional support for to proceed with site-specific design if we are unable to get a site selected as early as we would like.

It still does not prohibit us from meeting the IOC if we are able to initiate design on the schedule we are now proposing.

There are certain dates and milestones that become critical. But we do believe we can still make the IOC given the need for an environmental impact statement.

**Mr. SCRIVNER.** Has the announcement of a preferred location slipped a bit?

Wasn't there to be an announcement this month?

**General WRIGHT.** I will let General McCarthy talk to that.

**General MCCARTHY.** The press speculated that the Air Force was going to announce a preferred location. We are in the process of narrowing from all of the Minuteman locations down to the silos that would actually have the MX in them.

That process is ongoing and the press simply speculated that we were going to make that announcement even specifically to the date and the location, which turned out to be incorrect.

**Mr. SCRIVNER.** General, when are you going to make that announcement?

**General MCCARTHY.** Well, we have an ongoing process that we have to determine the results of each step of the process before we can estimate what further is required.

As General Wright said, we hope to have that process complete within the next several weeks. But I would not want to make that a firm date because of some of the aspects of the process.

**Mr. SCRIVNER.** Thank you.

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** Mr. Tsompanas.

**Mr. TSOMPANAS.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Mr. BRINKLEY.** If we could expedite the questions and the answers.

**Mr. TSOMPANAS.** In your briefing you mentioned launch under attack as a possible national policy. Is that the same as launch under warning?

**General MCCARTHY.** The Reagan administration's policy is to provide a second strike force. The ways that a missile system could be launched include a variety of different ways. I mean physically the enemy has to be concerned with ways that it might be used from his perspective.

One of them is a preemptive strike. Another one is a launch under warning where this country may believe that they are under attack because of its warning systems. That is further defined as a launch under attack when there is some confirmation that an attack is underway.

And another phrase that is used to define this is launch during attack when you have confirmed nuclear detonations going off.

And those tend to be fuzzy. But those are possible ways in addition to riding out an attack—the MX in silos does not provide the long-term survivability that we are seeking that insures a riding out of Soviet attack and then executing our own attack after that.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Well, why wouldn't the Soviets target these 40 MX's on their first strike?

General MCCARTHY. We believe that they would.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Well, if that were the case, for us to cause them any worry we would almost have to adopt a policy of launch under warning or launch under attack. And, as you say, it gets pretty fuzzy.

General MCCARTHY. The Soviet perception of U.S. intentions includes the possibility that the United States may execute a first strike or the launch under attack.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. You say that they have to worry because these 40 MX's could knock out 300 of their SS-18's?

General MCCARTHY. That's correct.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Don't you believe some of those 300 SS-18's are targeted on those 40 MX sites?

General MCCARTHY. That may be the case. The problem that they have to contend with is attacking all three legs of the Triad simultaneously. For example, if their submarine force goes after our bomber bases before the bombers can escape, that flight time is somewhat limited, say half of an ICBM flight time.

Since their submarines could not kill the MX in silos, there is a 15-minute period there before their silo-based ICBM's could be launched that we could launch after we had already been attacked by nuclear weapons.

There is no way that we have found that you could coordinate an attack to bring surprise on all three legs of the Triad.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Could you address what has been referred to as the rattle problem? In other words, you mentioned that the diameter of the MX is larger than the diameter of the Minuteman and, therefore, there is less rattle space in the silo.

How are we going to solve that problem?

General MCCARTHY. In our initial assessment to the Secretary of Defense we judged that placing MX in silos would reduce the hardness because you have less room in the silos because of the larger MX.

We went back and we reevaluated that over a period of time using engineering estimates and while I could give you the specific details in a closed session, the unclassified details are that because of the combination of the hardness of the missile and the design of the shock isolation system, we believe that we can achieve comparable levels of hardness that you have in the same silo with the Minuteman in it.

**Mr. Tsompanas.** If I might just ask one additional question on that, how close does a blast have to occur, an incoming blast have to occur, to knock out the MX in a Minuteman silo?

**General McCarthy.** The distance depends upon the size of the weapon and the hardness of the silo that it is attacking.

Generally we believe that we can survive most impacts outside the crater if we are at the higher level of hardness that we believe are possible.

I know that is not very specific. Again, the numbers that go with that I have and I can provide those to you in the classified session.

**Mr. Tsompanas.** Thank you, sir.

**Mr. Brinkley.** General McCarthy, on one of your charts you use the words that there may be a perception that the Soviet initiatives would not be redressed unless we went forward with the MX system.

Where did you get those words? Is that a poll we took of the public's sentiments somewhere, or the perception of other governments? Where did you get those words?

**General McCarthy.** I believe that is a judgment statement that suggests that since we have made any improvements to our Minuteman system, since about 1975, the Soviets have put 670 new ICBM's in their field and made accuracy improvements on them and increased the number of warheads specifically to make our systems vulnerable while the United States, first as a matter of policy and subsequently as a matter of not taking any action, have made the Soviet silos sanctuaries.

So I believe there has been enough debate about MX and the land-based ICBM system that that is how the world perceives our position, and if we take no action to fix that, their perception will be that we have not redressed that balance.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Of course, General, the matter cannot be considered in isolation. We have made marvelous progress in the Trident system, and Trident missile. We do have the Triad.

**General McCarthy.** If I may, Mr. Chairman, I agree we have made significant progress in other areas. But I would also point out that the MX will be the only system that will give us a prompt hard target kill capability in our estimation in this decade.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Well, no one would quarrel with your conclusion that there is a time to debate and a time to decide and go forward. But although that sounds good, it is important that the right decision be made before you proceed with it, and it is important to know that this basing mode would be survivable. And there is some doubt, as you know, that it would be.

**General McCarthy.** If I have given you the impression, Mr. Chairman, that we believe that this basing mode throughout the decade of the 1980's will be survivable, I have misled the committee.

We are trying to gain as soon as possible the offensive capability inherent in the MX while at the same time recognizing this will not buy us survivability as the Soviets get that accuracy down.

**Mr. Brinkley.** I think the administration has given the general public the perception that with the hardening of the silo sites there is a greater chance for survivability. And so I suppose that is a matter of degree, then.

General McCARTHY. Yes, sir. Except I would like to point out that neither the 1982 program nor the 1983 program includes any funds for hardening of MX in Minuteman silos. We will place them in the silos at the inherent hardness we find in the silos today, as I described to you in how we modify those silos.

Mr. BRINKLEY. What about the vehicle that you described in your briefing? You said you have that in place already?

General McCARTHY. We have that ability. I just saw one Tuesday.

Mr. BRINKLEY. How many do you have—one, two?

General McCARTHY. I don't recall the exact number. I have seen several.

Mr. BRINKLEY. How many will you need?

General McCARTHY. I would have to provide that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

We currently have three M-X stage transporters. The final number required to support a deployment of at least 40 M-X in existing Minuteman silos will be determined at the System Design Review in June 1982.

Mr. BRINKLEY. OK. Thank you very much.

Other questions?

Mr. TSOMPANAS. General Wright, you have identified there was going to be $60 million associated with the MX facilities that could proceed if you had to go to environmental impact statement. Could you identify those?

Are they identifiable?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, they are. They are not in the book on the 1391. But we have to have a list of those items. I can provide that to you for the record.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. The reason I asked is that you have maintenance and logistic facilties at Hill Air Force Base and Newark. Would they be associated with the environmental impact statement?

General WRIGHT. No, sir. Those facilities are not tied to the environmental impact analysis process.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. That is what I am asking. Could you identify for the record what is not associated with that?

General WRIGHT. Yes. I can do that.

[The following information was received for the record:]

The approximate $60 million MX facilities which are not tied to the overall MX environmental process are at locations as follows:

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Hill AFB | $28.1 |
| Newark AFS | 4.4 |
| Chanute AFB | 2.2 |
| Lowry AFB | 3.5 |
| Vandenberg AFB | 18.3 |
| Total | 56.5 |

However, please note that the entire MX Milcon program, including the fiscal year 1983 request, is currently undergoing a significant refinement based on the results of several key cost tradeoff studies and recent onsite facility surveys. Some of the facility requirements included in the fiscal year 1983 request will probably be reduced in scope and cost or even deferred to fiscal year 1984 if that becomes appropriate depending on the outcome of the refinement process. Accordingly, by mid

April 1982 we will update our fiscal year 1983 request and provide to the subcommittee revised DD Form's 1391 identifying the specific facilities required at each location.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General McCarthy, just so I might know what your role is, you have presented a fine briefing and we appreciate it. As you know, this committee, as well as the full committee, is supportive of proceeding with the MX. We think it is a fine deterrent. And this subcommittee is interested in providing military construction funds to effect the transition.

Give us the role that you play in this matter.

General **McCarthy**. I am the Special Assistant for MX matters in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Research Development and Acquisition in the Air Staff.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you again for a fine presentation.

General **McCarthy**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Wright, we will proceed now to TAC.

General **Wright**. Mr. Chairman, we have in the book the next two sections are very small—the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve bases where we have projects.

On page 354, Buckley Air National Guard Base in Colorado, and Otis Air National Guard Base in Massachusetts, we have satellite ground terminals at Buckley and land acquisition to expand our accident potential zone at the end of the runways at Otis.

Under the Air Force Reserve program we have one item at Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts for land acquisition in the accident potential zone.

Sir, under the special facilities, that is a classified project. We can cover that in the closed session.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well.

General **Wright**. The next item is outside the United States, Military Airlift Command, page 366.

Mr. **Brinkley**. All right.

General **Wright**. That includes primarily work at Lajes in the Azores for support of the Rapid Deployment Task Force and at Rhein-Main Air Base in Germany for about $10 million worth of energy conservation, fuel systems maintenance docks, and vehicle maintenance facilities.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. General, with regard to the work at Lajes, there has still not been an agreement to proceed with RDF construction or any conclusions reached with regard to the base rights agreement; is that correct?

General **Wright**. The base rights agreement is being negotiated now. There is an agreement, but it has to be extended. That is for overall basing rights at Lajes. There is a separate issue involving RDJTF that we could talk to in closed session, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. All right. Next section.

General **Wright**. The net item is PACAF, Pacific Air Force. Page 372. PACAF program this year is $168 million, covers six bases in

Korea, the Philippines, Japan, and Hawaii. It includes $36.6 million at Diego Garcia for runway upgrade.

This is a continuation of the program that was approved by the committee last year.

The program also includes $80 million for modernization to include a hospital at Osan, Korea, and a large amount of dormitories and officer quarter projects.

About $38 million in the PACAF program is directly related to readiness. That is shelter construction and fuel storage.

We are also seeking your support for the second phase of the power upgrade project at Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Tell us a little about the hospital project at Osan, Korea. Is it replacing an existing facility?

General **WRIGHT**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Page 401, I believe—406.

General **WRIGHT**. This hospital replaces an existing hospital built in 1953, during the Korean conflict. The existing facility is a complex of about 10 buildings that are very inefficient from an operational standpoint as well as from an operations and maintenance and energy consumption standpoint.

During 1980 there were about 980 admissions to the hospital at Osan and about 57,000 outpatient visits. The new facility will have 30 beds and will be expandable to 230 beds in a wartime situation.

Part of this new hospital, Mr. Chairman, is semiburied. It is a protected facility that will give us the capability to provide sustained medical treatment in the event of conflict.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. I notice a portion of the facility is underground.

General **WRIGHT**. Yes, sir, that's correct.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. That sounds like good planning. I salute you for that.

If there are no questions, we will proceed to Strategic Air Command. Anderson Air Force Base, Guam.

General **WRIGHT**. Mr. Chairman, we have one project at Anderson Air Force Base. This is for a munitions maintenance complex. There are a large number of conventional bombs stored at Anderson. We have to maintain them in that highly corrosive environment.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **WON PAT**. Anderson has its own storage facilities?

General **WRIGHT**. Anderson has a large conventional bomb storage area.

Mr. **WON PAT**. I thought they are mainly stored at the ammunition depot in the Navy.

General **WRIGHT**. No, sir. There are a large number stored on Anderson, the northern end of the island.

Mr. **WON PAT**. When the bombs are transported to Guam, they are, of course, unloaded at the wharf. That is on the harbor, which is very close to the commercial port. There is a project for ammo wharf relocation because of the hazards the ammo wharf poses for the commercial port. It constrains the development of the port.

The Air Force will continue, then, to receive ammunition?

General **WRIGHT**. Yes, sir. And store it.

Mr. **WON PAT**. But it can only be received not through any other means except the ammo wharf in the harbor.

General **Wright**. It is my understanding that the ammunition that comes into Anderson for war reserve material storage does come by ship and it is unloaded.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Then transported through Marine Drive, which is about 15 miles, to Anderson Air Force Base and stored?

General **Wright**. That's right.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. All right. We will move to Tactical Air Command, Keflavik.

General **Wright**. The Keflavik project, sir, is for a computer operation building. That is part of the phase 4 computer upgrade system that had been going on for several years.

The various locations is a classified portion. We will have to cover that later.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes. We will do that in executive session.

General **Wright**. Sir, the next part of the program is USAFE, $443 million, beginning on page 424.

USAFE operates 17 major installations covering this year construction in 11 different countries. We are submitting 81 projects—$90 million this year for modernization and improvement of the quality of life of our people in the USAFE theater of operations.

This is a significant increase over last year. We submitted about $37 million last year; $100 million this year is for mission beddowns to include the GLCM, ground-launched cruise missile, EF111, and the airborne warning and control system, or AWACS aircraft.

This year $28 million in the program is for collocated operating bases to bed down our reenforcing aircraft in the European theater, and we will go into that later in closed session, Mr. Chairman, we have a briefing by a USAFE representative on the USAFE readiness construction requirements.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Does that relate to the last item, the item at——

General **Wright**. No, sir, Oman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The Rapid Deployment Forces there?

General **Wright**. The facilities in Oman are carried under the USAFE program but they are not——

Mr. **Brinkley**. We will go into that.

[The following question was submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### VARIOUS LOCATIONS, OMAN, $60,350,000

*Question*. Provide more details and specifics on projects.

Answer. The $60,350,000 for projects in Oman are divided among three locations: Masirah Island, Seeb International Airport and Thumrait.

a. At Masirah Island, this is the third phase in an effort to provide TACAIR and Strategic Airlift capability. The projects included in our current request follow:

| Item: | *Thousands* |
|---|---|
| POL storage (phase 2) | $6,450 |
| Powerplant (phase 3) | 1,900 |
| Apron overlay | 2,000 |
| Squadron operations facility | 2,200 |

| Item—Continued | Thousands |
|---|---|
| Covered ammunition storage | 1,200 |
| Salt water distribution system (fire protection) | 1,800 |
| Total | 15,550 |

b. At Seeb International Airport, this is the second phase in our attempt to provide TACAIR and Strategic Airlift capability. The projects included in our request for Seeb include the following:

| Item: | Thousands |
|---|---|
| WRM warehouse facilities | $4,400 |
| Munitions maintenance facility | 1,000 |
| Arm/disarm and power check pads | 1,800 |
| Diesel and mogas storage | 400 |
| Access roads | 400 |
| Total | 8,000 |

c. At Thumrait, this is our first major request to develop a TACAIR, Strategic Airlift and Logistical Support Facility. The projects included in this request for Thumrait include the following:

| Item: | Thousands |
|---|---|
| POL storage and distribution | $6,300 |
| WRM warehouse facilities | 5,500 |
| Apron | 11,000 |
| Power production upgrade | 6,300 |
| WRM subsistence warehouse | 7,700 |
| Total | 36,800 |

General WRIGHT. We can pick it up and get into a more productive discussion in the classified session.

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right; we have one question, please, for the record.

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. General, for the record, would you tell us where in your overall priorities such things as community support facilities, visiting officers quarters, and recreational facilities rank?

Provide that for the record.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, I would like to make a statement as I covered it in my opening statement. These are very high on the Air Force priority rack up. The leadership of the Air Force feels very strongly about providing decent living and working environments for our people worldwide and you will see a lot of those projects in the program this year, and it is tied to readiness. We believe very strongly that we must provide these facilities to support our people.

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Chairman, General Wright, I noticed there are numerous RAF projects here. These are Royal Air Force bases?

General WRIGHT. Mr. Hutto, the designation in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the status of forces agreement, says that these bases are RAF installations, they fly the American flag and the British flag, but they are in effect American bases but they are referred to as RAF bases.

Mr. HUTTO. Are they used jointly by the RAF and USAF?

General WRIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. Exclusively USAF?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUTTO. We provide all the facilities.

General WRIGHT. We provide the facilities or the facilities are provided through the NATO infrastructure program on these installations.

Mr. **Hutto**. Thank you.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### LAJES FIELD TECERIA, AZORES

*Question*. Provide status of the Base Rights Agreement.

Answer. The current agreement for Lajes Air Base expires February 4, 1983. Formal negotiations for renewal of the Lajes Air Base agreement and other items of mutual security interest are expected to commence in late March, 1982.

### TORREJON AIR BASE, SPAIN

*Question*. Provide the status of the Base Rights negotiations.

Answer. Considerable progress has been made during the past nine months in efforts to secure a successor to the 1976 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the U.S. and Spain. Additional negotiation remains to be done however, and further extension of the current treaty extension due to expire in May 1982 will probably be required before the negotiations are concluded.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Wright, at this time would you please conclude your briefing with some remarks on the housing section and after that we will resolve ourselves into an executive session to go into classified data.

General **Wright**. All right. The housing is covered under tab D in your book, I am sorry, B as in baker.

Mr. **Brinkley**. On page 524 we have fiscal year 1983 program.

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, our 1983 program, this year in family housing we are seeking $990 million. This includes $100 million for new construction of 946 units. Seventy percent of our new construction program, Mr. Chairman, is overseas at Incirlik, Turkey; Bentwaters, England, and Greenham Common in England. In the CONUS we are seeking approval for housing at Powell, Wyo.; MacDill, Fla.; and Fort MacArthur, Calif.

I would like to clarify a point, if I may, Mr. Chairman. At MacDill Air Force Base, we are seeking this year 26 units for $3.2 million for quarters that are required as a result of the buildup of the Readiness Command and the Rapid Joint Deployment Headquarters.

The total requirement is 126. We will be submitting the balance in subsequent years.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You said 26.

General **Wright**. Twenty-six in this year's program, yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We had some discussion yesterday with reference to a school to be built in the United Kingdom at Greenham Common, and I noticed that you have 170 units. What kind of units are they, single family?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, those are family housing units. I think they are not single-family houses as we recognize that today. They are in complexes of maybe four or six units. But they are family-housing units.

Mr. **Brinkley**. One further question. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. In response to a staff question you indicated that construction on this project began on November 10, 1980, that you have accepted 270 units, and anticipate accepting the final 30 units during April 1982.

General **Wright**. That is Bentwaters, Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. **Scrivner**. Yes. I am not clear just how that program is structured and why you are coming in asking for authorization for the project now.

General **Wright**. Let me clarify.

Mr. **Scrivner**. It is a build-to-lease program, I understand that.

General **Wright**. The one that we are accepting housing on now is a build-lease program, not a military construction program.

Mr. **Scrivner**. So this is in addition to the build lease?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, this is the second increment.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

This has to do with housing requested at Greenham Common which is related to the bed down of the ground launched cruise missile there. Last year we authorized, I believe, 100 units of housing at Greenham Common. Were those units also associated and required for the bed down of the GLCM?

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, they were submitted as a part of the ground launched cruise missile support package.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Has construction begun on that? Could you provide for the record the status.

General **Wright**. I will provide the status of that project for the record.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### Greenham Common Family Housing

The 100 unit project for Greenham Common is under design at this time. We anticipate that design will be completed this summer.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. And also in addition we have other activities there, do we not, at Greenham Common?

General **Wright**. It is a standby base.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Isn't there some kind of waiver involved before we proceed there?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No, sir, that is another location.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat, do you have any further questions?

Mr. **Won Pat**. No.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto?

Mr. **Hutto**. No.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General, how much time will you require in classified session? I am submitting questions on family housing to be answered for the record.

General **Wright**. Sir, we have about a 10 or 15 minute briefing and then we will respond to your questions on any area of the USAFE part of the program to include Southwest Asia.

[The following questions were submitted to the witness to be answered for the record:]

### Air Force Family Housing

*Question*. The Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) was meant to provide needed relief from housing costs experienced by military personnel. The VHA was intended to negate construction of on-base housing for reasons of "cost," reduce the overall housing shortage, and mitigate the need for new construction projects as well as the domestic leasing program. Please assess VHA. What impact, if any, has VHA had on reducing the housing shortfall?

Answer. It is too early to fully analyze the benefits of VHA because the program has only been in effect one and a half years. However, a comparison of 13 bases before VHA and after has shown a reduction of 51 percent in the on-base waiting list.

### FAMILY HOUSING—GENERAL

*Question.* With the cost of conventionally constructed housing averaging $93,000 on CONUS and $110,000 in Europe in the fiscal year 1983 budget request, has the Air Force considered manufactured/factory-built housing as an alternative to the more costly site-built construction? Explain.

Answer. The Air Force has investigated and considered manufactured/factory-built housing for a number of years. In this regard, we intend to follow closely the results of a pilot project being conducted by the Department of the Army at Fort Irwin.

*Question.* Is construction less expensive than the build/lease program followed in prior years overseas? Please explain.

Answer. Construction is considered less expensive than build/lease in the United Kingdom. Recent experience with build/lease projects indicate that lease costs have risen dramatically during the past several years. An economic analysis performed for Greenham Common indicates that the break-even point between construction and leasing occurred between the 16th and 17th year assuming inflated dollars and between the 10th and 11th year assuming constant dollars. This is based on no residual value at the end of economic life. The benefits of construction are strengthened further by owning the land and retaining residual value in the project.

### FAMILY HOUSING—RAF BENTWATERS/WOODBRIDGE, U.K.

*Question.* Explain the build lease program at RAF Bentwaters/Woodbridge UK.

Answer. The U.S. Air Force has entered into a ten year term lease contract to provide 300 housing units near RAF Bentwaters, UK. The contract was executed on 6 November 1980. construction began on 10 November 1980. At the present time we have accepted 270 units and anticipate accepting the final 30 units during April 1982.

*Question.* The land purchase at $48,000 per acre seems high in a rural area. Was a land appraisal made? If so, when and by whom?

Answer. A land appraisal was not made. The $48,000 per acre figure was a preliminary estimate in support of programmed MCP and was provided by the MOD-UK Property Service Agency based on current land values in the area.

*Question.* What is the status of the land acquisition?

Answer. Land acquisition is in an exploratory stage only. No formal contacts will be made until the project is approved by the Congress.

### FORT MACARTHUR, CALIF.

*Question.* The average cost per unit is $100,000 on land owned by the government. Has the Air Force considered factory-built housing which can be obtained at approximately half the cost?

Answer. The Air Force has investigated and considered manufactured/factory-built housing for a number of years. In this regard, we intend to follow closely the results of a pilot project being conducted by the Department of the Army at Fort Irwin.

### FAMILY HOUSING—INCIRLIK AIR BASE, TURKEY

*Question.* Explain the build-lease buyout of 50 units.

Answer. The lease agreement includes an option to buy the houses with lease payments applied against the purchase price. The Air Force would exericse this option and fund the acquisition using fiscal year 1983 MCP funds.

*Question.* How old are the trailers? How will they be disposed of?

Answer. The trailers are in the range of 15 to 25 years old with the great majority being of the older variety. Method of disposition will depend on outcome of discussions with Turkish Government currently ongoing.

*Question.* Is this construction on land owned by the Turkish Government? Explain.

Answer. Yes, the construction site is on Incirlik Air Base which is owned by the Turkish Government.

**[Whereupon, at 12:50 p.m., the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.]**

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee at this time, pursuant to earlier authority granted, will resolve itself into a classified session and those not cleared for classified material will please excuse themselves from the room.

General **Wright**. I have General Wagner here from the Medical Corps. Will there be any further questions in the medical area today?

If not, General Wagner, we are glad to have you. We should have given you a seat at the front of the table.

General **Wagner**. Fine. I could hear fine.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I don't know of any questions that we should have for you.

Is there any counsel you would like to leave with us?

General **Wagner**. No, sir, the projects were addressed, the largest ones by General Wright, and as long as I need not give any additional information to you, that is fine with me.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What is wrong with the facilities existing at Osan, just because they are scattered out?

General **Wagner**. They are deplorable, absolutely deplorable.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Everything is wrong with them?

General **Wagner**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I thank you for the reassurance that we are doing the right thing on this.

General **Wagner**. I just came back from there about 6 weeks ago. It is an absolute disgrace.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Our service people deserve better.

General **Wagner**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Congressman Skelton has made inquiry with reference to Whiteman Air Force Base. He is concerned about the present enlisted barracks which are temporary wooden structures that cannot economically be upgraded. He is interested in new construction of a 500-person replacement dormitory at a cost of $7.8 million. He proposes to testify before this committee the day the members testify and I thought I would alert the Air Force as to his concerns over that. That is SAC, isn't it?

General **Wright**. That is SAC, Whiteman Air Force Base.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Is that a place where those termites——

General **Wright**. No, sir, that is Blytheville. That is Mr. Alexander's project.

Ms. **Moore**. They are also at Whiteman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You mean termites?

Ms. **Moore**. Yes, sir.

General **Wright**. Most of the buildings on those bases were built in the early fifties and they are wood frame buildings and we do have termite problems with them.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very well. Thank you for the earlier testimony and we invite your classified statement at this time.

General **Wright**. I have with me this morning, Mr. Mayhew with the International Security Affairs Office of the Department of Defense.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mayhew——

Mr. **Mayhew**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We welcome you.

General **Wright**. And General Callahan from Air Force Operations Directorate, who can also talk to problems.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Glad to have you, General.

General **Wright**. And Lieutenant Colonel Driesslein from Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, who will give you a quick briefing on the European readiness construction program.

## BRIEFING BY LT. COL. WILLIAM G. DRIESSLEIN, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCES EUROPE, CHIEF, INFRASTRUCTURE READINESS

Colonel **Driesslein**. Sir, I would like to use a few minutes of your time to discuss construction readiness in Europe, USAFE, for the Air Force, and I will take no more than about 10 minutes.

As I believe you well know, the Warsaw Pact, as a potential enemy to us in Europe outnumbers NATO very significantly in both on the ground and in the air and the pact also subscribes to a warfare doctrine that calls for a quick and decisive victory. Given this particular combination of means and philosophy, we do expect that any conventional war in Europe will be intense, will be violent, and will be fast moving, probably more so than any other war in our history.

Against this brief background, USAFE has been working for several years now to improve our capability in these areas and we have made some significant strides in each of them, most recently, because of fiscal year 1978 and fiscal year 1982 funding.

However, much remains to be done, mostly in the area of construction readiness, and that is where I would like to confine most of my comments this morning.

We consider these as our key areas in readiness. In readiness dealing with protective items for our forces, MEF fuel, munitions and storage.

Let me begin by speaking a little bit about our colocated operating base program. First of all, I need to review a couple of very significant numbers. Presently in Europe we have nearly 700 tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft on the ground in place today. Our reinforcement plans call for better than [deleted] to be exact, to be deployed to Europe in time of hostilities.

In addition to that number of [deleted] there are some [deleted] tankers, tactical airlifters, and other national aircraft that also will be coming in the theater. To very simply state the problem, we simply cannot put all of those airplanes and all their associated people and equipment on the 19 main operating bases and 6 standby bases that we currently have.

As a result of that, we have looked to our allies for help and we have gotten it in the form of allied bases currently existing for use by our forces when they come to Europe to fight.

At our colocated operating bases, or COB's, certainly we are not asking for extensive construction requirements as we do at main operating bases. We are not operating them on a day-to-day basis. In this particular case, we are only talking essentially about operating facilities as defined by NATO and airfield survivability measures.

### ESSENTIAL WARTIME FACILITIES

Essential operating facilities (EOF)—munitions igloos; POL storage; dispersed parking; semi-hardened SQ/WG OPS; semi-hardened comm; RECCE processing facilities; taxi tracks; munition maint facilities; and runway taxiway lighting—$1.2 billion.

Airfield survivability measures (ASM)—shelters; LOX storage facilities; and POL truck shelters.

There is one item on this chart that you might recognize. That is taxitracks or taxiways, as we know them in this country. Although $1.2 billion is shown on this chart as a total remaining requirement for our COB's in these identified areas, most of that is going to be provided by NATO for those items that are NATO eligible. As a result, we are going to zero USAFE in on the top three items highlighted in yellow.

### MINIMUM ESSENTIAL FACILITIES (MEF)

Munition igloos—7 day supply; POL storage—7 day supply; and dispersed aircraft parking—$298 million.

The three items are referred to as minimum essential facilities or (MEF) and defined as 7 days of munitions and fuel storage and dispersed aircraft parking so that our aircraft at least have a reasonable chance of survival.

Today, of that [deleted] augmenting airplanes we can support only [deleted] or [deleted] percent with MEF. We only have six of our COB's with complete inplace MEF for the forces that are expected to be deployed.

Now, if we look at that, turn it around and look at it probably in a more important way, there is some 81 percent of those planes that we cannot support with MEF when they come to Europe to fight. The numbers in case you can't read them—there are [deleted].

We are talking about very significant firepower that we simply will not have any MEF for when it comes to Europe.

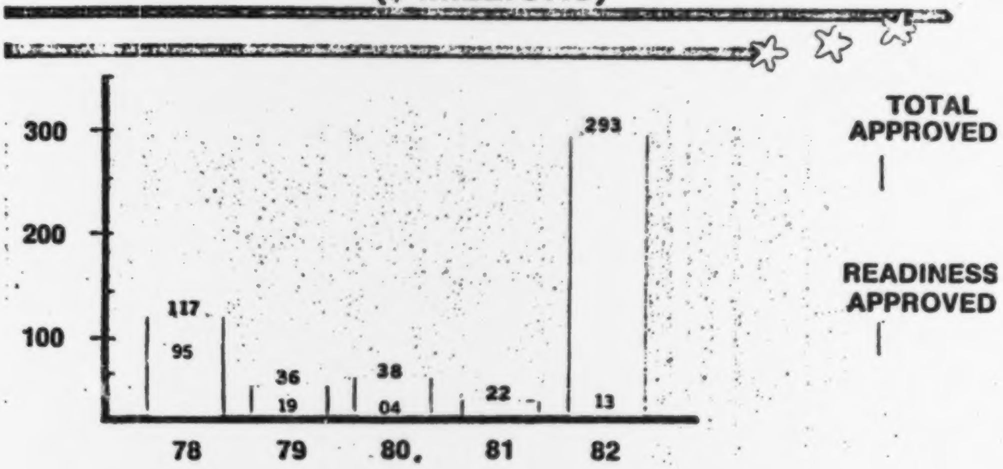
We bring that a little bit closer to home yet. This is a map of the United States with a series of red and green marks on it. The marks that are in red are those units located in the States as shown, that will not have MEF in place when they come to Europe to fight.

The green ones, of course, are the ones that will. About half of the airplanes we are talking about on this chart do in fact belong to the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units.

Let's take a quick look at the USAFE construction program in the past.

## FY78-82 MCP (USAFE)

### ($ MILLIONS)

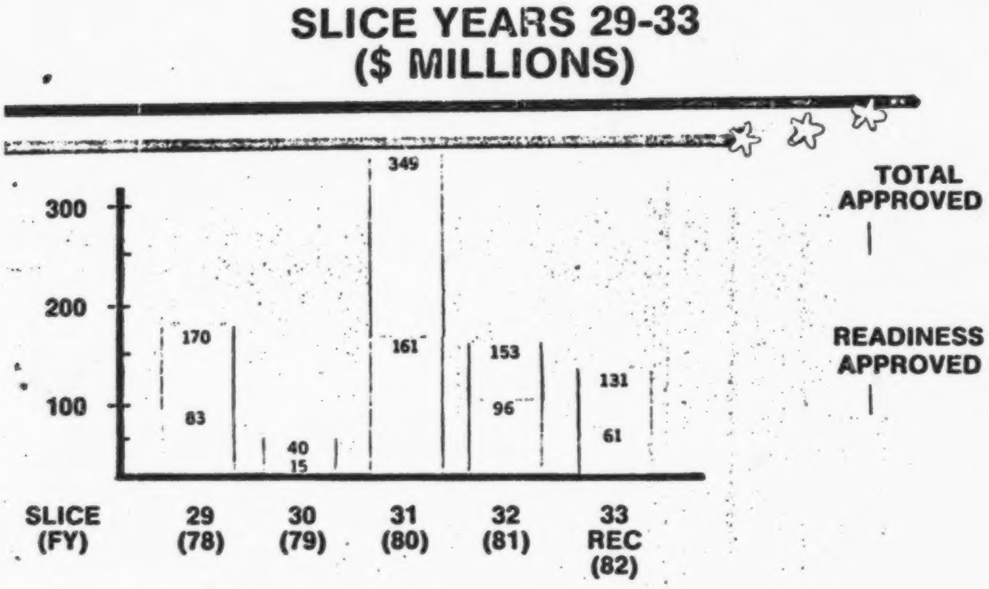


For the past 5 years of MCP, 1978 through 1982, we find that with the exception of 1978, the readiness items are pretty grim and a very small part of the picture.

Now, I don't want to overstate that because the large difference between this small number and the large one on top, certainly we recognize the readiness items here where we are talking about quality of life and assorted other facilities that we know very significantly contribute to readiness.

However, these items are pretty much restricted to those that have directly to do with launch and recovery of aircraft and their survival.

If we look at the other side of the coin and see what was provided by NATO. We see that for the same 5-year block of period NATO refers to those slices, as you well know, compared to the very same time period.



For our MilCon we see that nearly half of the items that were provided in the airfields category, and airfield category is the 1 of 14 in which USAFE obtains the fair majority of its items. We find that we have obtained nearly half of everything that was approved for USAFE readiness items.

Now, from this particular bar to the very top in each case, it is what was left over from the remaining NATO nations. So we did very well.

I would like to point out one very significant thing that you will be very interested in. This is just slice 33 recommended, which means it has gone through SHAPE, but not formally approved by NATO, but history says basically that what SHAPE approves, NATO more or less approves.

Within this airfield category funding for USAFE, just over half has been approved for our COB's. So SHAPE and NATO are really coming online with our COB's.

We are not asking for MilCon support here alone. We expect that NATO funding to continue.

General WRIGHT. If I may interrupt the colonel for a second. We feel that is a very significant breakthrough of NATO infrastructure support for the COB program that we have been pushing for very hard for the last several years and we are very encouraged by that and hope the Congress is also.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you. Would you repeat that again, then, the late item?

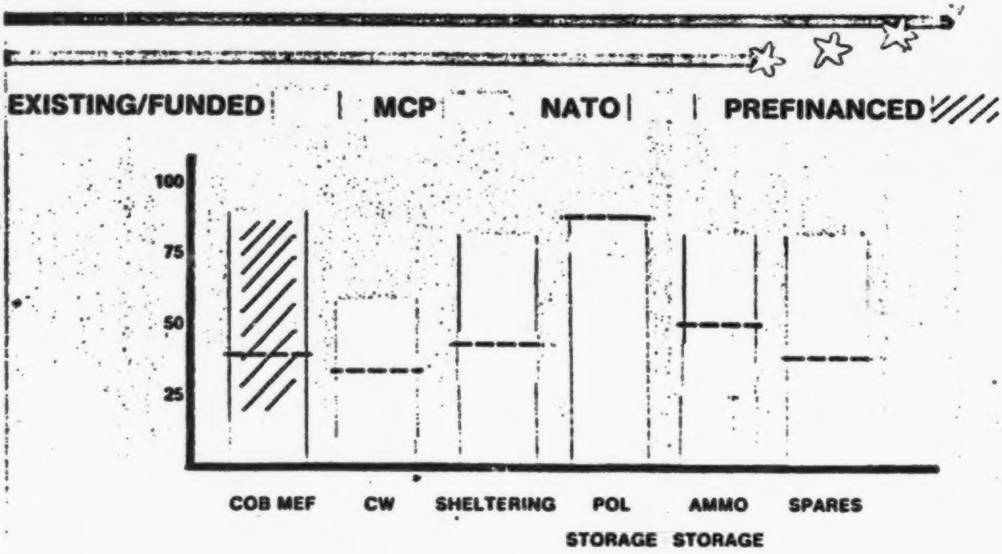
Colonel DRIESSLEIN. In the case of the last bar, slice 33, recommended, we call that a slice that has been through SHAPE. Of the $61 million for USAFE, a little over half of that is going to be approved for our COB's. Very significant portion of that, of course, is for the MEF.

That is the breakthrough.

We have not had that kind of success with NATO before and there has been a lot of criticism over it.

Mr. BRINKLEY. All right.

# THE NEXT FIVE YEARS



Colonel DRIESSLEIN. A little look to the future over the next 5 years. I need to explain this one a little bit. The scale on the left is in terms of percentage, and if we were 100-percent satisfied in our requirements toward readiness, of course, our bars would be across the top. Programed and available for programing over the next 5 years is something less than that.

If our programs in both MilCon and NATO are accepted as we would be able to program them, this is where we would be, to the top of these bars at the end of 5 years.

We are programing everything that is NATO eligible in the area of sheltering, POL storage and ammo storage through NATO, of course.

The part that is asking for MilCon is for that portion of the program that is not NATO eligible.

In the case of chemical warfare, none of that is NATO eligible. That is all national responsibility. So that entire thing is MilCon.

The same with this bar in the case of spares. Certain particular aircraft, spare engines, storage shelters. The very bottom of the bar, of course, represents where we are today either in the ground or funded. The only exception, of course, to all of that is our COB/MEF. That is where I would like to primarily direct your attention.

▨

COB MEF

**POL STORAGE**

**AMMO STORAGE**

**DISPERSED A/C PARKING**

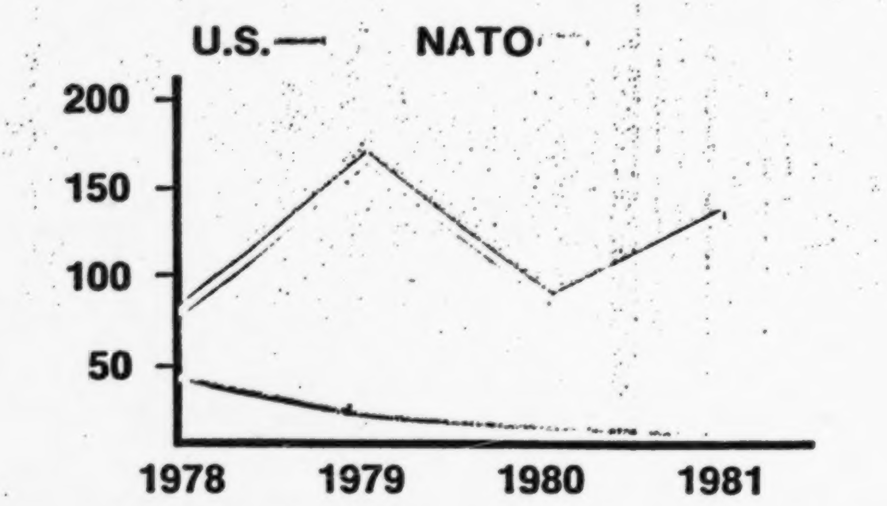
This is the area for our POL storage and ammo storage for 7 days and our dispersed aircraft parking. The price tag for that is just about $298 million.

We feel that for that relatively small amount of money that we get a tremendous return. We get firepower of better than [deleted] airplanes and in addition to that, we have estimated that we buy into better than $2.5 billion worth of host nation facilities at those COB's that are going to be made available to help support those airplanes in time of hostilities.

Of course the $298 million mainly goes down for those direct NATO funded items.

There has been a little bit of a perception over the last several years, of course, that NATO needs to fund all of our near term requirements. But this chart kind of shows a little bit the fact that our allies have in fact been supporting and providing a great deal of mutual support for the programs.

# U.S. PREFINANCING SUMMARY (MILLION IAU)



The bottom part of the bar is what the United States has in fact prefinanced over this selected 4-year period, 1978 through 1981, and you can see that that has gone continuously on down. This is in IAU, which is the conversion from NATO monetary units. When it is converted, this translates to about $300 million total U.S. prefinancing, while our NATO Allies at the same time have continued at basically a pretty steady pace, no change in policy, this translates to better than $1.7 billion worth that our NATO Allies have in fact contributed to prefinance.

In terms of percentages, we have gone down from 43 percent of the total work that was expected to be prefinanced in 1978, down to about 2 percent in 1981, following the congressional mandate to begin reducing our prefinancing. The only thing we talk about prefinancing these days is COB/MEF. That is where we would like to seek and solicit your support.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Could we go back to the slide on prefinancing?

Colonel DRIESSLEIN. Sure.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. If I understand you correctly, the red line indicates that the United States in the past several years is doing less prefinancing?

Colonel DRIESSLEIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. From the congressional mandate that we don't like very much, while the NATO people are increasing?

Colonel DRIESSLEIN. They are up and down. They are increasing at the moment but it seems to have gone up and down each year.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. At the same time, slice 33, 34, and 35 are very small and it seems to me that we run the risk that if everybody starts prefinancing, the NATO infrastructure fund will suddenly become a repayment account. If everybody unilaterally prefinanced projects and then they submit them for recoupment of funds, the payout from the infrastructure is going to be just paying them back and——

Colonel **Driesslein**. Yes, sir, there is no question about that being a danger and that danger has been expressed by many, many people who look at it from the standpoint of economics.

The reason people prefinance, the reason our NATO Allies continue to prefinance the same way we used to, the same way we would like to continue with COB/MEF, we are talking about large, large amounts of money in NATO and our national interests are the only thing that serve through prefinancing. Things that are valid requirements simply don't go on.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I agree with you. It seems to me the other side would be that if everybody feels unilaterally they must press forward because NATO is going too slow on the funding, why don't they take the unilateral dollars and commit them to NATO infrastructure account and pay for it out of NATO infrastructure, which is the intended purpose. You see what I am saying?

Colonel **Driesslein**. Yes, sir, but I suspect the only answer to that is that there is probably a little more assurance that when an item is prefinanced it goes directly into the national interest item and doesn't run the risk of getting into a pot that could possibly be sent off to finance somebody else's work. I suspect that is probably the most obvious answer.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Colonel, I just want to make clear we are talking about COB's in the 1983 program that are NATO eligible; correct?

Colonel **Driesslein**. Correct, sir.

Mr. **Scrivner**. OK. And the history of recoupment is that we have prefinanced approximately $571 million? We have been able to recoup only $282 million.

Won't recoupment be even less likely if we continue to prefinance?

Colonel **Driesslein**. Yes, sir, but there is possibly one item that doesn't come through terribly clear. We are changing, certainly changing our policy to something that we expect our chances of recoupment are much increased and that is COB/MEF. SHAPE and NATO are certainly coming on the line recognizing the importance of COB/MEF.

History is not based on something that was necessarily supported through the NATO structure all along. History in COB and history in MEF is much shorter lived. We go back to about 1975 MCP and we are talking about roughly $47 million of that great big large amount with COB's. To date, there is just about half of that $47 million that has been approved for recoupment, including $5.8 million in the current slice 33 recommended.

So, combine that with the fact that we are gaining more and more support from NATO, at least the things that we propose from now on to prefinance, our chances dramatically increase to get that money back.

History is there and we, certainly, recognize the problem and don't intend for that to repeat. We are only talking about those items that we certainly do expect to get back. That is a difference between this point forward versus this point backward for sure.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Did that conclude your briefing?

Colonel **Driesslein**. Yes, sir, unless there are some more questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think you had a final chart which showed the command.

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. What do you mean by COB's?

Colonel **Driesslein**. I didn't hear the question. What are COB's?

COB's, the full title is Colocated Operating Base. It is an allied base, it is not currently a U.S. base, it is an allied base throughout the entire alliance that is in effect surplus to a great degree to the host country and they are offering those up for U.S. use during wartime. There is a lot of shuffling around to do that. We identify potential COB's and then we go to the host country and through initial memoranda of understanding, get agreement to even have COB's in their country.

The host country essentially identifies what we can use and we accept it. Then our aircraft are able to deploy to that location and use it during wartime. We do nothing during peacetime except try to prepare it for war.

Mr. **Hutto**. Would you yield?

Mr. **Won Pat**. Yes.

Mr. **Hutto**. How many COB's do we have in Europe?

Colonel **Driesslein**. We have identified a potential of 73. The process is this. You go through a memorandum of understanding and once that is concluded with a host nation technical arrangements for COB are established. This is the arrangement in which we identify exactly, that is bilateral, all of this is bilateral between us and the host country. We arrange exactly what we are going to have use for and exactly what the host nation is going to give us. At that point in time we stand and what we need to provide the shortfalls because in many cases, of course, they provide us the use of the base and still use many of the facilities, just not necessarily all of them.

Once that arrangement is concluded and that has been concluded for 49 of the 73, there are 8 or 9 more in the works right now, and there are some remaining in countries where the memorandum of understanding has not been concluded, such as [deleted]. That is the process. It is an excellent concept for our wartime use.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mayhew, do you have something to add?

Mr **Mayhew**. No; I am here to support the General should there be any political questions. However, having to do with Southwest Asia or MilCon as it relates to the political situation.

Mr. **Brinkley**. This is General Callahan.

General **Callahan**. General Secord is the Deputy Assistant Secretary to whom I report. He was unable to make it this morning.

General **Wright**. General Secord is ill today. Mr. Mayhew is sitting in.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Wright.

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, we do have other classified projects. They are in the book. If you have any questions, we would be happy to answer them.

I do want to indicate we do have a large program this year in Southwest Asia to continue work that started in Oman last year and to do work in Egypt that is very essential and crucial to our effort in that part of the world.

These are very valid projects. We consider them urgent to meet the needs of the U.S. Government to project power in that part of the world.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The suggestion has been made that we transfer our objective in Ras Banas from there to Alexandria.

General **Wright**. Yes, sir, that came up in the Army hearing.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Of course, it is a bit farther out of that magic circle through which the [deleted] would go. Sometimes wars are won in matters of time, and sometimes they are avoided because of time.

Do you have any thoughts on Alexandria? Is it not a viable option?

General **Wright**. Sir, that part of Egypt is in [deleted] in that region. It is a difficult area to provide logistic support to. The bases are Egyptian bases that are used by the Egyptian Air Force. It will require just about as much construction work to provide facilities for U.S. use as Ras Banas.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat, do you have any further questions?

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hutto.

Mr. **Hutto**. Just what is our status in Ras Banas now? What do we have?

General **Wright**. Sir, we have not started construction at Ras Banas. The projects are under design at this time.

Mr. **Hutto**. $125 million?

General **Wright**. In the 1983 submission. And then there is a 1982 supplement of $72 million for Ras Banas.

[The following information was received for the record:]

### RAS BANAS AIR BASE, EGYPT

*Question*. Provide more specific details and breakout of projects.

Answer. Providing the Air Force's fiscal year 1982 Supplemental request of $70.4 million is approved, the $125.6 million currently requested in this program will provide funds for the following facilities:

| Item: | *Thousands* |
|---|---|
| Taxiway (heavy duty) | $11,050 |
| Aprons (one each for SAC, MAC, TAC) | 36,800 |
| Refueling hydrant system for each apron | 13,250 |
| POL storage | 26,900 |
| Airfield lighting | 5,200 |
| Power production/distribution | 13,050 |
| Water supply, storage and distribution | 8,150 |
| Sewage collection and treatment | 1,500 |
| Ammunition storage area | 1,650 |
| Control tower/base operations | 1,150 |
| Fire station | 1,400 |
| Aircraft maintenance facilities | 2,900 |
| Outside storage | 350 |
| Modify aircraft shelters for operational use | 2,250 |
| Total | 125,600 |

Should the supplemental request not be supported, the project listing would have to be revised to accommodate those priority projects within this year's request.

Mr. HUTTO. Thank you.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. General, for the record it would be helpful I think to help us understand what the political constraints are as to why we go to Ras Banas rather than somewhere else, particularly in Egypt, [deleted] are not feasible from a political standpoint.

Mr. MAYHEW. We can certainly give you a statement for the record.

I would probably begin by saying there are both political and military reasons for Ras Banas as opposed to somewhere else in Egypt, the primary ones being [deleted] the possibility of a port and airfield colocated, and they [deleted].

From a political standpoint, [deleted]. The problem this would cause arises from the very long presence of foreigners of one kind or another in the country, the latest ones being, of course, the Soviets.

Those, I think, are the primary reasons you would locate at Ras Banas—when the other facilities which you might locate at in Egypt would require similar costs to upgrade.

Mr. SCRIVNER. [Deleted.]

Mr. MAYHEW. [Deleted.]

Colonel REDICAN. I think the way we visualize that now is [deleted].

Mr. SCRIVNER. [Deleted.]

Colonel REDICAN. Yes, sir. [Deleted.]

Mr. SCRIVNER. Thank you.

One other area of the world that I think the members probably would appreciate having some information on, and that is in your contingency facilities. You have money in there for access bases or access rights in the Caribbean area. Would you please give us something on that at this point.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir. [Deleted.]

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where. [Deleted.]

General WRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. May I ask, is there any consideration being given to [deleted] or any other countries?

General WRIGHT. I don't know. I will have to provide that for the record.

[The following information was received for the record:]

No other countries are being considered at this time.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. [Deleted.]

General WRIGHT. I don't believe there is any formal agreement at this time. That is in the process of being negotiated now.

Mr. BRINKLEY. You say there are Air Force teams making this evaluation?

General WRIGHT. They are Air Force officers representing the Department of Defense.

Mr. BRINKLEY. That is a confidence-builder—Air Force instead of the CIA.

Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. Just one question. Are you aware of any classified plans under the Reagan Caribbean initiative?

General WRIGHT. Beg pardon, sir?

Mr. Won Pat. Are you aware of any classified plans under the Reagan Caribbean Basin initiative?

General Wright. No, sir, not other than what we were talking about right here.

Mr. Won Pat. Well, I am concerned about that. I chair the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs. In the Caribbean we have Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which comes under my legislative oversight jursidiction.

General Wright. I am unaware of any plans.

Mr. Won Pat. Thank you.

Mr. Brinkley. [Deleted] initiative, or this initiative, I should say, where we are looking toward contingency possibilities?

Maybe I should start over.

You mentioned [deleted] as being a possible site for utilization. Is it limited to there, or is [deleted] also a possibility?

General Wright. As far as I know, Mr. Chairman, it is limited to [deleted].

Mr. Brinkley. OK. Are there further questions?

Mr. Tsompanas. Mr. Chairman—I would like to go back to Ras Banas. During the testimony we received from the Army, they found that in their economic analysis it was better for them to go to cinderblock construction for their contingency troops. And we were told that the Air Force was planning to put in place air-conditioned tents that could be either erected on site or flown in and erected. Could somebody address the reason why you are going tents and the Army is going block construction?

General Wright. Yes, sir. There are two reasons I believe, sir. One, the Air Force philosophy for deploying forces is to be able to be in a mobile situation, to move from one location to the other. Hence we have a tremendous investment in mobility equipment. And this equipment is stored at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico.

We pre-position some of this equipment as required around the world, and it can be moved from one location to the other.

The Air Force is different than the Army in that the facilities that we have need to be air-conditioned because we are bedding down and housing air crews, maintenance personnel, air traffic control personnel, who have recently completed long missions or are going through a rest period prior to embarking on another mission. And certainly in a very hot, humid, noisy environment, we have to provide different facilities for these people to obtain their rest before moving out on their next mission.

The Army people who are going through Ras Banas are transiting. They have been brought in by air, and they are awaiting to be moved out to other locations.

So in that sense, they are not in that constant operating environment that the Air Force people are.

Mr. Tsompanas. Well, I can understand that. But the Army's argument was that in their analysis, if they exercised their tents three times, that would be about the extent of the life of those tents. Are you going to exercise your tents?

General Wright. To some degree we will, Mr. Tsompanas. We feel as though with proper care that the tents and the other expendable type facilities that can be pre-positioned and used will have a life expectancy longer than 3 to 5 years.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. I see. OK. Well, are your tents the same as the Army tents?

General WRIGHT. We have not only tents, but we have other type equipment referred to normally as harvest bare equipment—you may have heard that term before—which are expendable metal facilities that are a little more durable than tents. We will have a combination of both.

Mr. TSOMPANAS. Thank you.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Further questions of the witness?

Is there anything further, General Wright?

General WRIGHT. No, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We thank you very much. We thank those who have accompanied you here today and testified.

We admire the work of the Air Force. We intend to be supportive.

Without further adieu, the subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon at 1:30 p.m. the subcommittee adjourned.]

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# MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN VARIOUS STATES

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Wednesday, March 24, 1982.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10 a.m., in room 340, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee will be in order.

This morning the subcommittee is meeting to hear from our colleagues in the House who have expressed interest in various military construction projects in their respective districts. We are also pleased to hear from Mr. C. A. "Mack" McKinney, senior vice president, Government Affairs, Non Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America.

The subcommittee has a full schedule. We will appreciate having the cooperation of everyone involved in order to complete the agenda and permit everyone who has requested the time to testify to be heard.

Our first witness today is our committee colleague, Nick Mavroules, Representative from Massachusetts. If you would come around we would be pleased to hear from you at this time.

We welcome you today. Bud Hillis was listed before you, but he is not here and if it would suit you just as well, we would be glad to have your testimony now.

## STATEMENT OF HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. **Mavroules**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am used to leading off from past experience as a chief executive back home for a number of years and I thank you. I also would like to thank you and my fellow colleagues for the opportunity to be here this morning.

I also would like all the Members to know that I appreciate very much your interest shown in this bill.

Because there are a number of Members and others who wish to testify this morning, I ask that my statement be submitted for the hearing record.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection.

### Written Statement of Hon. Nicholas Mavroules

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Military Installations and Facilities Subcommittee this morning.

Before the Subcommittee is H.R. 5561, the Military Construction Authorization for Fiscal Year 1983. My purpose for testifying today, is to urge the Subcommittee to take a simple but effective step to accelerate the use of renewable forms of energy by the Department of Defense.

In November, I introduced H.R. 5005, the Department of Defense Renewable Energy Utilization Act. Very simply, the objective of the bill is to promote the energy self-sufficiency of our armed forces.

Like the nation at large, the Department of Defense is heavily dependent on oil—Our tanks cannot roll, our planes fly, our ships sail without it. Military installations rely just as heavily on petroleum. The situation won't be getting any better. New oil discoveries will continue to be less than consumption, and despite a 22-percent reduction in oil imports to the United States, the West overall will grow even more dependent on oil from foreign sources.

Without the introduction of renewable forms of energy to the Department of Defense's energy mix, I cannot see any improvement in the Department's status as the single, largest user of petroleum in the nation. Today, some 80 percent of the Defense Department's total energy needs must be met by petroleum products, either to keep our armed forces on the move or our installations and facilities powered.

What makes our dependence on oil even more precarious than the West's reliance on imported oil is the Department of Defense's highly vulnerable energy logistics tail. A problem that has received careful study by the military. The fundamental problem here is that petroleum, again, the lifeblood of our military operations, flows from the private sector into defense operations and facilities. Our military operations hinge largely on the fuel supplied by non-military producers and distributors.

Oil extracted from the ground, long before reaching the Department of Defense, must move through refiners, storage facilities, and in many instances private sector suppliers. It is a plumbing system of organization and construction that is highly open to disruption or sabotage during a state of military emergency. I understand that, during World War II, Germany lost close to half of the petroleum it shipped to Rommel in North Africa, as a result of the interdiction by the allies. This is a distance considerably less than the distance from the Persian Gulf to the United States. A trip which takes anywhere from fifteen to thirty days.

And while it is true that it is national policy to rely soley on domestically produced oil during a national war emergency, a recent Office of Technology Assessment Study determined that a carefully targeted hostile MIRVed missile attack could destroy in seconds about 65 percent of the refining capability of the continental United States. Hitting those ten target areas would also cripple our defense industrial base, destroy seven of the nine port facilities capable of handling crude oil, and about half the Defense Fuel Supply Depots in the United States.

My intent for painting such a gloomy picture of our ability to meet the fuel requirements of our armed forces is to underscore the urgency of formulating a strategy to meet this very big problem and of enacting legislation to make the Department of Defense energy self-sufficient.

The provisions of H.R. 5005, the Department of Defense Renewable Energy Utilization Act, are a step in that direction—the energy self-sufficiency of our military forces.

The bill, founded on the belief that energy security is national security, would ask the Secretary of Defense to play a greater role in reshaping the Department's own energy needs and thus attain a higher level of military preparedness.

Specifically it would ask your Subcommittee to incorporate language into the Military Construction Authorization bill calling,

First, for the Department to procure energy systems powered by photovoltaics and other renewable forms of energy wherever cost-effective and applicable; and

Second, for the Department to use photovoltaics and other renewable forms of energy in new facilities, again, wherever cost-effective and applicable, thereby making such facilities and installations relatively energy self-sufficient.

It is quite easy to join a mindset that views all energy technologies and sources other than fossil fuels and nuclear power as something for the future. But as the Department of Defense will knows, and has confirmed through selected applications, a number of new energy technologies are ready today and are cost competitive with energy systems powered by conventional fuels.

At this point I would like to include with this statement and as part of the hearing record, a recent study, The DOD Photovoltaic Energy Conversion Systems Market Inventory Analysis.

Let me briefly quote from this study, as it pertains to the two critical factors upon which the use of renewables in the military hinges, cost-effectiveness and applicability. The technology being considered here is photovoltaics: Photovoltaics offer a number of advantages to the DOD. In addition to potential cost and fuel savings, photovoltaic energy systems would provide the DOD a highly reliant, silent power source allowing virtually unattended operation in most areas of the world. Near term benefits to the DOD include cost and logistics savings at remote sites, in portable equipment, and off-shore applications.

Renewables, like photovoltaics, can meet, and in some instances are meeting a number of military applications, including the provision of energy for: remote communications, radar, weather sites, similar mobile units, perimeter security devices, navigational aids, and, of course, lighting, to name just a few.

The need for the energy self-sufficiency provided by energy renewables, to my thinking, far out weighs any cost considerations involved. But the beauty of the advanced state of development of these new energy technologies is that they are no more expensive today than the conventionally powered applications now in use. This is a point I would stress over and over again.

There are several, concrete examples I can give you where renewable energy systems are now fielded by the Department of Defense.

At the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Santa Ana, California;

At an Air Force microwave repeater station at Cherry Creek, Nevada;

At the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California;

At Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, California;

At Fort Huachuca, Arizona;

At each of these military locations, the photovoltaic systems are helping to supply the energy requirements of these installations. They demonstrate that the technology is here—that it is available—and that it must be used.

I would like to include at this point, for the hearing record, the Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Program applications report for the Department of Defense.

Throughout my testimony, I have stressed photovoltaics as one such renewable applicable today that is competitive with the price of conventional energy systems. I have done so mostly for illustrative purposes, and because of my own direct experience with this particular technology.

But there are other sources of renewable energy that are just as available for use today as photovoltaics. They are wind power, solar thermal, and geothermal, to name a handful. Any one of these could have provided suitable illustrations of the advent of renewables into the nation's energy picture.

In closing, I would stress the following points:

Energy renewables, including photovoltaics, can be applied today in military operations at cost-competitive prices with conventional fuels.

The Department of Defense has numerous applications for these energy renewables.

And such applications can only enhance our national security as they would make the Department of Defense more energy self-sufficient and better able to carry out its military missions.

I thank you for the opportunity to testify today. Also, in addition to the materials I have already requested be included in the hearing record, I ask that other pertinent materials be included.

Mr. **Mavroules**. In addition I would like to provide for the record a copy of H.R. 5005.

[The following information was received for the record:]

I

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 5005

To amend title 10, United States Code, to promote the use of solar and other renewable forms of energy in military facilities and equipment.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 17 (second legislative day), 1981

Mr. MAVROULES introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

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# A BILL

To amend title 10, United States Code, to promote the use of solar and other renewable forms of energy in military facilities and equipment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Defense Renewable Energy Utilization Act of 1982".

## FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the mission of the Department of Defense is successfully to protect the United States from foreign aggression;

(2) in carrying out this mission, the Department of Defense consumes vast amounts of energy (primarily nonrenewable fossil fuels), and is, in fact, the largest single user of energy in the United States;

(3) the Nation's consumption of fossil fuels and reliance on foreign sources of such fuels could be significantly reduced if the Department of Defense used renewable forms of energy, particularly solar energy, to supply a portion of its energy needs;

(4) many uses of solar and other renewable forms of energy in military facilities and equipment have been shown to be cost effective and reliable, and additional cost effective and reliable uses will be developed as scientific and technological knowledge advances;

(5) in implementing existing law that mandates cost effective solar energy systems shall be used in new military facilities, the Department of Defense has applied the statutory term "cost effective" in a manner which fails to accomplish the intent of the Congress to promote the use of solar energy systems;

(6) the national interests of energy security and fiscal responsibility demand that the Department of

Defense use energy systems using solar and other renewable sources of energy (including systems that generate electricity) in new military facilities and equipment when those systems are cost effective and reliable for defense purposes;

(7) the Department of Defense has the capability to carry out an aggressive program to study the cost effectiveness of various uses of solar and other renewable forms of energy in military facilities and equipment, and to install, maintain, and monitor systems applying such uses; and

(8) implementation of such a program will result in many technological spinoffs adaptable to the needs of the private sector, will assure a growing market for energy systems powered by solar and other renewable forms of energy, and will hasten the general commercial, residential, industrial, agricultural, and governmental use of such systems in the United States and abroad.

### PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY SYSTEMS POWERED BY RENEWABLE FORMS OF ENERGY

SEC. 3. (a) Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**"§2391. Procurement of energy systems powered by renewable forms of energy**

"(a)(1) When procuring energy systems to supply the energy needs of a military department, the Secretary of such military department, whenever possible, shall procure energy systems powered by solar or other renewable forms of energy that have been shown to be cost effective, reliable, and otherwise suited to supplying such needs (such as energy systems powered by solar or other renewable forms of energy supplying energy for mobile power systems, cathodic protection of pipelines, remote communications sites, mobile radar sites, navigational aids, military range monitoring and conditioning equipment, load center power, water pumping and purification, cathodic protection of water towers and bridges, perimeter security devices, data links, repeater stations, emergency and rescue communications, lighting, remote instrumentation, marking and warning devices, monitoring and sensing devices, and remote weather stations and transmitters).

"(2) It is the sense of the Congress that up to 20 percent of the amount spent under paragraph (1) to procure energy systems using solar or other forms of renewable energy should be spent to procure such energy systems from small business concerns.

"(b)(1) For purposes of carrying out subsection (a) and section 2688(a), the Secretary of Defense shall undertake studies to identify applications of the use of solar and other renewable forms of energy to supply the energy needs of the Department of Defense that are cost effective and reliable.

"(2) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and of the Senate a report containing the findings of such studies and any recommendations for legislative action.

"(c) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'cost effective' shall have the meaning given to it in section 2688(b); and

"(2) the term 'energy systems' includes energy systems that generate electricity.".

(b) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2391. Procurement of energy systems using renewable forms of energy.".

### USE OF RENEWABLE FORMS OF ENERGY IN NEW FACILITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Section 2688 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)";

(B) by striking out "solar energy systems" the first place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "energy systems using solar or other renewable forms of energy (including systems that produce electricity)";

(C) by striking out "solar energy has" and inserting in lieu thereof "such systems have";

(D) by striking out "solar energy" the third place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "such"; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) It is the sense of the Congress that up to 20 percent of the amount spent to purchase such systems should be spent to purchase such systems from small business concerns."; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking out "a solar energy system" and inserting in lieu thereof "an energy system using solar or other renewable forms of energy (including systems that produce electricity)"; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking out "a solar system" and inserting in lieu thereof "any such system".

(b) The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

**"§ 2688. Use of renewable forms of energy in new facilities"**

(c) The item in the table of sections of such chapter relating to section 2688 is amended to read as follows:

"2688. Use of renewable forms of energy in new facilities.".

Mr. **Mavroules**. Also I would like to provide to the subcommittee other reference materials which, because of their length, I will not ask to be included in the record, rather I provide them for reference as they support the comments I will be making in the next few minutes.

Before the subcommittee is H.R. 5561, the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1983. My purpose for testifying today is to urge the subcommittee to include in that authorization a provision which will create a simple but effective step, accelerating the use of renewable forms of energy by the Department of Defense.

In November, I introduced H.R. 5005, the Department of Defense Renewable Energy Utilization Act.

Very simply, the objective of the bill is to promote the energy self-sufficiency of our Armed Forces.

I was very pleased to have the chairman of this subcommittee, our distinguished chairman, Mr. Brinkley, join in cosponsoring this legislation.

Like the Nation at large, the Department of Defense is heavily dependent on oil. Our tanks cannot roll, our planes cannot fly, and our ships cannot sail without adequate energy resources. Military installations rely just as heavily on petroleum, and the situation won't be getting any better.

New oil discoveries will continue to be less than consumption, and despite a 22-percent reduction in oil imports to the United States, the West overall will grow even more dependent on oil from foreign sources.

Without the introduction of renewable forms of energy to the Department of Defense's energy mix, I cannot see any improvement in the Department's status as the single largest user of petroleum in the Nation.

Today, some 80 percent of the Defense Department's total energy needs must be met by petroleum products, either to keep our Armed Forces on the move, or our installations and facilities powered.

What makes our dependence on oil even more precarious, more precarious than the West's reliance on imported oil, is the Department of Defense's highly vulnerable energy logistics tail, a problem which has received considerable study by the military.

The fundamental problem here is that petroleum, the lifeblood of our military operations, flows from the private sector into defense operations and facilities.

Our military operations hinge largely on the fuel supplied by nonmilitary producers and distributors.

Oil extracted from the ground, long before reaching the Department of Defense, must indeed move through refiners, storage facilities and in many instances private sector suppliers. It is a plumbing system of organization and construction that is highly open to disruption or sabotage during a state of military emergency.

While it is true that it is national policy to rely solely on domestically produced oil during a national war emergency, a recent Office of Technology Assessment study determined that a carefully targeted hostile MIRVed missile attack could destroy in seconds about 65 percent of the refining capability of the continental United States.

My intent for painting such a gloomy picture of our ability to meet the fuel requirements of our Armed Forces is to underscore the urgency of formulating a strategy to meet this very big problem and of enacting legislation to make the Department of Defense energy self-sufficient.

The provisions of H.R. 5005, the Department of Defense Renewable Energy Utilization Act, are a step in that direction—the energy self-sufficiency of our military forces.

And there are several concrete examples I can give you where renewable energy systems are now being fielded by the Department of Defense.

Let me share a few with you, and I have provided you with a Xerox of this information and the photographs.

[Material retained in subcommittee file.]

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Mr. **Mavroules**. One of the larger photovoltaic systems in operation is the U.S. microwave repeating station at Cherry Creek, Nev. This photovoltaic system provides power for the repeater which is part of the north data acquisition transmission system. The system is maintained by personnel from Edwards Air Force Base, and is part of a test range used by the Air Force.

Among the items tested on the test range are the Air Force's cruise missiles. The photovoltaic system used at Cherry Creek is cost effective and very reliable.

This installation was funded under the Department of Energy's photovoltaic utilization program.

Photograph No. 2. The second system powers a radio repeater on a remote mountain-top location that serves telecommunications to the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, Calif.

Again, this program was started under the Federal photovoltaic utilization program.

Photograph No. 3 is another radio repeater, more powerful than the one in operation at China Lake. It is one operated at the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps base in Oceanside, California.

Photograph No. 4. One of the more interesting projects, which has great application to defense operations, is the photovoltaic program now in construction to provide electrical power for the U.S. Embassy building in Dakar, Senegal. The photovoltaic system will power lights, communications, and air-conditioning.

The advantage of the roof mounted system is that it will make the facility energy independent.

From a national security standpoint, the advantage of energy independence should be quite clear.

Photograph No. 5. One of the most critical photovoltaic projects now in operation is at White Sands Missile Test Range in New Mexico, where the Space Shuttle Columbia is scheduled to land on Monday.

The White Sands Missile Range is operated as part of the Army's Test and Evaluation Command and is used, when it is not serving as a Shuttle landing site, as a weapon test range.

The test range is heavily instrumented with telemetry, radar, optical devices, and electronic ranging systems.

Many instrumentation sites are at inaccessible locations which do not have power.

Photograph No. 6. Operation of critical instrumentation at these locations is difficult and expensive.

The photovoltaic system in operation at White Sands is at an elevation of 6,600 feet and supplies 750 watts of power. The Army is very satisfied with the project, it is meeting its requirements of supplying power for this critical equipment which is used on the test range.

The bill, founded on the belief that energy security is national security, would ask the Secretary of Defense to play a greater role in reshaping the Department's own energy needs and thus attain a high level of military preparedness.

Specifically, I would ask your subcommittee to incorporate into the military construction authorization language which would accomplish the following two points:

First, for the Department to procure energy systems powered by photovoltaics and other renewable forms of energy wherever cost effective and applicable.

And, second, for the Department to use photovoltaics and other renewable forms of energy in new facilities, again wherever cost effective and applicable, thereby making such facilities and installations more energy self-sufficient.

It is quite easy to join a mind set that views all energy technologies and sources other than fossil fuels and nuclear power as something for the future. But as the Department of Defense well knows, and has confirmed through selected applications, a number of new energy technologies are ready today and are cost competitive with energy systems powered by conventional fuels.

Renewables like photovoltaics can meet and in some cases are meeting today a number of military applications, including supplying energy for remote communications, radar, weather sites, mobile units, perimeter security, navigational legs and, of course, lighting.

The need for the energy self-sufficiency provided by energy renewables, to my thinking, far outweighs any cost considerations involved. But the beauty of the advanced state of development of these new energy technologies is that they are no more expensive today than the conventionally powered applications now in use.

This is a point I would stress over and over.

Ironically, much of the developmental work for photovoltaic energy has been performed at the same Government laboratories which support advanced Defense Department research and development: Sandia Laboratory near Albuquerque, N. Mex., Lawrence Livermore Laboratory at the University of California, and the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena, Calif.

Bear with me, Mr. Chairman, I have just two more brief remarks.

Throughout my testimony, I have stressed photovoltaic as one such renewable applicable today that is competitive with the price of conventional energy systems.

I have done so mostly for illustrative purposes and because of my own direct experience with this particular technology. But there are other sources of renewable energy that are just as available for use today as photovoltaics. None of these could have provided suitable illustrations of the advent of renewables into the Nation's energy picture.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I would stress the following points.

Energy renewals, including photovoltaics can be placed today in military operations at cost competitive prices with conventional fuels.

The Department of Defense has numerous applications for these energy renewables, and these applications can only enhance our national security as they would make the Department of Defense more energy self-sufficient and better able to carry out its military missions.

Thank you for this opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Mavroules. The photographic examples you gave are quite striking and the case that you make is a good one.

We have a similar facility right in Georgia that I am familiar with at Robins Air Force Base, and it certainly is in the best interest of the Nation if we can develop this renewable source of energy, if it is within the boundaries which you have outlined, that is, within cost effective boundaries.

So I think you will find this subcommittee to be receptive and enthusiastic about your proposal.

I would like to ask you, do you think it would be better to incorporate the two points that you mentioned in the military construction bill, or do you think it would be better to reserve the bill and pass it out independently of the military construction bill and proceed in that manner?

Mr. **Mavroules**. I would like to leave that up to your judgment and my fellow colleagues, Mr. Chairman. I want to find a way that would be effective and one that could go through the entire House. If we included it as part of the military construction bill, I think it would have a far better opportunity than a separate bill.

If you feel in your mind, and perhaps in the opinion of legal staff, that we should have this separate bill, I am willing to take it on at that level.

Mr. **Brinkley**. If it is drafted into the military construction bill its emphasis would be correct, that the builders and planners and Corps of Engineers would have it right under their nose, more or less, and I think it would be effective and just as well to proceed with that in the military construction bill.

Mr. **Mavroules**. I certainly have no objection to that. I think it is more effective that way.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. **Montgomery**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I also join in welcoming our colleague who serves on the Armed Services Committee with us. My only question is could you briefly tell us, it says to promote the use of solar and other forms of energy. What does it spell out by law that the Defense Department would have to do?

Mr. **Mavroules**. Actually it gives great latitude to the Secretary of Defense. If you recall, Mr. Montgomery, when the Secretary of Defense did talk with us, I think it was during a classified session that we had had, but he was talking relative to the transfer of some of the installations from fuel to coal, and I think that is a great idea. I approached the Secretary on this and he did say that he would certainly look into it.

All we are asking for is that they make an effort, a really true effort to get into the renewable sources.

What bothers me very much, and I think it should bother all of us, not only as public officials but as Americans at this point, is that we soon forget the problem that we had back in 1973 and 1974, and today suddenly we are in a position where we have a glut of oil and any kind of an emergency, as you well know, could take us back to the 1973's, and 1979's, and 1980's. I do not want to be in that position.

I had occasion to visit the laboratories that I mentioned in my testimony. It was disheartening to find that in the area of research and development, with reference to energy, they were about zero on their budget for fiscal year 1983 budget because that was being eliminated. I think we are going backward. We simply do not have the foresight at this point to look to the future, promote. We should be spending money in research and development on all of these renewables that I have been referring to, particularly the photovoltaics, because that is working and it is workable and at this point it is cost effective.

You can imagine what we can do in the 1990's and the year 2000 if we truly make an effort to do this. I just simply do not think we have done it up to this point. The promotion would have to come out of the Secretary of Defense's office and he has that latitude.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Thank you.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Whitehurst.

Mr. WHITEHURST. I have no questions. I am delighted to welcome our colleague and believe that he has made a very effective presentation this morning.

Mr. MAVROULES. Thank you.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to join, of course, you, Mr. Chairman and my other colleagues in commending our colleague in his presentation. I think you have a very fine bill and it is something that is really needed of course in the face of these, it is not a crunch, but particularly with the defense where they have installation facilities in other areas. Take for example, my own district. We have a large military installation. They have to import all of the fuel from the Middle East. The Guam Government is embarked on a wind and solar——

Mr. MAVROULES. Windmills.

Mr. WON PAT. Yes. I think that your recommendation is excellent.

Mr. MAVROULES. Thank you.

Mr. WON PAT. And I wish we can all support it.

Mr. MAVROULES. Just as a point of reference, I think that you will find in my bill that it includes all renewable sources. I am not trying to direct it into one particular source, but we did indicate to you through the photographs that it is working and it can work if you make the effort.

I certainly appreciate your comments.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you.

Mr. **Mavroules**. Thank you.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. One final inquiry with reference to photovoltaics. This, in simple terms, is solar energy transmitted to a battery type cell or holding device?

Mr. **Mavroules**. Holding.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And when you use the word cost effective, do you intend that to also mean cost effective, if we were to utilize it?

Mr. **Mavroules**. I do. Let me cite you an example in the commercial field, Mr. Chairman. Back in my district I was the recipient of a $2.8 million photovoltaic grant for one high school which now takes care of all the energy needs of that one particular high school, which is a pretty good size. Not only does it take care of the needs of that particular school, but they have enough energy left over after the needs are met that they can sell to a public utility, and it is certainly paying for itself.

We are in the infant stages of photovoltaics. I am looking toward the future 10 or 20 years from now and I can just imagine what we can be doing in this country.

Let me, if I may, just go out over bounds a little bit. What this does is have a great effect not only in the military but also in the commercial field throughout the country. We could develop through the Defense Department something that will be utilized throughout the country in the commercial field, which again will give us an alternate source of energy.

Let me not mislead you and think it is going to be less expensive at this point. I do not think it will be less expensive, it is just another source.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much, Mr. Mavroules, and I noticed that the photographer was here and I noticed that the reason you brought your LA with you was so the picture would be better and we appreciate very much your forward thinking on this.

I, too, anticipate that in the coming years of this Republic that we are going more and more to innovative devices which in the future time will not be innovative at all. It will be very practical and useful.

We, too, in Georgia have a library facility that utilizes the same system, and it is the wave of the present as well as the future.

Mr. **Mavroules**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I anticipate that this committee will incorporate your efforts and your thrust within the military construction bill for fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Mavroules**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, let me also once again thank you for your help, your guidance, and cooperation in this matter.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You are welcome.

[The following was received for the record:]

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. DENNIS E. ECKART, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO

Mr. Chairman and committee members, the ability to produce electricity from the sun is not new technology for the United States. Like many of our other recent developments, it began in the 1950's, as this nation prepared for its space program.

But ever since then the process of making solar cells has remained much the same.

Today we are finally at the point of making photovoltaic cells affordable. The recent developments are in the use of silicon. We are now able to produce silicon in sheets instead of blocks. These sheets, used in the production of electricity, formerly had to be made by painstakingly slicing up large ingots of silicon.

The only thing preventing a more widespread use of photovoltaics at this point is price. The technology exists for solar production of electricity right now that could make every house energy self-sufficient.

The average American who consumes 8,500 kilowatt hours of electricity annually cannot afford photo-voltaic production of electricity, at the current cost of $12 per watt. For instance, the installation of a self-sufficient system for a home, on the roof and in the walls, today would cost, according to the house's geographic area, as much as $100,000. At that cost, the savings from photo-voltaics cannot reach the high initial cost.

This situation is currently aggravated by the Reagan administration's plans to cut way back on support for solar energy. During hearings I conducted in Cleveland last week as a Member of the Small Business Committee, we had before us George O'Donnell, Vice President of Rom-Aire Solar Corporation of Lorain, Ohio. His firm is a small manufacturer of solar energy equipment and systems.

O'Donnell pointed out the importance of solar energy to the nation's future. He said "Solar energy is a completely new industry that does not replace existing businesses, thereby creating new jobs. It has the potential of becoming a very large industry. President Carter established a goal of providing 20 percent of the nation's energy requirements from solar by the year 2000. A more realistic goal would provide 5 percent of our energy needs from solar, through the use of solar heating and hot water systems. This would represent 25 billion square feet of solar collectors installed by the year 2000. If this solar market were equally divided over the next 20 years . . . this would mean an additional 2,000,000 jobs to fabricate, sell and install these systems."

Then O'Donnell put the clincher of all his arguments into the record: "This would replace," he said, "the equivalent of 120,000 barrels of oil per day—reducing our dependence on OPEC oil and improving our balance of payments."

No matter how one views the results of cutting our dependence on OPEC oil the results are good. Even if we decided to go on importing OPEC oil, that 120,000 barrels per day could be available for added readiness for our military forces, permitting them additional training and exercises for the day when their training might be required by the nation.

Several new methods of handling silicon are now being tried. Paul Maycock, former head of the Department of Energy's Photo-voltaics division, has predicted that the new methods will bring cheaper production soon. "I think any of the new methods will allow us to get to $2 a watt in the next 48 months," Maycock said.

The nation's oil companies are spending millions of dollars on photovoltaics, because they realize they must be ready with other technologies if oil supplies from OPEC countries are cut off from the United States.

The Pentagon could be a major power in the development and change-over. An investment by the Pentagon, on a strict cost-benefit basis, to replace its small gasoline generators with photovoltaic cells, could start a mass production/mass use cycle that estimates say could bring the cost down to 50 cents a watt within a decade.

The nation must prepare itself for better use of its resources. With the demonstrated ability of solar energy to produce electricity, with the abundant supply of raw materials (the sun and sand for silicon), and with the success we have already seen in reducing the price of producing electricity from the photo-voltaic cell, government steps to foster its further development should be fostered and encouraged.

These steps are especially critical for our military preparedness. Our military might is dependent on oil, and has no alternative ready. Getting ready to go to an alternative must be a high priority for the Pentagon, this bill would help accomplish the task.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. We will go back to Bud Hillis.

It is always a pleasure to have the gentleman before the subcommittee and we welcome your thoughts at this time and we hope that we can provide some accommodation.

## STATEMENT OF HON. ELWOOD HILLIS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

Mr. Hillis. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I certainly apologize that I wasn't here right at 10 o'clock, but something came up. I am happy that the committee went ahead and proceeded.

I have a statement which I would like to ask unanimous consent to be inserted in the record.

Mr. Brinkley. Without objection.

Mr. Hillis. I would like to summarize from it, because I know that your time is important and I think the statement speaks for itself.

Mr. Brinkley. Thank you.

Mr. Hillis. Within the congressional district I represent, I have a SAC facility known as Grissom Air Force Base, and it is the largest refueling tanker base in the country, to my understanding. It also is a host base to the 305th, which is an Active wing, the 921st, which is a new Reserve tanker squadron, which is doing quite well, and then the 434th Fighter Reserve Squadron there, which was recently outfitted with A-10's. So it is a very active facility. Its history is that it was built in World War II as a naval training station, for aviators. It was deactivated after World War II and in the early sixties was reactivated as a Tactical Air Force base and then became a SAC base shortly after that. Actually it was reactivated in the fifties.

The basic facilities are World War II, Korean war, and some post of that period, but the housing units there which I want to talk briefly about are in bad need of modernization and repair.

The particular units that I am requesting that you consider adding an additional $3.4 million to the military construction program for fiscal year 1983 are of 1955 and 1959 vintage. I brought some pictures of them which I will leave with the committee.

Mr. Brinkley. Send those up so we might get a proper impression.

Mr. Hillis. There are three buildings basically involved. The first series are a number of pictures I believe entitled 309. That is an older building. I viewed these facilities last Friday myself—309 is a typical old-style military building, built with no insulation at all. It is extremely hot in the summer and extremely cold in the winter. In fact, the barracks manager told me Friday that we had an extremely severe winter this year and they had to close this facility down and vacate it for a considerable period of time.

During the winter the temperatures got into the thirties and forties inside the building.

The other buildings which are of later vintage are cinder block construction. They have done as much as they can to all these facilities with self-help. The floors in all of them are so spotless you can see your reflection. In fact, I think the airmen were sorry to see me come because of all they had to prepare, but they were really spic and span. There is only so much of that that can be done.

The other thing in the modernization program which permits these to be shifted from what are now individual rooms and one central large latrine area per floor to two separate rooms, interfaced with separate bathroom facilities, a lavatory shower and stool to serve the two private rooms. I noticed in the building the top floor of these particular units are getting a number of female personnel and they are being housed in these dorms and what they do now is just put a screen up in the hallway and assign male personnel not to enter.

The gals have a key to the latrine and that is their private bathroom facility and there are pictures of them in their community showers and it is just like what was furnished to soldiers in World War II and so on which I am sure the chairman is very familiar with.

It is extremely difficult, I think, if you want to keep up recruiting and morale and stay with this volunteer program, to encourage young people to want to come into the service when they find out that is the kind of living conditions that they are going to have.

It certainly is difficult if you are there not by choice, but by conscription as it is to be there as a volunteer. The people are the best of it, but I know that it would help reenlistment rates and the general morale if this kind of a program could go on. What they are talking about, of course, is providing adequate custodial treatment to the walls and ceilings and installing carpet, new lighting, wardrobes, smoke detectors, updating the wiring, converting the latrine into semiprivate facilities, putting in new double windows which are much more energy efficient, additional insulation, and improving the heating.

There would still be no air-conditioning and I think really it is a reasonable request and I just hope that the committee can find a few dollars to allocate to this because we talk a great deal around here about modernization of SAC with the B-1 bomber, for example, but we had better keep it modernized with good enlisted personnel if we are to be truly successful because these young people are serving their country and I think deserve and really expect to be given the same basic living conditions as their civilian counterparts, and I think it would be a very good investment.

I might say that on the base, they have problems underway with other buildings that they have been able to come up with funds out of O. & M. and this permits them to tie this into what is going on there and to use the same engineering and basic architectural plans and just to incorporate these buildings into the ongoing program, and it would permit this to be done this way cheaper at this time than if it is put off a year or two and has to be rebid and reengineered.

I think it would be a wise expenditure to complete the modernization program. This would pretty well complete it for the enlisted quarters on that base.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Hillis, is this in the fiscal year 1983 program or in an outyear, this alteration and renovation? Do you know if this is in the outyear, fiscal year 1984?

Mr. HILLIS. I am not certain. The request would be to include it in the fiscal year 1983 program. They have a number of problems going there at the present time and parts of them are funded with different moneys, but they have no money to do this at this time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. In the event this subcommittee would provide the funding authority, the authority in the service, the Air Force, they would be in a position to let the contracts during fiscal year 1983?

Mr. HILLIS. It is my understanding because of the other work that is underway they would be able to let the contracts and to go ahead with the program and include it or add it into the existing work that is going on at this time.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Looking at these pictures, the buildings themselves seem to be quite sturdy and there should be a way to alter and renovate them to make them more serviceable and functional; to improve the morale.

One thing that I should clear up, you indicated the shower situation in fact is coed there, were you saying that the shower situation lowered the morale or improved——

Mr. **Hillis**. No; the present situation is they have a central latrine facility on each floor and when it goes coed they have to screen off that end of the hall and use that entire facility for maybe half a dozen women and they can't house any men at all in the balance of the corridor and it is just not a joint shared facility. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to mislead the committee, but it is not a very efficient use of the facilities that are there and it would be much better if this program can be completed.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure to have our distinguished colleague appear before our committee, of which he is a member—to present, of course, a problem that I feel is duly warranted.

I would heartily support this matter. As you said, Mr. Hillis, we have to increase our defense forces and personnel of course is the greatest factor and it must have the necessary accommodations and other facilities necessary for them to perform well.

Their morale is important. I therefore heartily agree with your proposal and would support it.

Mr. **Hillis**. Thank you very much.

### Written Statement of Hon. Elwood Hillis

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your affording me the opportunity to appear here today and discuss something which I consider very important to my district.

Specifically Mr. Chairman, I am here to request that the Subcommittee consider adding an additional $3.4 million to the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Program (MCP) for the modernization and renovation of two three-story dormitories at Grissom AFB located in Miami County, Indiana.

Just this last Friday, I had an opportunity to visit Grissom AFB to see for myself the condition of the living quarters for the enlisted personnel assigned there. I can assure the members of the Subcommittee that the dormitories under consideration are in desperate need of repair and modernization.

There are five dorms on Grissom for enlisted personnel in need of repair. One was built in 1955 but has already undergone major renovation. In fact, it is hoped that enlisted personnel will be able to move back in by the end of this month. The other four dorms were built in 1959. Two of them are scheduled to be modernized this summer—a project which will take about one year. It is the other two dorms that I am requesting the Subcommittee provide the MCP funding for.

The dorms lack adequate lighting, insulation, sound attenuation, and privacy. They have central latrines which 12 to 15 enlisted personnel must share. By present standards these facilities are over-crowded and inadequate.

The modernization effort will upgrade living areas, lounges, and hallways by providing acoustical treatment to walls and ceilings, installing carpet, replacing ceiling lighting, wardrobes, smoke detectors, and additional electrical capacity. The latrines will be converted to semi-private facilities. Other improvements such as window replacement, improving heaters and insulation and additional parking space are also included.

The Air Force, as well as the Congress, has already recognized the need for these modernization programs by providing funding for the three dorms already being, or scheduled to be, renovated. The two dorms I am seeking fiscal year 1983 MCP funding for have the same floor plan and are in the same state of general deterioration as the two scheduled for modernization work this summer.

There is one last point I would like to make before answering any questions. I do not consider this a simple question of dorms needing repair work done. It should be viewed in part as a reenlistment problem because it relates to the quality of life we provide the enlisted personnel.

If we expect personnel to consider reenlisting, then we must ensure that they are given adequate facilities to live in. Certainly, if a person is unhappy with his living conditions, he is much less likely to reenlist. Further, if enlisted personnel are given pleasant living quarters, renlistment percentages will increase.

We talk a great deal in the Armed Services Committee about modernizing SAC with the B-1 bomber as an example. However, we must include programs such as improving living quarter for enlisted personnel if that modernization program is to be truly successful. Our enlisted personnel deserve and expect to be given the same basic living conditions as their civilian counterparts.

The funds I am requesting will complete Grissom's program of facility modernization. This program is an investment. The return will be better retention of personnel resulting in better trained individuals and less expense to the Air Force.

Mr. Chairman, attached to my statement is the Military Construction data given to me by the Air Force on the dorms under consideration. I believe that the data itemizes sufficiently the $3.4 million request. Also attached is a copy of a letter I received from General B. L. Davis, Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command, requesting my assitance in this matter.

Thank you again for allowing me to appear there today. I will be happy to try and answer any of your questions.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>AIR FORCE | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>GRISSOM AIR FORCE BASE, INDIANA | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>ALTER UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT<br>1.18.96 | 6. CATEGORY CODE<br>721 312 | 7. PROJECT NUMBER | 8. PROJECT COST ($000)<br>3,400 |

9. COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALTER UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING (284 PN) | SF | 50,370 | 53.85 | 2,712 |
| STRUCTURAL | LS | | | (2,058) |
| MECHANICAL | LS | | | ( 453) |
| ELECTRICAL | LS | | | ( 201) |
| SUPPORT FACILITIES | | | | 218 |
| ELECTRIC | LS | | | (100) |
| TRANSFORMER | LS | | | ( 5) |
| WATER | LS | | | ( 40) |
| STORM DRAINAGE | LS | | | ( 38) |
| ROADS PARKING AND WALKS | LS | | | ( 40) |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | 2,930 |
| CONTINGENCY (10%) | | | | 293 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST | | | | 3,223 |
| SUPERVISION, INSPECTION AND OVERHEAD (5.5%) | | | | 177 |
| TOTAL REQUEST | | | | 3,400 |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Alter two dormitory buildings by converting central latrines to semi-private bathrooms. Upgrade living areas, lounges, and hallways by providing acoustical treatment to walls and ceilings, installing carpet, replacing ceiling lighting, wardrobes, smoke detectors, and additional electrical capacity. Replace fan coil units with individually controlled room heaters. Replace windows and insulate exterior walls and ceilings for energy conservation. Provide additional parking space. GRADE MIX: 284 - E1-E4

11. ON BASE REQUIREMENTS: 908PN adequate =572 PN SUBSTANDARD - 1,553

REQUIREMENT: Adequate living quarters are required for enlisted personnel residing on base. These facilities must provide sufficient space and the degree of privacy necessary for proper rest, and individual well being. It is essential to have modern well furnished living quarters in order to attract and retain an effective all volunteer Air Force.

CURRENT SITUATION: The quarters proposed for alteration are 25 years old and are essentially the same as when constructed. Inadequate lighting, poor insulation and sound attenuation, obsolete electrical and mechanical systems and lack of privacy are the major inadequacies. This project is phase two of a two phase program which will provide upgraded quarters to meet the full programming need for the base. This project will complete that goal.

DD FORM 1 DEC 76 1391 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED PAGE NO

?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 COMPONENT<br>AIR FORCE | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2 DATE |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>GRISSOM AIR FORCE BASE, INDIANA | | |
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>ALTER UNACCOMPANIED ENLISTED PERSONNEL HOUSING | | 5. PROJECT NUMBER |

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Substandard living conditions will persist at the base and the morale, productivity and career satisfaction of the enlisted force will continue to be degraded.

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PAGE NO

☆U.S. G.P.O. 1977-241-130/1215

Department of the Air Force,
Headquarters Strategic Air Command,
*Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr., February 13, 1982.*

Hon. Elwood Hillis,
*House of Representatives,*
*Washington, D.C.*

Dear Mr. Hillis: I note with interest that the Air Force fiscal year 1982 Military Construction Program (MCP) includes funds in the amount of $4M to alter three dormitories at Grissom AFB IN. I appreciate your efforts in obtaining this authority. As you can well understand, Defense Appropriations requests continue to be constrained by budget limitations throughout all levels of the Executive Branch. Many of our quality-of-life needs tend to go unfunded because of higher-priority, direct-mission support requirements.

As SAC's Commander in Chief, I intend to do what I can within my authority to improve the Grissom physical plant through the use of Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funds; however, the magnitude of facility modernization requirements there greatly exceeds our O&M resources. Consequently, the solution must be sought largely through the MCP. Fortunately, years of budget-constrained, underfunded military construction are beginning to give way to realization by the National leadership and the Congress that increased military base modernization is needed. But the competition for Defense Appropriations remains extremely keen; that is why I am writing you at this time.

In recent years, several SAC bases have obtained MCP projects only as a result of personal efforts by Congressmen in whose districts these bases are located. In my opinion, among the greatest needs at Grissom is the continuation of efforts to upgrade existing permanent dormitories. The next logical upgrade increment consists of two three-story dormitories to be modernized at an estimated cost of $3.5M. I realize that project design should be at least 35 percent complete before Congressional review; however, since the configuration of these two dormitories is identical to three others approved in the fiscal year 1982 program, we propose to site-adapt the earlier design. This could be construed to represent at least 35 percent design completion at this time.

Since the fiscal year 1983 MCP will soon be reviewed by Congress, I solicit your sponsorship of an authorization and appropriation insert for another Grissom dormitory line item during these hearings. I stand ready to provide any assistance I can in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

B. L. Davis,
*General, USAF,*
*Commander in Chief.*

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Hillis, we thank you very much and you can be sure that we will give this careful consideration. We are going to have to wrestle with some ceiling figures and some other figures, but we certainly think this is the type priority program that should be considered if there is room for add ons.

Mr. **Hillis**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Your presentation is most helpful.

Mr. **Hillis**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I would like to welcome Mr. Ike Skelton from the State of Missouri, who is an esteemed friend and valuable Member of the House of Representatives.

Ike, we welcome you today and ask you to proceed in your own way.

## STATEMENT OF HON. IKE SKELTON, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI

Mr. **Skelton**. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

This summer I had the privilege of traveling with my family to Myrtle Beach, S.C., and visiting the air base there. An old schoolmate of mine is the wing commander and, of course, he was very proud of the Air Force base at Myrtle Beach and I got the cook's tour.

Thereafter my family and I drove to Missouri—I had business at Whiteman Air Force Base—and I went over there and met with some of the officers and my family accompanied me and they got a tour of the base while I met with the officers, and it was remarkable the difference in care and maintenance of the facilities of these two Air Force bases, the first one Myrtle Beach being a tactical fighter wing and Whiteman Air Force Base in my district being a Strategic Air Command base.

I made inquiries and it seems like through the years many of these SAC bases, particularly your missile bases and Strategic Air Command bases, have been slighted in the area of military construction maintenance because to me they do a great deal of work and along this line I would be remiss, Mr. Chairman, if I didn't commend your very able staff assistant, Alma Moore, in working with me in finding out what the problems are and what the remedies are for Whiteman Air Force Base, which is in the Fourth Congressional District.

Mr. **Brinkley**. As the gentleman knows, Ms. Moore is the committee expert on housing.

Mr. **Skelton**. She does a fantastic job and I publicly wish to commend her for her diligence and her hard work in this area because many hours have gone into the Whiteman Air Force Base questions that I have raised.

I do appreciate, Mr. Chairman, the opportunity to appear today and testify on behalf of the military construction needs of Whiteman Air Force Base, a major Strategic Air Command facility located in my congressional district.

I will add at a later moment a concern about the needs of another Missouri base, which is an Army installation, Fort Leonard Wood.

Mr. Chairman, Whiteman AFB is headquarters for the 351st Strategic Missile Wing which is responsible for the 150 Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missiles located in west-central Missouri. Yet, despite Whiteman's importance as a part of our Nation's strategic nuclear deterrence, military construction needs at the base have been neglected in past years.

As a result, many of Whiteman's physical facilities are Korean war-vintage temporary or semipermanent structures, including many which are directly mission related or which are essential to maintain the quality of life of the Air Force personnel who serve there.

The military construction request for Whiteman Air Force Base for fiscal year 1983 is for four projects with a total cost of $1,817,000. With one exception, these are all worthwhile projects, vitally needed to support the mission and the personnel at Whiteman. The one exception is the request for $620,000 to alter missile access roads. This proposed project is not needed at Whiteman, nor is it wanted by either the command at Whiteman or by SAC.

It is my recommendation that the subcommittee drop this request from the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization bill. I understand that the Air Force has indicated that they have no objection to this action.

In lieu of this request, I propose that the subcommittee insert $710,000 for a new small arms range complex. This is a vitally needed facility at Whiteman, where security of the missile field and the nuclear weapons is a top priority.

Currently, around 2,100 personnel at Whiteman need training on the M-16 and M-60, and the existing range cannot accommodate these weapons.

Thus, these personnel must travel to Richards Gebaur AFB, a 135-mile-round trip, for this training. About 24 trips per year with 50 to 60 people per trip are required.

The new facility would have a 20-position firing range and a small arms marksmanship training unit, including administrative space, training classrooms, and a weapons maintenance and cleaning area. It would eliminate the inconvenience, wasted hours of travel, vehicle usage, and fuel waste that is required with the present situation.

Again, I encourage the subcommittee to insert this project in lieu of the unnecessary and unwanted alterations to the missile access roads.

There is a further item which I urge the subcommittee to do to this year's military construction authorization bill for Whiteman—$7.8 million for two 250-person dormitories for use as unaccompanied enlisting housing. Unaccompanied enlisted housing is among Whiteman's most serious needs.

The base currently has ten 100-person dormitories that were constructed in 1953. These are wooden dorms designed and constructed for a 15-year life. They were remodeled in 1975, but the improvements were largely cosmetic. The basic problems remain—these structures require constant repair to keep heating, air-conditioning, electrical, plumbing, structural, and other systems in operation. The flooring and substructure are seriously deteriorated. The dorms are not energy efficient. Noise is impossible to control, an important consideration given the varying work schedules of the personnel who reside in the dorms. Fire is a constant threat.

Mr. Chairman, during a recent visit to Whiteman, I asked how much longer these dorms could be used. I was told that if $5.2 million was available for necessary maintenance and repair, the dorms could be made to last a maximum of 15 years. This hardly seems to be an economical expenditure of scarce operations and maintenance funds.

The funds which I am requesting that the subcommittee insert in the bill would be used for two 250-person dormitories to partially replace those in use now. Design has been authorized for this project and is at 35 percent based on site adaption of a previous design.

Clearly, the dormitories in use now at Whiteman do not provide the "quality of life" which we need for our enlisted personnel. Without their replacement, the mission of the 351st Strategic Missile Wing will be greatly impaired. Personnel who are ill-housed are poorly equipped mentally and physically to perform their duties. Increasing operations funds will be required for maintenance and repair. There will be an adverse impact on retention and reenlistment.

Mr. Chairman, I urge you and the members of this subcommittee to give every consideration to the approval of this request for additional funding. I believe it would put us dollars ahead in the long run.

Before I close, Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment briefly on another military construction request which involves my State. The Army has requested $11 million for the construction of a maintenance division complex at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. Fort Leonard Wood is a major Army training center for basic combat training and combat engineer training.

The project requested is required to provide facilities to maintain vehicles and construction equipment used in support of combat engineer training. The existing facilities are World War II temporary buildings which are functionally inadequate and do not comply with current safety, fire protection, or energy conservation requirements.

I urge the subcommittee to approve this request because of its potential to improve vehicle and equipment maintenance and troop training.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you at this time.

### Written Statement of Hon. Ike Skelton

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear today and testify on behalf of the military construction needs of Whiteman Air Force Base, a major Strategic Air Command facility located in my Congressional District.

Mr. Chairman, Whiteman AFB is headquarters for the 351st Strategic Missile Wing which is responsible for the 150 Minuteman II Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles located in West-Central Missouri. Yet, despite Whiteman's importance as a part of our nation's strategic nuclear deterrence, military construction needs at the base have been neglected in past years. As a result, many of Whiteman's physical facilities are Korean War-vintage temporary or semi-permanent structures, including many which are directly mission related or which are essential to maintain the quality of life of the Air Force perrsonnel who serve there.

The military construction request for Whiteman Air Force Base for fiscal year 1983 is for four projects with a total cost of $1,817,000. With one exception, these are all worthwhile projects, vitally needed to support the mission and the personnel at Whiteman. The one exception is the request for $620,000 to alter missile access roads. This proposed project is not needed at Whiteman, nor is it wanted by either the command at Whiteman or by SAC. It is my recommendation that the Subcommittee drop this request from the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Bill. I understand that the Air Force has indicated that they have no objection to this action.

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There is a further item which I urge the Subcommittee to add to this year's Military Construction Authorization Bill for Whiteman—$7.8 million for two 250-person dormitories for use as unaccompanied enlisted housing. Unaccompanied enlisted housing is among Whiteman's most serious needs. The base currently has ten 100-person dormitories that were constructed in 1953. These are wooden dorms designed and constructed for a 15-year life. They were remodeled in 1975, but the improvements were largely cosmetic. The basic problems remain—these structures require constant repair to keep heating, air conditioning, electrical, plumbing, structural and other systems in operation. The flooring and substructure are seriously deteriorated. The dorms are not energy efficient. Noise is impossible to control, an important consideration given the varying work schedules of the personnel who reside in the dorms. Fire is a constant threat.

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Mr. Chairman, I urge you and the Members of this Subcommittee to give every consideration to the approval of this request for additional funding. I believe it would put us dollars ahead in the long run.

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Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee today.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Skelton, we thank you for a very clear, concise statement and, as the gentleman knows, the $11 million of authority requested for construction in Fort Leonard Wood is in the fiscal year 1983 request and so we would anticipate that that would receive favorable consideration by this subcommittee.

With reference to Whiteman Air Force Base, that is within the Strategic Air Command?

Mr. **Skelton**. That is correct.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I note that you take the responsible approach in that, in your thoughts about the development of the base, you not only consider what is needed, but what can be deferred and, therefore, your recommendation to this subcommittee is that we defer $620,000 for missile access roads and that we add $7.8 million for two 250-person unaccompanied personnel dormitories?

Mr. **Skelton**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And $710,000 for a small arms range complex?

Mr. **Skelton**. Yes, sir.

I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that to do otherwise regarding the dormitories you would be forced into spending over $5 million to fix up the old wooden dorms that are there. I am afraid that would be pennywise and pound foolish when we could make a slightly larger expenditure which would last for many, many more years. I think that this is the best approach. It is either pay now or pay much more later, and I think the most responsible thing for you to do is to approach this and get the new dormitories now.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. I don't have any questions. I think that you raised the point already which I had in mind and I do want to say that I truly share your vision and I want to commend our distinguished colleague for his position in this matter and I happened to visit Fort Leonard Wood some time ago to see the research and training over there and I was very much impressed and I noticed the facilities over there needed the repair that you pointed out, so I will go on record fully supporting the points that you have recommended.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. **Mitchell**. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. No comments about Whiteman? You were there I believe twice.

Ms. **Moore**. I fully concur in everything Mr. Skelton said. They need help there and they have a fine gentleman representing them.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Skelton, thank you for your presentation and you may be sure that this subcommittee will carefully consider your recommendation. We have a problem with the budget ceiling. We sometimes have problems with title totals but we think that our priorities are on track together and your recommendation means much to this committee.

Mr. **Skelton**. I appreciate it, Mr. Chairman, and I hope that the subcommittee would take into consideration the fact that particularly Whiteman has been just forgotten for so many years and we are just playing catchup football with things that should have been done in past years and it is of highest priority, in my opinion.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

At this point in the record we have a statement from Congressman Bo Ginn of Georgia and Congressman David Emery that will be inserted in the record.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, D.C., March 23, 1982.*

Hon. JACK BRINKLEY,
*Chairman, House Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities,*
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR JACK: It was my intention to appear before your Subcommittee tomorrow to testify on military construction issues generally and Georgia projects specifically. However, I must be away from Washington tomorrow, and I would like to submit the enclosed testimony for the record.

In my statement I am requesting that you consider adding to the fiscal year 1983 authorization bill $41,645,000 for a new Forces Command headquarters at Fort McPherson, $4,100,000 for an electrical distribution system at Fort Stewart, and $5,300,000 for a steam distribution system at Fort Stewart, and $4,000,000 for an unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing facility at Moody Air Force Base.

Permit me to state as well my support for all the military construction projects proposed at installations in Georgia and to endorse the efforts by you and others to provide funding for projects at Fort Benning and Fort Gordon.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

BO GINN.

Enclosure.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. BO GINN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM GEORGIA

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to submit testimony to your distinguished Subcommittee on Installations and Facilities. The fiscal year 1983 military construction program is the largest ever submitted, and I believe generally takes us in the right direction toward achieving the improvement of facilities that support our necessary defense activities. However, I do believe that we in Congress have the responsibility to review the program and make the final determination of whether certain increases and deletions are necessary in order to arrive at the most comprehensive program possible.

I would like to comment on certain military construction programs that have come to my attention as Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction and as a Member of the House from Georgia.

This year my subcommittee spent considerable time reviewing issues of quality of life in the military. We heard testimony from officers, enlisted personnel, representatives of women in the Services, and others to find out how we are meeting our objectives. I believe the working and living conditions for personnel relate to both our readiness condition and our ability to retain qualified people in the military.

I believe there is an awareness of what must be done to improve the quality of life in the military; however, the size of the military construction program necessary to improve the quality of life is staggering. Our unaccompanied personnel housing deficit alone includes 300,000 substandard spaces. Living and working conditions for U.S. military personnel in Europe are a disgrace. The training and on-the-job working conditions are far below what is promised to those joining the new military.

I hope you will support the many fiscal year 1983 military construction projects that support the quality of life both in the United States and overseas. I will attempt to convince my subcommittee to increase design funding for quality of life issues, and we would welcome your joining us in endorsing a future emphasis by the Department of Defense to request increased funding for projects to improve the working and living conditions in the military.

In a moment I plan to address from my own viewpoint the need for specific increases to the military construction program. I do want to assure you that I believe it is possible to offset any increases to the military construction program by deleting programs that (1) are not site specific, (2) are overseas projects without full program justification or country-to-country agreements, or (3) do not require funds to be available in fiscal year 1983.

Now I would like to address several military construction issues in Georgia. The fiscal year 1983 program provides for a substantial improvement program for installations in Georgia. However, I want to point out that many of our bases are receiving major mission increases now and in the future. Fort Benning's responsibilities for one-station unit training will make this one of the largest installations in the United States. Fort Stewart will expand from 7,000 to 25,000 personnel. Kings Bay will require facilities for 25,000 people. Moody Air Force Base will experience a 20 percent increase in personnel. The Forces Command at Fort McPherson has increased responsibilities in its administration of the largest single element of our military. I point all of this out to illustrate to you that although we are spending considerable amounts for facilities in Georgia, the expansion of missions here make the programming to date only the minimum amount to meet projected needs.

I would like to address at this time what I see as fiscal year 1983 deficiencies in military construction programming.

#### FORCES COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, FORT McPHERSON, GA.

The Forces Command headquarters located at Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Georgia, has the largest single personnel responsibility of any military command in the free world. More than one million personnel are under the Forces Command, yet this headquarters, from a facility viewpoint, is an embarrassment. Picture the headquarters of our million-man army in facilities that are converted troop barracks constructed in 1941 as temporary facilities. Picture the more than 2,000 people at this headquarters working in buildings that are so unsafe that signs must be posted in each building that state: "Do not exceed 40 pounds per square foot." Picture the cost of heating and air-conditioning more than 40 separate uninsulated, energy-inefficient buildings. Picture the problems involved in operating a headquarters in which the distance between buildings can be up to half a mile. All of these pictures clearly illustrate that we allow this situation to continue for even one more year.

The question before us is whether a new Forces Command headquarters needs to be funded in fiscal year 1983. I believe it is both necessary and rational to proceed with the full project at this time. I have spent considerable time researching the status of planning and future construction for this project.

I believe the project is ready to proceed for the following reasons: (1) General Norman Delbridge, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, has furnished me a letter indicating that the Army can advertise and award the Forces Command headquarters contract in fiscal year 1983, (2) the Army has spent $25,000 on a design/cost study that has advanced the project to the point that cost estimates are well projected and the design will be at the 35 percent design level within a matter of months, (3) fiscal year 1983 funding will allow for a funding program that leads directly from design to construction, (4) we can help assure lower costs from inflation by awarding the project in fiscal year 1983, and, finally, (5) the substandard conditions at this headquarters require that we take action at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Chairman, I request that your committee authorize $41,645,000 in fiscal year 1983 for the Forces Command facility at Fort McPherson, Georgia. The Army has prepared a comprehensive project justification sheet for the Forces Command project which I would ask that you include in today's hearing record along with a letter from General Delbridge.

### MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Moody Air Force Base currently has a severe shortage of unaccompanied personnel enlisted housing. Within the next year 400 additional personnel will be arriving at Moody to support a new F-16 mission. Off-base housing is either inadequate or simply not existent.

The command at Moody estimates that, even before the new mission arrives, there is a 350-person deficit for unaccompanied personnel. The new mission will increase the problem to approximately 500.

The Air Force has programmed unaccompanied personnel housing for Moody in the long-range program, but in my estimation it is too far in the future. I request that you add $4,000,000 for a 300-person facility similar to the one at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, to the fiscal year 1983 program. The Air Force believes it can site adapt the Tyndall facility to Moody and have the facility under construction in fiscal year 1983.

### FORT STEWART, GA.

Mr. Chairman, at Fort Stewart I request that your committee include funding for a $4,100,000 electrical distribution system and $5,300,000 for a steam distribution system. The Army had planned to request both of these projects as part of their fiscal year 1983 program but dropped them at the last minute as part of a Department-wide reduction.

Mr. Chairman, both of these projects are essential to the facility plan to support the mechanized infantry battalion at Fort Stewart. The Army had planned to proceed with both utility projects in fiscal year 1983 in order to provide for facilities planned in fiscal year 1984. Unless these projects proceed this year, the fiscal year 1984 program will be delayed. This will result in increased construction costs and a delay in providing the necessary facilities for the mechanized infantry battalion.

I know you understand the real need for these projects since utility requests certainly are not items that represent a "glamour" item back home. But utilities in this case are a key item to the further improvement of Fort Stewart and must proceed in fiscal year 1983.

The Army has informed me that the electrical distribution system project and the steam distribution system project are both at the 40 percent design level and that design will be complete in October of this year. Therefore, both projects can proceed early in fiscal year 1983.

### FORT GORDON, GA.

I would like to join Congressman Barnard in supporting the need for a new $9,200,000 academic training building at Fort Gordon. This project is at the 85 percent design level. A delay in authorizing this project will only result in increased costs and the continued use of substandard facilities.

### FORT BENNING, GA.

At Fort Benning I would like to give my support for three projects that you have taken the leadership in advocating at Fort Benning. The need for a new $9,700,000 reception station barracks has been well justified to me. This project is a logical addition to the new reception station provided in fiscal year 1981. I also believe that a new $800,000 troop health clinic and $260,000 post office are required. These facilities are needed to accommodate the large increase in training and permanent party support at Fort Benning.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your time in reviewing my testimony and your consideration of my views. I hope your subcommittee will support me on the issues presented.

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Department of the Army,
Office of the Chief of Engineers,
*Washington, D.C., March 22, 1982.*

Hon. Ronald Ginn,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

Dear Mr. Chairman: In response to your inquiries regarding the Command and Control Center at Fort McPherson, Georgia, I am pleased to provide the current status to you. The architect-engineer (AE) firm hired to provide the Project Development Brochure II (PBD) completed his work in February 1982. The PBD represents complete criteria development for the project and includes a budget estimate based on these functional needs. The data contained in the PBD has been reviewed and verified by the Savannah District and is the basis for detailed design of the facility. It can be equated to approximately a 5 percent design effort and provides sufficient data to allow final design to proceed rapidly to the 35 percent level.

Selection procedures have been completed for an AE firm to provide the detailed design documents. The AE firm will submit their proposal for the work during this week. Required audit and negotiation procedures will then get underway and the design contract will be awarded in May 1982 with a scheduled design completion in June 1983. This will allow award of the construction contract during fiscal year 1983.

Proceeding with the Fort McPherson project in the 1983 program would permit taking advantage of the current favorable bidding climate, eliminate the uncertainly involved with programming in a future budget and most importantly, alleviate the inadequate facilities conditions for U.S. Army Forces Command at the earliest possible date.

Thank you for your continued interest and support in meeting the construction needs of the Army.

Sincerely,

N. G. Delbridge, Jr.,
*Brigadier General (P), USA,*
*Assistant Chief of Engineers.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARMY | FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | FEB 1982 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>FORT MC PHERSON, GEORGIA | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT | 6. CATEGORY CODE<br>610-90 | 7. PROJECT NUMBER<br>L.I. 52<br>(T-030) | 8. PROJECT COST ($000)<br>41,645 |

9. COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Primary Structure | SF | 300,730 | 83.48 | 25,105 |
| w/Computer/Crypto Areas | SF | 40,690 | 96.67 | 3,934 |
| Communications Equipment | LS | | | 3,700 |
| Sub-Total Primary Structure | | 341,420 | | 32,739 |
| 2. Mechanical Equipment Building | SF | 15,000 | 56.14 | 842 |
| 3. Site Preparation, Utilities and Excavation | LS | | | 4,192 |
| 4. Contingency @ 5% | | | | 1,889 |
| 5. S&A @ 5% | | | | 1,983 |
| TOTAL | | | | 41,645 |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

a. Construct permanent energy efficient three (3) story structure with full basement and partial sub-basement.

b. Demolish 41 temporary buildings (214,623 SF total) and two permanent buildings (72,227 SF total). Remove all associated unnecessary above and below ground utility lines, streets and parking areas. Re-route existing utility lines. Construct new electric power sub-station. Construct access streets, drives, and parking areas. Excavate and grade site (rough and finish), stockpile topsoil and finish landscape detailing.

c. Heating system boilers (15,000,000 BTU/hr. cap) gas fired with fuel oil back-up, chilled water A/C system - both self-contained (1020 ton capacity). Electric system has emergency back-up capacity. Special equipment areas include: ADP, telephone and telecommunications, EOC, SSO, audio-visual, and AUTOSEVOCOM built to physical and electronic emission security standards.

d. This project will be designed and constructed in accordance with current Energy Conservation Policies and Regulations.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>ARMY | FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
FORT MC PHERSON, GEORGIA

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY | 5. PROJECT NUMBER<br>L.I. 52<br>(T-030) |

Budgetary Estimate

This project was not estimated using AR 415-17 empirical cost data but, rather, was estimated as a unique project located in the Atlanta, GA vinicity. Consequently, some of the adjustment factors are not applicable to a budgetary estimate for this project.

| | |
|---|---|
| Base cost (based on midpoint of construction Apr 85, index = 3117) | 78.76 |
| Size adjustment (N/A) | N/A |
| Location adjustment (1.0, N/A) | N/A |
| Cost growth due to economic factors $\frac{3117}{3035}$ | |
| Cost growth due to technological updating | 1.0 |
| Cost data reliability adjustment factor | 1.003 |
| Contingency factor | 1.05 |
| Supervision and inspection factor | 1.05 |
| Projected base cost (1 Apr 85, Index - 3117) | 121.98 |
| Gross area of facility 341,420 SF | 341,420 SF |
| Total project cost of facility (1 Apr 85, index - 3117) | 41,645 |

PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED INTERNALLY UNTIL EXHAUSTED

| 1. COMPONENT<br>ARMY | FY 1984 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |
|---|---|---|

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
FORT MC PHERSON, GEORGIA

| 4. PROJECT TITLE | 5. PROJECT NUMBER |
|---|---|
| COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITY | L.I. 52<br>(T-030) |

11. REQUIREMENT.

This facility is imperative for replacement of the structurally unsound, functionally inadequate multiplicity of structures now occupied by the largest single MACOM in the Department of Defense. This project is considered to be SELF COMPENSATING in that, of all alternatives, major construction at Fort McPherson is the LEAST COST alternative requiring less cumulative DOD funding outlay at the 7-year point. Of the two major construction alternatives, the construction of the preferred Command and Control structure will amortize itself in 6 years over lease costs and will result in increasing cost savings to the Army after 8 years (see Economic Analysis herein).

Current facilities are converted troop barracks constructed in 1941 as WWII mob structures with a five year design life cycle. All structures have highly visible footing settlements, load bearing column deflections, and cracked beams due to many years of administrative use with constant overloading. Warning signs are posted in each building stating "do not exceed 40 pounds per square foot" (20% greater than the 32 psf maximum design). 1977 and 1978 structural surveys by SORUS A-E firm dictates administrative design criteria as 100 psf. Lack of insulation causes current buildings to have a .35 or greater U-Factor. The proposed structure will be insulated as per DOD 4270.1M Construction Criteria and drastically reduce exterior wall square footage, number of doors and windows, and total cubic feet of conditioned space. Heat recovery of machine load will be effected in the new structure. None of the existing structures meet OSHA standards. Restroom facilities are sub-standard with rusted metal troop showers and exposed piping still remaining from WWII. Basic sanitation in these facilities is difficult and costly to maintain thus contributing to severely adverse employee morale and poor working environment. Distance between these buildings varies up to half a mile directly influencing the functional effectiveness of this headquarters' mission.

The proposed structure will alleviate this untenable situation and place functional elements of the headquarters in contiguous areas for vastly improved interface and coordination. Energy conservation both fixed and mobile will be achieved plus an inordinate amount of cross post vehicular traffic will be eliminated. There are no existing active or inactive facilities for conversion and there are no leased facilities within the local area suitable for use. All buildings scheduled for demolition in conjunction with this project are substandard and none are included in the National Registrar of Historical Places.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID F. EMERY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM MAINE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee today, as a Member of the Armed Services Committee, in support of the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Program for the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine.

As the Members of this Subcommittee know, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard has a distinguished history of submarine construction, overhaul, and conversion. Of eight current naval shipyards in operation, the Portsmouth yard devotes the most productive output to submarine work. In fact, Portsmouth devotes more man/days to submarine work than the other two nuclear-capable naval shipyards on the Atlantic Seaboard combined. During the last fiscal year, long-term overhauls were being carried out on four or five SSN's and SSBN's, on the average, and there was ample capacity for additional work. We also have quite a good technical base in the Maine-New Hampshire-Massachusetts area, which ensures that a sufficient workforce is always available to handle any contingency.

In fiscal year 1983, the Navy has requested $2.2 million in Military Construction funding, to be used for the modernization of the electrical/electronic shop. I would ask for the Subcommittee's strong support for this request, since the Navy would like to begin overhauling SSN-688 Class submarines at Portsmouth in 1984, and these complex vessels will require sophisticated facilities for the job to be done properly. While the design work on P-112 is not far along at this point, I understand that this work will be completed by June of 1983, with a contract award for the modernization to be awarded in August of 1983. In addition, the payback period on this project is estimated to be only 2½ years. All told, I hope that the Subcommittee will look favorably on this proposal.

Realizing that there will be significant downward pressure on the defense budget this year, nevertheless, I would also request the Subcommittee's careful attention to two additional Military Construction projects for Portsmouth. Both of these projects will expand and impove the ship overhaul industrial base that we will need so desperately in time of crisis.

P-205 is a Steam Plant Improvement Project for $900,000, which was originally funded as P-201 in fiscal year 1975. This additional funding is required in order to provide an electrically-driven feed pump and an automated ash-handling system for the new boiler. The design work on this project is 75 percent complete.

The second additional request is P-206, Machine/Tool Shop Modernization, which was orginally funded as P-103 in fiscal year 1977. A final increment of $4.4 million will complete the project at full scope, and 90 percent of the design work is already finished.

This Subcommittee has been very supportive of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in the past, and I hope that we can count on your continued favorable action, with regard to the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction program.

THE PROJECT:

D. J. BRISELDEN, By direction

DATE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD<br>PORTSMOUTH, NH | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>STEAM PLANT IMPROVEMENTS |

| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT | 6. CATEGORY CODE | 7. PROJECT NUMBER | 8. PROJECT COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 821-50 | P-205 | 900 |

9. COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STEAM PLANT IMPROVEMENTS | LS | | | 900 |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Provides automatic ash handling from mechanical collector to storage bin; fire protection system modifications at the oil storage tanks and fuel oil pumps; insulation of oil storage tanks; additional boiler feed pump; and variable speed drives for the induced and forced draft fans.

11. REQUIREMENT:

PROJECT: This project provides modifications to the new boiler system installed at the Central Power Plant, Building 72, by Steam Plant Improvements (P-101), MCON FY 75. The project will enable this facility to be more safely and effectively utilized for its intended purpose.

REQUIREMENT: To provide an automated, closed ash handling system to remove much larger than expected quantities of ash caused by the high efficiency of installed stack particulate removal system. To modify existing fire protection systems at the oil storage tanks and fuel oil pumps in order to provide safer and more effective fire protection by correcting existing deficiencies and making installed

ENCLOSURE (1)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 19_83 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, NH | | |
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>STEAM PLANT IMPROVEMENTS | | 5. PROJECT NUMBER<br>P-205 |

11. (Continued)

systems more compatible with existing Shipyard fire fighting equipment. To save energy lost by insulating two oil storage tanks. To increase plant reliability by providing a back-up boiler feed pump. To save energy and minimize operational problems caused by vibration and fluctuating furnace draft by providing variable speed capability for the induced and forced draft fans.

CURRENT SITUATION: Approximately six to eight 55-gallon drums of ash from the new boiler are generated per day. These drums must be manually filled and handled. During this process fine soot is released to the surrounding atmosphere. This soot is highly damaging to nearby electrical equipment, not to mention being a breathing hazard and a general nuisance. In addition, a fire hazard exists due to possible re-ignition caused by premature exposure to oxygen in the atmosphere.

The existing sprinkler system over the fuel oil pumps has deficiencies that render the system ineffective and undesirable. The existing foam fire protection system for the two 60,000 gallon oil storage tanks is not compatible with existing Shipyard fire fighting equipment, thereby rendering that system useless in case of fire.

The two 60,000 gallon oil storage tanks are presently uninsulated, representing a waste of energy. Insulation for these tanks was a bid item under P-101 (MCON FY 75) that was not awarded due to lack of funds.

The present boiler feed system includes one electric and one steam driven main boiler feed pump. Back-up feed pump capability is sorely needed. A third 650 GPM electric driven pump was a bid item under P-101 (MCON FY 75) that was not awarded due to lack of funds.

The present constant speed induced draft and forced draft fans for the new boiler were designed for future coal conversion and are grossly oversized for oil firing. Excessive vibration and a fluctuating furnace draft exists with these fans, causing operational problems. In addition, energy is being wasted.

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|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, NH |  |  |
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>STEAM PLANT IMPROVEMENTS |  | 5. PROJECT NUMBER<br>P-205 |

11. (Continued)

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Costly manual handling of ash will continue with its associated health and fire hazards. Fire protection for the oil tanks and fuel pumps will continue to be either ineffective or non-existent. Energy will be wasted from lack of thermal insulation on the oil tanks. Plant reliability will remain diminished from lack of back-up feed pump capability. Energy will be wasted and operational problems will continue in using draft fans that are grossly oversized for the present use.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD<br>PORTSMOUTH, NH | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>MACHINE/CENTRAL TOOL SHOPS<br>MODERNIZATION | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT | 6. CATEGORY CODE<br>213-49 | 7. PROJECT NUMBER<br>P-206 | 8. PROJECT COST ($000)<br>4,400 |

9. COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MACHINE/CENTRAL TOOL SHOP MODERNIZATION | LS | | | 4,400 |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

The refurbishment of that portion of Building 80 which is to remain. Relocation of equipment in Building 80.

Provide additional funds for procurement and installation of two 25/7-1/2 ton cranes and removal of two 25 ton DC cranes.

Provision of an automatic storage and retrieval system to accommodate machine shop work in process. This system shall interface with the machine shop automated production and material control systems.

Procurement of material handling carts.

DATE

THE PROJECT

D. J. BRISELDEN, By direction

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ENCLOSURE 2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 19 83 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, NH | | |
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>MACHINE/CENTRAL TOOL SHOPS MODERNIZATION | | 5. PROJECT NUMBER<br>P-206 |

| | | 213-41 Tool Shop 06 | 213-49 Inside Machine Shop 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Requirement | SF | 52,000 | 156,000 |
| Adequate | SF | 5,492 | 0 |
| Substandard | SF | 41,667 | 148,465 |
| P-103 77 MCON | SF | 10,260 | 58,072 |
| P-158 79 MCON | SF | --- | 22,201 |
| P-191 81 MCON | SF | 25,000 | 63,940 |
| | TOTAL | 35,260 | 154,213 |

11. REQUIREMENT:

PROJECT: This project completes the construction of the Machine/Central Tool Shop. The project, developed within the Shipyard Modernization Program, provides modern Inside Machine Shop (Shop 31) equipment space and facilities with which to accomplish its assigned workload and mission. Also, it provides for consolidation of scattered Tool Shop (Shop 06) operations into an optimum location.

REQUIREMENT: To provide an Inside Machine Shop with a modern, well structured shop area allowing optimum arrangement of machine tools and equipment, improved operations and efficiency at reduced costs during repair, overhaul and testing of ships' mechanical equipment, assemblies and systems. Consolidate the Tool Shop to improve operation efficiency, reduce operating costs, and to upgrade precision tool making functions.

CURRENT SITUATION: The final bays of the new Machine Shop are presently under construction with a scheduled completion date of February 1983. The new Machine/Central Tool Shops was programmed in three increments:

| Project | FY | Authorized ($000) |
|---|---|---|
| P-103 | 77 | $ 6,447 |
| P-158 | 79 | $ 7,900 |
| P-191 | 81 | $11,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>NAVY | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>FEB 1982 |

3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION
PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD, PORTSMOUTH, NH

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>MACHINE/CENTRAL TOOL SHOPS MODERNIZATION | 5. PROJECT NUMBER<br>P-206 |

Features of work were dropped from each project due to funding deficiencies. Total value of dropped work now estimated at $2,900K. Design is complete on all dropped work.

The last construction phase is the refurbishing of residual Building 80 for the Central Tool Shop.

Currently the Central Tool Shop is geographically outside the controlled industrial area which it supports. The layout of the build- is cramped with a low overhead which results in a poor work flow of those items that are brought into the building. Many pieces of machinery from the various production shops cannot be brought into the present building for maintenance because they are too large or heavy. Electrical power for testing is also inadequate. The second floor office space and tool control and storage is cramped and poorly arranged. Office space is inadequate and lunch room/locker room space is non-existant. The torch repair function is located on the opposite side of the Shipyard.

Two 40 year old 25 ton DC cranes are in use on a temporary basis in Bay 2 of Building 300.

Inadequate funds are available for procurement of the total stacker system and material handling carts proposed for the Machine Shop.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: The Central Tool Shop will continue to operate in an inefficient manner. Delays in maintenance of production equipment will continue with a resulting possible failure to meet production deadlines. There will be no locker room or lunch room available for personnel. These conditions will continue to deteriorate with the age of equipment and facilities.

The Machine Shop would continue to be dependent upon 40 year old cranes to perform critical production lifts on modern submarine components. The stacker system and material handling systems would be operating at less than optimum efficiency.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would the gentleman give his name and organization for the record, please.

## STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. JOHNSON, JR., NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Johnson**. Mr. Chairman, I am Richard W. Johnson, Jr. I am the national legislative director for the Non Commissioned Officers Association. Mr. McKinney regrets he could not be here. He had a conflict with a Senate hearing this morning and he had to appear over there first.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We wish to welcome you. You and I arrived about the same time this morning and opened the place up, so I think it is very timely and appropriate that you testify on behalf of your very fine organization.

Mr. **Johnson**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We appreciate those kind comments. If I may, I would ask that Mr. McKinney's complete statement be entered in the record, and I have just a brief statement I would like to read.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection, the complete statement of Mr. McKinney will be entered in the record.

You may proceed.

Mr. **Johnson**. In reviewing the fiscal year 1983 military construction authorization request I note the Navy has asked for new family housing construction, primarily in the United States. Of its requested authorization of $83.5 million, all but $25.4 million is earmarked for CONUS in installations. The $25.4 million that was left over is slated for improvements in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. NCOA attempted to find out how the services determine their housing needs. No doubt their requests are consolidated by the Defense Department and everyone is given a near dollar figure to work with.

Whatever the outcome, it is extremely difficult to tell how the decisions are made. For example, NCOA was advised that authorization was received to acquire in fiscal year 1983 some 277 housing units overseas, in Naples, London, and Cairo, yet a perusal of H.R. 5561 fails to note any authorization for these units in fiscal year 1983.

Were they approved in an early year or is the authorization simply a figment of someone's imagination?

We are having trouble determining this within the organization. Nevertheless, NCOA is pleased to note that the Army with 313 units and the Air Force with 670 units, are looking favorably upon increasing the quality of life for its overseas personnel. NCOA believes that Congress must give priority to our men and women serving in foreign nations. Our service members too often have been subject to indifference by the American public and pity from the many citizens of our allied nations.

Most of all, it is vitally important that the United States make every attempt to keep its people together.

Currently, they are spread out and the civilian sector is losing their ties with the military. As a result, one of the top enlisted chiefs in Europe told NCOA and I quote, "The lack of military housing really is a hinderance to our people." He went on to say that military housing complexes give the military personnel in a given area togetherness and NCOA subscribes to that principal.

However, in many areas throughout the United States an identical problem exists. NCOA alludes to this fact in its prepared statement that military personnel are widely dispersed in the civilian communities and as a result camaraderie suffers immeasurably. Unit cohesion which again becomes part of the military vocabulary, is not built exclusively on the job. It is done by working and living together and enjoying another one's company. Soldiering is a tough job and demands more from an individual than any other task I know of. Soldiering means you have to be ready to fight and if necessary, kill, and many soldiers, sailors, or airmen, marines, and coast guardmen have laid down their lives for a buddy, the guy or guys that shared in their life in the military services.

How many people do any of us work with on a day-to-day basis that would be willing to sacrifice our lives for? If that coworker was also a friend, a neighbor, someone that you lived with day in and day out, it would be less credence to this question.

So it is vitally important that we keep the active military community close together. It is also important to the installation or unit commander to have his people at hand in the event of need.

For this reason, NCOA opposes the provisions of H.R. 5561 which require the service secretary to consult the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development before constructing any military family housing. We need to stop civilianizing our military personnel. As long as Congress continues to give its blessing to such action, service members will want to have the same lifestyle enjoyed by their civilian neighbors.

In short, they will want a job, not a commitment. Let me assure you that being a military person is a commitment, all the way.

This committee can provide the foundation on which that commitment is built. It involves returning to a system within the military service that is based on privileges of rank, that is based on association, that is based on the needs of the force to be a tight cohesive unit.

In conclusion, I would like to just list a few of the things that we believe should be addressed in this year's military construction authorization bill—all of these toward returning to a unit cohesive attitude that has not existed in many, many years. We ask that assignments of senior enlisted personnel in the grades E–7 and above be based on pay grade as well as family size and composition.

We ask that all senior enlisted personnel who hold command positions at the division or higher levels have priority on waiting lists for housing so that they will be closer to their units.

We ask that persons living in less than adequate housing not be charged more than 75 percent of their quarters allowance.

We ask that personnel should not have to vacate housing on one base when being reassigned in an interregional area such as Washington, D.C.

We ask that better security be provided in housing areas, particularly those that are not colocated with an installation, or those that are in remote areas of installations.

We ask that you not direct the assignment of senior enlisted personnel in the same housing areas with junior enlisted personnel or the integration of officers and enlisted housing in any areas.

We ask that more consideration be given to mobile home communities, more military installations, and that since more and more enlisted personnel are opting for double wide mobile homes that, where possible, mobile home parks should be redesigned to accommodate these larger units.

And finally, we ask that we authorize military installations commanders having vacancies in family housing to provide such housing to families of military members who are assigned on unaccompanied tours overseas to request of the sponsors, because these people are part of a military community, they should be allowed to live within that community.

Mr. Chairman, all the testimony that I have presented here today is based on conversations that we have had with senior enlisted members of the Armed Forces, both here in Washington and I might add throughout the world really. We encourage this committee to fortify what we have said and to further illuminate the needs of the services.

We ask this committee to invite in the senior enlisted members of the armed services and let them address the questions of housing needs for their personnel and the needs to start addressing the unit cohesive question in the military construction authorization bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF C. A. "MACK" MCKINNEY, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman. I am C. A. "Mack" McKinney, Senior Vice President, Government Affairs, for the Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA (NCOA), and a retired Sergeant Major, in the United States Marine Corps.

My Association represents 250,000 noncommissioned and petty officers of the U.S. armed forces. Eighty-three percent are on active duty with the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard with the remainder either retired, in the Reserve or National Guard, or in a veteran status. With the make-up of membership as it is the NCOA, without a doubt, is the largest professional enlisted military association chartered in the United States.

The Association also has more than 200 chapters located worldwide—in Europe, Africa, Asia, Hawaii, Alaska, Panama, aboard ships at sea and in the United States. Its goals are twofold: first—to seek an adequate defense for the Nation; and second—to provide for the well-being of the men and women who serve and have served honorably in the armed forces of the United States.

On behalf of the Association's directors, officers and membership, I extend appreciation for the opportunity to appear today relative to the fiscal year 1983 military construction budget. I also render the subcommittee a salute for a job well done on last year's request. Your concern for and interest in the well-being of the members of the military services are highly commendable. Thank you so much for your efforts to improve the quality-of-life for the men and women who serve the Nation's military around the world.

Following last year's congressional actions to alleviate the problems of pay comparability and compression that "dogged" the military's capability to recruit and retain qualified personnel, NCOA representatives met with the five top enlisted chiefs of the military services. To a man they agreed that next to poor pay and allowances the major complaint of soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen and coast guardsmen was inadequate and appalling family housing, quarters and work areas.

### EUROPE

The subcommittee members probably are familiar with the testimony of General Frederick Kroesen, Commander in Chief, U.S. Army, Europe (USAEUR) and the series of articles written by Mr. Henry Eason, Washington correspondent for the Atlanta Constitution. Their comments have been echoed by Command Sergeant Major Walter Kreuger, Command Sergeant Major, U.S. Army, Europe, a member of the Association's Board of Directors, and Fleet Master Chief Ronald Roberts of Naval Forces, Europe. I must admit that their description was a bit more colorful than those of CSM Kreuger's commander or Mr. Eason. Nevertheless, living and working with enlisted personnel of USAEUR and our Navy in Europe brings them much closer to the problem.

CSM Kreuger boasted of his soldiers. He said they were good troopers, ready to take on anything that may be thrown at them in spite of the odds. However, they did not believe U.S. officials were totally sympathetic to their plight. They are ready, willing and able to withstand the hardships of combat—if and when it comes—but they believe they and their families should not have to suffer the indignities of living and working in a substandard environment. At one time American military personnel volunteered for assignments in Europe. Today, as in the past few years, many are leaving the military services because they are ordered to that area.

What is so alarming is that the majority are qualified and skilled noncommissioned and petty officers. With the current acute shortage of NCO's in the military services, the U.S. can ill afford to lose more by not taking action now to alleviate the situation.

Of what good is all the sophisticated weapons we have in the fiscal year 1983 budget if this country does not have the qualified, skilled and knowlegeable NCO's and Petty Officers to man those weapons? Return to the draft? No, because it will not produce the quality NCO's the military services now have and will need for the next 10 years. Only NCO's can train their replacements. If more of the former leave the armed forces there'll be very few of them remaining to train those replacements.

### KOREA

The more said about Korea the more Congress may become concerned with the inexcusable conditions our military personnel must endure overseas. Whether Germany or Korea is the worst is not a determining factor. Congress must do something about unacceptable housing and quarters for armed forces personnel manning the Nation's ramparts in foreign lands.

In Korea many troops along the DMZ live in Quonset huts erected nearly 30 years ago. If anyone is familiar with these units they know they're not built for any permanency. As reported by one Senate committee staffer; it's brutal the way these soldiers have to live.

Surprisingly the morale of U.S. military personnel is high in Korea. However, this is attributable to the short tours of duty that military personnel must endure in that country. If the time frame is extended, which it should be to give the Army's new unit cohesiveness program a chance to survive, better living conditions must be provided.

NCOA is certain that our military people can endure hardships, but not over an extended period.

### DEFENSE GOALS

The Reagan Administration also has committed itself to raising the quality-of-life for the men and women who serve in the Nation's armed forces. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said it best in his announcement of the proposed fiscal year 1983 Department of Defense budget: "No military force, no matter how technologically advanced its equipment, will be more effective than its people. . . . (The budget) provides service members a decent quality-of-life through improved maintenance of work areas and facilities, and construction improvements to living facilities. These are essential investments in readiness and the maintenance of the high-quality force we must have."

NCOA is here today to lend its total support to that commitment. The Association's membership is composed of those service members who have lived and worked and are now living in housing and quarters and working in facilities and areas that would be condemned if they were civilian occupied. Many, at best, are described as "deplorable." Yet, we expect the utmost of these dedicated men and women and, eventually, try to encourage them to remain in the armed forces.

## HOUSING

During this period of inflation and recession—and there appears to be no end in sight—our service members are transferred to many areas where the cost-of-living is so exorbitant that they cannot afford to live off-base. There are tens-of-thousands of them stationed in California and Washington, D.C. where home purchases or rents are draining their budgets beyond reason. The average cost of a house in California is over $100,000 and rents in the Washington, D.C. area are totally out of sight for the young service member earning less than $16,000 annually. For example, a recent check with a few rentals of low-income apartments in the Arlington, Virginia, area indicate one bedroom apartments (one—a walk up) are going at $345 to $400 monthly—some without air conditioning.

Washington, D.C., is probably one of the worst areas in the Nation for enlisted personnel. In addition to its high costs, it provides military housing for less than 15 percent of the 40,000-odd enlisted service members stationed in the metropolitan area.

Overall, defense has more than 400,000 quarters available worldwide for assignment to military families. With a military population is excess of 2 million members, of which more than 55 percent have dependent families, the number of quarters available is about only 30 percent of the requirement. The remainder must purchase or rent housing in nearby civilian communities.

## EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION

Variable Housing Allowance (VHA) has been a god-send for most, but it isn't the real answer to the problem of keeping the military community together. Defense has provided regulations concerning housing assignments but, except for certain key officers and noncommissioned officers, there is not criteria for maintaining a full company or battalion of personnel on-base in the event of an emergency. In too many cases, as in all services, the installation commander is not able to get his or her troops together as quickly as possible.

We might well imagine the difficulty that would be encountered in the event of an emergency mobilization in Washington, D.C., San Diego, California, or any large city where there is a concentration of military personnel. If a catastrophe occurred, and even if the commander was able to contact his or her people, how would they manage to get to their base through the resulting traffic jams? It is bad enough trying to get to work within a reasonable time during peak traffic hours in metropolitan Washington, D.C.

## MANUFACTURED HOUSING

Of course, the housing situation is not confined to married personnel stationed in the United States. The problem extends to bachelor personnel and to families assigned overseas. There are not enough quarters to accommodate everyone or there are those that are being utilized by military personnel that are termed "inadequate" or so outdated they should have been demolished many years ago.

NCOA understands the many problems that contribute to the situation. There is always a shortage of funds. As such, the military must do its best to place its priorities in the areas it believes to be in its best interests. There also is a need to keep the housing industry going so that military construction funds may contribute to the economy.

The question then is one of need. What is the most important, the Nation's defense posture or the economy? NCOA believes that the defense posture should take priority and recommends that more family housing funds be authorized and appropriated for manufactured housing.

As of last year, "stick" housing costs the federal government an average in excess of $80,000 per unit. The same amount of money may very well purchase two (2) or, perhaps three (3), units of manufactured housing. The latter can be finished in one-third of the time and about one-half the cost of the conventional unit. Additionally, it can be dismantled, transported and reassembled at another location.

Last year NCOA, for the first time, appeared before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction urging the expanded use of manufactured housing. Subsequently, Congress approved 200 units for the Army's Fort Irwin in California. NCOA believes the move to be a wise one and commends this committee for realizing the advantages of economics and those to military personnel in choosing this type of housing to accommodate the military's housing shortage.

### MOBILE HOME OWNERS

The lack of sufficient family quarters also produces other problems which are of concern to NCOA. Most involve enlisted personnel of the armed forces.

For example, in North Highlands, CA., the McClellan AFB Mobile Home Park was slated for a future closing because of a land swap between the base and Sacramento County. Military personnel with their own mobile homes found it extremely difficult to sell or relocate because of an acute shortage of available and suitable mobile home spaces in that locale. Many of them were forced to sell at a loss.

Fortunately, NCOA has been advised that the land swap was or will be called off and the mobile park is not currently under threat of closure. Nevertheless, it does not alleviate the fact that a number of military families had to suffer as a result of someone else's poor planning. NCOA is grateful to those Members of Congress who raised a hue and cry over the issue and, eventually, caused the problem to be corrected.

In relation to this, NCOA recommends to the subcommittee that it consider authorizing funds under the Homeowners Assistance Fund for individuals forced to dispose of their homes or mobile homes under like circumstances. Surely they suffer as much as the individuals forced to do likewise under base closures or reductions in operations.

### CENTRAL ASSIGNMENTS TO QUARTERS

Another area of concern is a new policy slowly weaving its way into the military sevices. It is a move to centralize the assignment to and control of barracks and bachelor enlisted quarters (BEQ). This may be a cost savings to the armed forces, but it certainly is not an effective way to maintain control and discipline at the company-unit level.

In a conversation with one of the top enlisted chiefs of an armed service, he was disturbed that the new policy might have serious ramification on training and morale. It seems a bachelor service member reporting to a base will have to go to a central quarters assignment office where he or she may be given quarters without consideration of unit or rank integrity.

Implementation of the policy may be in order for some of the services but not for all. NCOA urges the Chairman to look into the program to determine its scope. In any case, such a policy should be used only at the discretion of the individual Service Chief—not the Department of Defense.

### WRONG PRIORITY

Last year Congress gave priority to authorizing family housing construction for junior enlisted personnel. NCOA cannot give credence to the fact that the military services should provide for them at the expense of senior enlisted personnel. The U.S. can always replace junior enlisted personnel by initiating a draft but, as the Association remarked earlier, you cannot draft NCO's and Petty Officers.

You can't get ships to sea without Petty Officers. You can't get planes ready to fly without NCO's and Petty Officers. You can't fight a war on land, sea or air without them. Admiral Thomas Hayward, Chief of Naval Operations, said this publicly as did General Edward Meyer, Army Chief of Staff. Admiral Hayward couldn't move his ships and General Meyer had a "hollow" Army because there weren't enough Petty Officers and NCO's to get the job done.

So why do we give priority to junior enlisted personnel and believe the NCO's and Petty Officers are going to stay in the service under these circumstances? We have seen already a demise in prestige for our NCO's and Petty Officers. They are forced to live and socialize with the very people they must train and discipline.

We've taken away their separate quarters, their separate clubs and their ability to enforce discipline and expect them to remain in the service of our Nation. It's time we returned to the basics of military service. There must be a class-system in the military if it is expected to succeed. The past mistakes of Vietnam and other incidents involving the armed forces should be a well-learned lesson. Regrettably they are not.

NCOA urges the Subcommittee to consider which is the most cost-effective; giving preferential treatment to junior enlisted personnel over their seniors and continue losing more and more NCO's and Petty Officers or allowing the Nation's defense posture to be a success or failure on the remote chance that junior enlisted personnel might do the job.

NCOA also asks the Subcommittee to consider what type of a NCO or Petty Officer will the Nation produce if it doesn't give its junior enlisted personnel something other than cash as an inspiration for promotion. Good NCO's and Petty Officers are made by having worked and lived as their subordinates should be doing now.

### H.R. 5241

In February the NCOA addressed a letter to the Chairman relative to H.R. 5241, a bill to revise and codify the permanent provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

The Association recommended that section 2827(b) of the bill be amended to include not only the commanding officer of any military installation but the senior enlisted member of that installation for an increase by 10 percent the applicable maximum net floor area of their housing unit. NCOA believes the adoption of such an amendment will offer congressional recognition of the major role the senior enlisted members play in the defense of the Nation.

Since then, NCOA representatives have met with the Navy's Master Chief Petty Officer and Fleet Master Chiefs. They and the Force Master Chiefs firmly support this amendment and, further, recommend the following policies be adopted in the assignment of family housing to NCO's and Petty Officers. NCOA endorses the proposals and recommends them to the Subcommittee for consideration:

1. Assign senior enlisted personnel (pay grades E-7 and above) to housing based on paygrade and family size and composition instead of family size and composition only. Senior enlisted personnel who have served for years have accumulated considerable household goods. Many no longer qualify for adequate housing because the size of their families has decreased. They must place many of their possessions in storage oftentimes at their own expense. Sometimes they have college-age dependent sons and daughters who come to spend holidays and the summer at home. There is no place for them.
2. Authorize all senior enlisted personnel who hold command positions at the division or higher levels to have priority on the waiting list for quarters or housing. This is in recognition of their special position of leadership in the enlisted ranks.
3. Do not charge more than 75 percent of Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ) for assignments to inadequate housing. It is not fair to charge more for this type housing because of the high cost of maintenance. Inadequate is inadequate no matter how much maintenance must be done. (Section 2831.(a).2.)
4. Personnel should not have to vacate housing at one base when being reassigned to another installation in the same interregional area unless there is a vacancy at the new installation and the move is provided free-of-charge to the servicemember. Further, a dislocation allowance should be provided to cover incidentals involved in the move.
5. Provide better security in housing areas particularly those off the installation or in remote areas. Civilian security currently is not providing adequate controls. There is an absence of highly visible and frequent patrolling.
6. Do not assign senior enlisted personnel in the same housing with junior enlisted personnel. Familiarity breeds contempt.
7. More and more military personnel who prefer mobile homes are opting for the longer or double-wide units. Currently mobile home parks controlled by military or government housing offices have not upgraded their facilities to accommodate the larger homes. All mobile home parks, where possible, should be redesigned for these units.
8. Authorize military installation commanders having vacancies in family housing to provide such housing to families of military members assigned to unaccompanied tours overseas on request of the sponsor.

Only item 3 above requires an amendment to H.R. 5241 unless the Subcommittee considers the other recommendations should be incorporated in the bill. If not, the Association urges the Subcommittee to include such provisions in the fiscal year 1983 Authorization Bill.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Johnson, for a very useful statement. I think you are right on target when you say that we have learned much by talking with the troops right out in the field, with the NCO's, and with others.

I think you bring a fresh perspective to this committee when you discuss the distinctions of range and I think that they are relevant.

Mr. Johnson, were you an NCO?

Mr. **Johnson**. Yes; I was a staff NCO in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I noted that you brought some fresh thinking in the form of your statement because you do emphasize the possibility that manufactured housing be more greatly utilized and mobile homes be further developed. I suppose this is because you have seen the need for greater housing resources within the military?

Mr. **Johnson**. It also seems to us a cost-effective method of addressing housing shortages and one that can be done on a relatively immediate basis. Manufactured housing right now can be placed on site, can even be constructed on site for that matter.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You are familiar with Fort Irwin, Calif.?

Mr. **Johnson**. With the test projecting on out there; I am not familiar with the contracts; I am not sure there have been contracts let. I am familiar with the authorization for 200 units out there.

Mr. **Brinkley**. They are making good progress.

Miss Moore, do you have anything further on Fort Irwin?

Miss **Moore**. We expect to have some word from the Army toward the end of the month on the standards for the housing, so the contract probably will be let.

Mr. **Johnson**. Standards should be fairly easy to define. The Veterans' Administration has been doing mobile home loan guarantees for several hundred years as far as I know. I really don't know how long they have been in the business.

Mr. **Mitchell**. Several hundred?

Mr. **Johnson**. Yes.

Mr. **Mitchell**. More or less?

Mr. **Johnson**. More or less, yes, within a day or two of that anyway. And, Housing and Urban Development has also defined standards. I think any further attempt on the part of the military to define how to build a mobile home or how to make manufactured housing is really a waste of money, because the military has no special needs. Their purpose for the housing is the same as it is with the Veterans' Administration and with HUD, it is to put people inside of it so they can live there.

Mr. **Mitchell**. I would ask just one more question.

One of the objections to this type of housing has been the fear that there would not be occupant satisfaction. You don't find that to be true, do you?

Mr. **Johnson**. We will really never know until we have some response from Fort Irwin. The manufactured housing industry has changed a lot since the 1950's when that big long mobile home went down the highway and got beaten and bounced around and the walls started springing loose. Manufactured housing now is really not made to be transported great distances, it is meant to be put on site and left there.

I know a number of people, as a matter of fact, I have a close personal friend that chose a manufactured home as a retirement home. It is in fact, the fourth manufactured home they have had at different locations throughout the country, and I could get them to live in the stick-built house if I wanted to. Like anything else, it requires care and maintenance and with proper care and maintenance a manufactured home can last a lifetime and there is no reason we should view it as anything other than a home to military personnel.

There were perhaps some bad connotations attached to mobile homes in the past and I think that has changed.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Johnson, the organization is comprised of Active military personnel, or retired service?

Mr. JOHNSON. Our organization has 83 percent Active military personnel: An Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. That remaining 13 percent, we have a large population of retirees; we also have a number of former NCO's who are veterans, simply veterans.

Mr. WON PAT. Actually, you are speaking largely for those in Active service where these are needed.

Mr. JOHNSON. We represent primarily the professional, noncommissioned or petty officers, that career force member, an individual who's completed his first enlistment and is working his way toward retirement.

Mr. WON PAT. You speak about housing and the difficulty, of course, with housing in foreign areas. I had an opportunity to visit some of this in Germany where it had been reported the facilities were in very bad condition. But it costs so much in these outside areas. How do you propose to meet the high costs of housing?

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Won Pat, we have an obligation to the people that we ask to search in foreign countries, and that is to provide for their well-being and provide for the well-being of their families. I, too, had the opportunity to visit several installations in Germany last year and I am glad I was a marine and, fortunately, was never forced to live in those kinds of conditions.

It is not a question of defining tradeoffs in dollars amounts as far as we are concerned. Our question or our position is we have an obligation to provide for those people that we send to foreign shores at whatever cost.

Mr. WON PAT. I fully agree with you. I am not questioning the necessity of providing the housing. I want to go on record, I fully support, of course, providing facilities, suitable facilities.

Now, we speak about prefabricated homes or mobile homes. Would that in a way alleviate the problem?

Mr. JOHNSON. It would and it would do it, in our estimation, rather cheaply. Mobile homes right now, or manufactured housing I think is the current term, is running about one-half the price of stick-built homes. At the same time, with manufactured housing, if you are forced to close an installation or move an installation for some reason, you can in fact, pick up that housing and take it with you, and save a considerable investment. In our opinion, the time has come to explore this as a reasonable way of providing good housing for military personnel and on a rather immediate basis.

We are not suggesting that all houses be manufactured homes. Certainly in the Washington area where we need so many thousands of units simply based on the number of personnel we have here, there will always be a military population in Washington and, therefore, the more permanent structures or stick-built homes in this area would probably be a reasonable way to build, because you would have 40 or 50 years' structure as opposed to a 20 or 25 years' structure. But we think that manufactured housing in some other areas of the United States would be very adequate, and also overseas. But again that depends on markets.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you very much, Mr. Johnson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. **Mitchell**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Johnson, in part of your testimony you talked about the problems created by randomly dispersed housing oveseas. I think you said that they cut down on the camaraderie and convenience, and cohesiveness of the people that belong to the unit. I can see how they would affect quality of life factors and that would be important.

Mr. **Johnson**. But, also readiness.

Mr. **Mitchell**. I was going to refer to that. But you didn't say much about the readiness. Won't spreadout housing degrade our readiness and won't it take a lot longer to mobilize, won't there be a delay in evaluating dependents? Isn't that a very important factor, too?

Mr. **Johnson**. It is and it is something that has concerned us for a number of years. Probably one of the primary concerns that we have had is where is that soldier going to go when things open up in the field again. Is he going home to protect mommie and the kids or is he going to go and join his unit to try and stop the influx of whatever hostile forces might be.

Mr. **Mitchell**. That is a whole other debate.

Mr. **Johnson**. That is a whole other debate.

Mr. **Mitchell**. When you have dependents overseas.

Mr. **Johnson**. But it is further compounded when you have that surveillance community spread out all over a given jurisdiction. If you have all your dependents in one area where you can center in and protect them, I think I would have more confidence personally that my troops were going to show up.

Mr. **Mitchell**. What are the mechanics of notification for dependents overseas? Say something happens during the day; there is a crisis during the day; the soldiers are on duty on station, how do we notify the dependents, telephone or——

Mr. **Johnson**. I do not know.

Mr. **Mitchell**. Any idea?

Mr. **Johnson**. I have no idea how that is done.

Mr. **Mitchell**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Johnson, we thank you very much for your testimony. We appreciate your fine organization, and we invite you to come again.

Mr. **Johnson**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate it.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Give your best to Mr. McKinney, if you will.

Mr. **Johnson**. When I find him, sir, I will be happy to do that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We have next the Honorable Bill Alexander, a Representative from Arkansas. Bill, come on around. You are our dear friend and valued colleague and we welcome your testimony at this time. I see you have backup witnesses with you. We welcome them at the table.

## STATEMENT OF HON. BILL ALEXANDER, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM ARKANSAS, ACCOMPANIED BY DOROTHY THOMAS AND BILL MILES

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have with me Dorothy Thomas on my right, and Mr. Bill Miles, both of whom are associated with my office. I may need to rely upon them for some supplemental information in the event I don't have all you would want brought to the attention of the committee.

I have a prepared text, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to submit the text and refer to it.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Without objection, the entire text will be made a part of the record.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I represent the First Congressional District of Arkansas in which is located the Blytheville Air Force Base which is a Strategic Air Command Base. It is also an Air Division Headquarters responsible for management, command, control, and direction of assigned SAC units, a Heavy Bombardment Operational Wing, including a B-52 squadron and a KC-135 squadron which maintains a bomber and tanker alert force.

The Air Force last year designated Blytheville Air Force Base for participation in the deployment of the air launched cruise missile team. As a part of the military reconstruction appropriations for fiscal year 1982, the Congress approved funding for the construction of the cruise missile support system.

Blytheville Air Force Base is a primarily mission Strategic Air Command Base, Mr. Chairman. A problem exists at Blytheville Air Force because in 1976 it was designated as an alternate closure location to Loring Air Force Base, which took about 3 years to resolve. As we know, during the time frame within which an Air Force base or a military base is listed for possible closure, in this case alternate site, no permanent construction can take place. While this Blytheville Air Force Base is a primarily mission base and responsible for a very vital mission of the Strategic Air Command, no permanent construction could take place during a longer period of time which set it back somewhat in accommodating the needs of both the personnel who provide the necessary manpower for that base, and some of the support facilities that are needed in order to accommodate the missions that are assigned there.

Much of the unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing at Blytheville is located in wooden barracks and a number of mission essential functions carried on at the base are housed in World War II vintage hangars.

Incidentally, my home is located about 15 miles south of the north-south runway at Blytheville Air Force Base and as a high school student I used to go up to the base, and during World War II as a kid and later in high school after the base was closed we used to see the hangars that were built there during World War II to accommodate the training mission that was assigned at the Army Air Corps Base at that time.

Those same hangars that were constructed back in World War II and that I saw as a child and later as an adolescent are still being used today to support a primarily mission Strategic Air Command facility. It is a disgrace to the Air Force to allow that condition to exist.

It would have been changed, but for the fact that Blytheville Air Force Base was listed on the alternate closure, as an alternate closure during the consideration of Loring, and action could not take place to rebuild, to remove these buildings actually and to replace them with the needed facilities.

My purpose in coming before you here today is to request that you recommend congressional adoption of change in the administration's authorization proposal for one unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project proposed by the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1983, and that you recommend congressional authorization for a second unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project for fiscal year 1983.

Further, I would request that as a part of the committee report on the military construction authorization bill for 1983 you include instructions to the Department of Defense relating to the rehousing for certain mission essential functions at Blytheville.

Now, referring to those three recommendations and requests, separately the fiscal year 1983 budget submission contains a request for $1,350,000 for the purpose of altering an existing brick building now in use as housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel. This structure, which the Department of Defense justifications indicate was built in 1961, is currently being used for housing. The alterations which DOD is proposing would provide housing for 123 persons.

There is an urgent need for modern housing facilities at Blytheville, and I strongly support improving them. But, I have inspected these facilities personally and have talked to many of the base counsel people as well as to the engineers that have reviewed the needs at Blytheville Air Force Base and I am advised that a more efficient use of the defense funds could be made by authorizing the $1,350,000 to be used for new construction, and allowing the building DOD now plans to alter for housing purposes with the funds it is requesting to be renovated for use as administrative space.

In other words, instead of altering, instead of rebuilding the barracks which is now being used, and has been renovated for housing purposes, to allow the maintenance funds to renovate that building for administrative space, and to use the $1,350,000 for a new building which would be better and a more efficient use of the funds, thereby not requiring the taxing of the one building, so we get two buildings, really for the price of one.

Mr. **Brinkley**. At that point, do we have plans that would fit that final configuration?

Mr. **Alexander**. Yes. I think so.

First of all, the renovation of the existing barracks could take place at a cost of about $50,000, because the barracks were renovated last year or year before last to provide new carpeting, insulation, and those sorts of things which made it a better building, and so the adaptation of the space for administrative purposes could be done at a minimal cost of about $50,000.

The $1,350,000 could be used to build a new building. So for the same price you are really getting two buildings with the only additional cost being required to come out of maintenance costs which could be about $50,000.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Would the result also be the same as to the number of persons housed, the 132 persons?

Mr. **Alexander**. It is the same number of people that could be accommodated. Yes.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Sounds manageable to me.

Mr. **Alexander**. I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that design for such a new construction project is already available in the form of designs now being used for the opening housing construction projects at Blytheville, so there is no new cost for design. It is just a more efficient way to use the money.

Further, I would urge the authorization for construction of additional unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing for 232 persons be enacted for fiscal year 1983.

This project combined with the one for which DOD is already requesting funding, and the two now under construction, would substantially reduce the backlog needed for personnel housing at Blytheville. There is a great need for personnel housing at the facility.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, when I am visiting that particular area, I usually stay at the Visitors Quarters there and go around and watch the things that take place at the base and I am personally familiar with the situation there. There is a tremendous need for unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, and so I am requesting an additional housing facility for unaccompanied enlisted personnel to accommodate the 232 persons at a cost of $3,300,000.

It is my understanding that the designs being used for ongoing projects at the base could also be used for this project. So we already have the design for the project without additional costs.

The Air Force has already acknowledged the needs and it can be verified at any level that the committee wishes to consult. The plans, as I have said, have already been drawn.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Alexander, what is the base population at Blytheville? I would think by being a SAC base, that the need for accompanied personnel housing would be a bit greater?

Mr. **Alexander**. That is true. I can give you a figure, but I am not sure it is accurate.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Supply that for the record, if you would.

Mr. **Alexander**. Yes.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Blytheville AFB population is 2,958.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And you had some further information for us, I believe, towards the bottom of page 5.

Mr. **Alexander**. Yes. Mr. Chairman, further, I would urge that the committee in its report on the fiscal 1983 military construction authorization bill direct the Department of Defense to prepare the designs necessary for one or more construction projects to rehouse specific mission essential functions at Blytheville Air Force Base and to request the authorization and funding for these projects as a part of its fiscal 1984 submission.

These are the functions that are essential for the success of the mission at Blytheville Air Force Base.

The functions for which one or more new buildings are needed are as follows: Organization aircraft maintenance shop, field training facilities, the support equipment aircraft maintenance shop and the aircraft maintenance dock, and these are all just fundamental things, as we know, that are needed to carry out admission. These functions are now located in World War II hangars. I have photographs if you want to see them.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Why don't you send them up.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will send them up. The only way to keep the water out of these buildings is by polyurethane strips on the inside and the outside of the building. If you will pass the photographs around, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. These must be some of the facilities you have referred to that you visited when you were a child?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. They are quite old.

Mr. ALEXANDER. And the cost of heating these buildings is far greater than necessary for the space that is required to carry out the mission essential functions. The way they are heated now is from an overhead heating duct to which is attached a long sleeve from the top of the hangar which drops down from the ceiling and stops at a level of about 10 feet above the floor space, which throws the heat down on the floor and, of course, all of the heat rises and you lose that heat when it goes up to 20 feet at the top of the hangar. It is just wasted maintenance money when you have to heat more space than is necessary to carry out the function.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Would these projects be in step with the Air Force mission there?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. In other words, you are convinced of that?

Mr. ALEXANDER. They are necessary to the command mission, and they are to the maintenance shop, to supply the maintenance for the KC-1 and the B-52, the training facilities, the aircraft maintenance docks, and a support equipment aircraft maintenance dock. All of these estimated space requirements total 44,150 square feet and that is four facilities, I will itemize. The organizational aircraft maintenance shop is $620,000. The field training facilities is $280,000. The aircraft maintenance dock is $860,000 and the support equipment aircraft maintenance shop is $933,000 for a total of $2,693,000. All are essential to the mission.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I think we can look after that. These probably could be handled under minor construction.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes.

Mr. BRINKLEY. It does seem to be in consonance with the needs and wishes of the Air Force. Blytheville has apparently been on hold because of the Loring competition or the reference that you made there. So, let me assure the gentleman that we will take under advisement his requests and that we respect his judgment very much. I thank him for his contribution to a strong national defense. We will be marking up in a week or two and we will keep you posted.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to add just a short postscript and say there are many things I could have asked for, but taking into consideration the budget constraints which we have before us, being a member of the Appropriations Committee, I understand the need to conserve. The requests which have been made are conservative requests based upon the needs of the Air Force to carry out their mission. Thank you very much.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. BILL ALEXANDER

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for giving me the opportunity to appear before you in support of military construction projects necessary for needed modernization at Blytheville Air Force Base, Arkansas.

Blytheville is a Strategic Air Command base located in First Congressional District/Arkansas which I represent. It is an Air Division Headquarters responsible for management, command, control and direction of assigned SAC units; a Heavy Bombardment Operational Wing including a B-52 squadron and a KC-135 squadron which maintains a bomber and tanker alert force. The Air Force has designated Blytheville for participation in the deployment of the air launched cruise missile system. As a part of the military construction appropriations for Fiscal Year 1982, the Congress has provided funding for the construction of a cruise missile support system.

Much of the unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing at Blytheville is located in wooden barracks and a number of mission essential functions carried on at the base are housed in World War II vintage hangars.

My purpose in coming before you today is to request that you recommend Congressional adoption of a change in the Administration's authorization proposal for one unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project proposed by the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 1983, and that you recommend Congressional authorization for a second unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project for Fiscal Year 1983.

Further, I request that as a part of the Committee report on the Military Construction Authorization bill for Fiscal Year 1983 you include instructions to the Department of Defense relating to the rehousing for certain mission essential functions at Blytheville.

The President's Fiscal Year 1983 budget submission contains a request for $1,350,000 for the purpose of altering an existing brick building now in use as housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel. This structure, which the Department of Defense justifications indicate was built in 1961, is currently being used for housing. The alterations which DOD is proposing would provide housing for 132 persons.

There is an urgent need for modern housing facilities at Blytheville, so I strongly support improving them. But, I have been advised that a more efficient use of the defense funds could be made by authorizing the $1,350,000 to be used for new construction and allowing the building DOD now plans to alter, with the funds it is requesting, to be renovated for use as administrative space. It is estimated that the building could be renovated for administrative space use at a cost of something less than $50,000. I am also advised that the proposed unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing renovation project would cost comparably more than new construction based on experience with the two unaccompanied personnel housing projects now underway at Blytheville.

Therefore, I strongly urge that the authorization for this Fiscal Year 1983 unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing project be altered to direct that this be new construction rather than renovation or alteration of an existing building.

Design for such a new construction project is, I understand, already available in the form of designs now being used for the ongoing housing construction projects at Blytheville.

Further, I would urge that authorization for construction of additional unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing, for 232 persons, be enacted for Fiscal Year 1983. This project, combined with the one for which DOD is already requesting funding, and the two now under construction, would substantially reduce the backlogged need for personnel housing at Blytheville. It is my understanding that this project for 232 persons could be built used for $3,300,000. It is my understanding that the designs being used for the ongoing projects at the base could also be used for this project.

The Air Force has already acknowledged the need for this additional housing in connection with the "future projects" list it submitted to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction. It has, though, indicated that it plans to provide this housing through a further renovation of existing housing.

I have requested that the Air Force provide additional information to our appropriations subcommittee on this "future project" proposal for the following reasons. The housing at Blytheville, as I understand it, is composed of eight wooden barracks and one brick building. Six of the eight wooden buildings are to be replaced by the two housing construction projects now underway at Blytheville. The brick building is the one which I have already discussed in this statement. Therefore, the remaining housing buildings are wooden and were built in the 1950's. I am advised that it is not Air Force policy to renovate wooden buildings.

Further, I would urge that the Committee, in its report on the Fiscal Year 1983 Military Construction Authorization bill, direct the Department of Defense to prepare the designs necessary for one or more construction projects to rehouse specific mission essential functions at Blytheville and to request authorization and funding for these projects as a part of its Fiscal Year 1984 submission. The functions for which one or more new buildings are needed are the organizational aircraft maintenance shop, the field training facility, the support equipment aircraft maintenance shop and the aircraft maintenance dock.

These functions are now located in World War II hangars constructed of wood framing and trusses. Deterioration of critical members of the buildings has resulted in serious loss of structural integrity and excessive maintenance and repair costs. The per square foot heating costs are in the 70 cent range compared to the 20 cent range which could be achieved with new construction. The space available for these functions is so overcrowded, in some instances, as to constitute an unsafe work environment. It is my understanding that approximately 45,000 square feet of new space is needed for these functions and could be constructed for a cost in the range of $2.5 to $3 million.

The backlog of need for facility improvements at Blytheville is essentially the result of two conditions which prevailed in the past decade: the deemphasis on military installation modernization and the designation of Blytheville on an alternative list for closure consideration. DOD has made the decision not to close Blytheville. Further, as I have earlier indicated, the Air Force has designated Blytheville for a substantial role in the operation of the cruise missile system. The new, unaccompanied personnel housing projects now under construction at Blytheville, the cruise missile support facility and the project to upgrade the Blytheville automated data processing facility for which the Congress provided Fiscal Year 1982 funding, and the DOD Fiscal Year 1983 request for further funding for unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing all support the DOD decision that Blytheville is a vital element in our air defense network.

In summary, my request to the Committee is as follows. Include in the Fiscal Year 1983 Military Construction Authorization bill:

| | |
|---|---|
| A revision of the Administration's requested authorization for an unaccompanied enlisted personnel construction project, for 132 persons, directing that the funding be used for new construction | $1,350,000 |
| Authorization of a second unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing construction project, for 232 persons | 3,300,000 |
| Total | 4,650,000 |

Include in the report accompanying the Fiscal Year 1983 Military Construction Authorization bill instructions to the Department of Defense to design one or more construction projects and to request authorization and appropriation for them in the Fiscal Year 1984 submission for rehousing the following mission essential functions at Blytheville:

| Mission essential function | Estimated square feet space requirement | Estimated cost |
|---|---|---|
| Organizational aircraft maintenance shop | 11,400 | $620,000 |
| Field training facility | 4,000 | 280,000 |
| Aircraft maintenance dock | 13,750 | 860,000 |
| Support equipment aircraft maintenance shop | 16,000 | 933,000 |
| Total | 44,150 | 2,693,000 |

My request for military construction modernization projects at Blytheville is consistent with the testimony the Committee on Appropriations has received from DOD officials this year stating that the Air Force has given a high priority to getting such projects authorized and funded.

Thank you again for giving me this opportunity to bring these matters to your attention. I appreciate the assistance and cooperation you have given me in the past and will very much appreciate any consideration you may be able to give to my current requests.

### ADDENDUM TO MR. ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION CONCERNING REQUEST THAT CONGRESS REVISE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REQUEST TO ALTER EXISTING BARRACK AT BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE TO ALLOW FOR NEW DORMITORY CONSTRUCTION

The building which the Department of Defense, in its Fiscal Year 1983 budget request, plans to alter for unaccompanied enlisted housing at Blytheville Air Force Base was renovated less than two years ago at a cost of $143,500. The renovation was primarily concerned with energy conservation. It included the installation of new windows, insulating panels, individual thermostats, and repair of heating and air conditioning coils.

If this building is altered for housing most of this renovation work would be lost during the upgrading, as would the new carpeting which was installed. Further, the current plan for altering this building calls for exterior doors for each room, a design which has been rejected for the two dormitory projects now underway at the base for energy conservation reasons. If Congress directs that the housing project be new construction this building could be altered for administrative use without the loss of the renovation work which was completed in November 1980. There is a need for 20,000 square feet of additional administrative space at Blytheville and this building has 25,101 square feet of space.

In addition, if the alteration project is approved 132 persons would have to be moved to off-base housing, thus the real cost of the housing project would be increased by the amount involved in paying off-base housing allowances during the alteration of the barrack.

Approval of the alteration proposal would provide only one building, leaving an unfilled need for additional administrative space. Approval of new construction would provide two buildings, the needed dormitory in a new one and the administrative space in the existing building. It is my understanding that the renovation of the existing building could be done with operations and maintenance funds received by the base.

Approval of this housing project as new construction would allow all the unaccompanied enlisted personnel housing to be co-located with the existing dining hall, which would not be the case if the alteration project is approved.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you very much.

Mr. Won Pat, do you have a question for the gentleman before he retirees?

Mr. WON PAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to join you, Mr. Chairman, in welcoming our distinguished colleague before this committee, and for these recommendations, of course, for some of the projects in his district. This is a SAC base?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes.

Mr. WON PAT. You pointed out also that at first there was some thought of closing this base?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Back in 1973 when Loring Air Force Base was listed for closure, under the procedure, alternate sites must be listed, and there was one in Michigan and one in Arkansas. At the time, Gerald Ford was President. So the one in Michigan was eliminated and the one in Arkansas stayed as a postalternate closure site. Through the process, it was clearly demonstrated that Blytheville Air Force Base was a desirable location, a necessary location and one of the most efficient Strategic Air Command operations within the SAC command. The Air Force gets as much or more services for its money at this base than any other base. And we made a very strong case for Blytheville, and it was good for us to have to do that, and it is also good to have to rejustify your existence. But the problem we suffered from having to do that was that we couldn't make any permanent requirements during that three-year period, and so the things that I requested today are catch-up needs to carry out the mission function.

Mr. **Won Pat**. So that, of course, has the unit approval, what you are requesting has the full level of support from the military?

Mr. **Alexander**. Yes.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Actually, that calls for about $6 million for the unaccompanied enlisted reconstruction project which you are recommending?

Mr. **Alexander**. Let me summarize the request again. The total amount for the unaccompanied enlisted personnel is to authorize the construction of a building for 132 persons at a cost of $1,350,000, and that money has already been requested. I am merely asking that be used for a new building rather than tear down an old one, and rebuild it, because I think we will get two for one that way.

The second request is for a second enlisted personnel housing project for 232 persons for a total of 364 persons and that cost is $3,300,000 for a total cost of $4,650,000 on the housing.

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, Mr. Alexander.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Won Pat.

In summary then, the $1.35 million will simply be diverted in the authority for new construction in place of renovation?

Mr. **Alexander**. Yes.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The only addition would be $1.3 million?

Mr. **Alexander**. That is correct.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Then we would provide language in the report with reference to these functions which you listed at the bottom of page 5?

Mr. **Alexander**. Yes.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It looks to be in order and we will give very close consideration to it. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Alexander**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We would like to accommodate each Member of Congress at once, but since we can't do that, we will take you, please, in order that you came in.

The Honorable Ed Madigan from the State of Illinois, we welcome you. Please come around.

Ed, we welcome you especially, and I thank you for your support of a strong national defense, and we welcome your testimony at this time.

## STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD R. MADIGAN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

Mr. **Madigan**. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee. My appearances here have been necessitated over the past couple of years because of the situation similar to that of Bill Alexander in that an Air Force Base in my congressional district was also under study for closure, and during the period of time that that study was ongoing, all military construction was interrupted there.

As a consequence of that, I am testifying today in support of an authorization for the construction of a gymnasium and a 500-person dormitory dining hall combination at Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul, Ill.

The gymnasium is included in the fiscal year 1983 military construction request at the estimated cost of $3,300,000. The need for that gymnasium is real and construction will be an essential step in providing adequate facilities for military personnel at Chanute.

The two facilities currently in use are inadequate. One is a wooden structure constructed in 1942. The other is a partially converted aircraft hangar.

Parenthetically, Mr. Chairman, if I may say so, the present center commander at Chanute Air Force Base is a lady general and she and I have not spent much time together in this gymnasium. But her predecessor was a male general, and he and I spent sometime together working out in the gymnasium, both in the summer and in the wintertime, in this converted aircraft hangar, and I can assure you that it is a very cold and breezy building in the wintertime, and equally uncomfortable in the summertime. One of these buildings is a World War II vintage building and the other one actually was constructed prior to World War II.

The 500-person dormitory dining hall construction is not included in the fiscal year 1983 military construction request. It has an estimated cost of $10,620,000.

It would be included, Mr. Chairman, if we had not gone through the closure study. It was included in fiscal year 1984 instead of fiscal year 1983. I understand that the Air staff now is either considering or has decided to move it back to fiscal year 1985. It is my hope to have it in fiscal year 1983 where it organizationally would have been, but if we are unable to do that to at least have it in fiscal year 1984 where it more recently has been.

It is designed to replace housing that is 30 years old and clearly no longer adequate. Approximately 36 percent of the existing housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel at Chanute has been rated substandard by the Air Force.

Such conditions are a major factor in low morale, reduced productivity, and dissatisfaction with Air Force life. Completion of this project would result in 70 percent of such housing in Chanute meeting standards for new construction.

The 500-person dormitory dining hall does not have a 35 percent design status. I am advised, however, that that could be reached in approximately 6 months because the design would merely be a site adaption of an existing Air Force dormitory and an entirely uncomplicated site.

The military construction program at Chanute, as I have indicated, was interrupted during 1978 and 1979 base closure studies. Since the decision to retain the base, Chanute's position as one of the technical training centers has been enhanced, and its mission strengthened. Chanute has been designated as a primarily MX missile maintenance training center, and will play a crucial role when the MX system comes on line.

In addition, on June 10th of the past year, the Department of Defense designated the Air Force Protection School at Chanute as the Central Department of Defense Fire Protection School with training responsibilities for members of all of the various branches of the armed services.

Even though its mission is secure, Chanute has not yet recovered from the interruption of military construction during the closure studies. Authorization of this dormitory dining hall would get the military reconstruction program at Chanute back on track.

As I have indicated, if budget constraints make that impossible for fiscal year 1983, then I would certainly hope that we could get this in the fiscal year 1984 budget.

In summary, the entire construction program at Chanute has been delayed, but even though Chanute's training mission is now secure and continues to grow, obviously this additional housing is going to be required.

The gymnasium and other constuction requested for 1983 is essential to this important training mission. In addition, the dormitory and dining hall is needed in fiscal year 1983 and I would certainly hope would be favorably considered by the subcommittee.

As I indicated, design status on this project is not a problem. Because the project has a basic Air Force design, it would be, in fact, a duplicate of a facility that has previously been built there and it is easily adapted to a situation there which resembles a football field and is entirely uncomplicated.

I request the subcommittee to include an authorization for the dormitory in the fiscal year 1983 legislation.

I would be pleased to respond to any questions that you or members of the subcommittee might have, Mr. Chairman.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD R. MADIGAN

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am testifying today in support of an authorization for the construction of a gymnasium and 500 person dormitory/dining hall at Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul, Illinois. The estimated cost for the gymnasium is $3,300,000. Estimated cost of the dormitory/dining hall is $10,620,000.

Authority for the gymnasium is included in the fiscal year 1983 MILCON request. The need for that gymnasium is real and its construction will be essential step in providing adequate facilities for military personnel at Chanute.

The purpose of the 500 person dormitory/dining hall construction is to replace housing that is 30 years old and no longer adequate. Approximately 36 percent of existing housing for unaccompanied enlisted personnel is substandard. Such conditions can be a major factor in low morale, reduced productivity and dissatisfaction with Air Force life. Completion of this project would result in 70 percent of such housing at Chanute meeting standards for new construction.

The 500 person dormitory/dining hall is not included in the military construction request submitted to this committee nor does it have a 35 percent design status. I am advised, however, that 35 percent design status could be reached in approximately 6 months because the design would be merely a site adaption of an existing Air Force dormitory.

The military construction program at Chanute Air Force Base was interrupted during the 1978 and 1979 base closure studies. Since the decision to retain the base, Chanute's position as one of the Air Force's five major technical training centers has been enhanced and its training mission strengthened. Chanute has been designated as the primary MX missile maintenance training center. In addition, on June 10, 1981 the Department of Defense designated the Air Force Fire Protection School at Chanute as the Central DOD Fire Protection School with new training responsibilities for members of all armed services.

Even though its training mission is secure, Chanute AFB has not yet recovered from the interruption of military construction during the closure studies. Authorization of this 500 person dormitory/dining hall for fiscal year 1983 would help get the MILCON program at Chanute back on track. If budget constraints make authorization impossible for fiscal year 1983, then authorization should be granted not later than fiscal year 1984.

In summary, the entire military construction program at Chanute has been delayed because of earlier closure studies, even though Chanute's training mission is now secure and continues to grow. The gymnasium and other construction requested for fiscal year 1983 is essential to Chanute's important training mission. In addition authorization for the 500 person dormitory and dining hall is needed in fiscal year 1983, and certainly should be granted for no later than fiscal year 1984. Design status of this project should not be a problem because the project has a basic Air Force design easily adapted to an uncomplicated base site. I request the Subcommittee to include an authorization for the Chanute dormitory in the fiscal year 1983 legislation.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Madigan, I thank you for a fine statement.

You are probably aware of some congressional criticism of the program to build gymnasiums. Most of us on this subcommittee do not share in the skeptism over that line of endeavor because we know for the well-rounded soldier, airman, or sailor, that this is certainly a necessary part of one's lifestyle, and so we have really had no problems with that. So we think that your gymnasium project at Chanute Air Force Base is in good shape, and we will certainly be supportive of that.

We also share the priorities when it comes to housing conditions, dining facilities and medical facilities. So you will receive from us a sympathetic ear on the $10.625 million.

The question comes as to whether or not the policy of the committee can be met on the 35-percent design level or whether even we would have enough leeway in the totals on spending totals under which we are working to accommodate this.

I think that situation adaptation is a completely separable way to go. And so, at least I think we can come down in favor of what you have asked in seeing to it that at the latest this would be included in fiscal year 1984.

Mr. MADIGAN. I can only say in response to you, Mr. Chairman, that I understand the tremendous responsiblities that the subcommittee has and the problems that you face in discharging those responsibilities at a time when we are trying to deal with a record deficit of the Federal Government. I can only hope that my request will be considered equally along with the request of the many other people who will petition the subcommittee for consideration and I am confident that I will receive that equal consideration.

Mr. BRINKLEY. The gentleman is correct. We value your counsel, and Chanute is a familiar term and familiar base to many of us.

Mr. Won Pat, questions?

Mr. WON PAT. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman, except to welcome our distingished colleague. I do share the chairman's viewpoint regarding the facilities. We all recognize the need for such facilities and I think I can speak for myself that I am fully in sympathy with this and will be supportive.

Mr. MADIGAN. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Let me ask you a final question. Is the dormitory hall advisable or is it not advisable?

Mr. MADIGAN. It would be, yes. That is, it would be possible to build the dormitory and not build the dining hall.

Mr. BRINKLEY. But the present concept would be probably to proceed as one project.

Mr. **MADIGAN**. Yes. The procedure has been with regard to the other facilities that have been constructed there in recent years to have a dining facilities as part of the dormitory so that residents of that dormitory are able to eat in a building that is part of the same building. It is a one-story structure, but is built all at the same time as the multistorage structure to which it is attached.

I might say that one of the reasons why they probably do that is because it gets so cold up there in the wintertime and they don't want those people running around outside. But that is good training, Mr. Chairman, for those who subsequently might be stationed in Greenland or some place like that.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Many of us can empathize with you when you say your facilities have been on hold more or less and there is some catching up to be done. So we will look at this very carefully and if we can accommodate the gentleman, you many be sure that we would like to do it. We will keep you posted. We will be marking up in couple of weeks and we will let you know.

Mr. **MADIGAN**. Mr. Chairman, again let me say I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee this morning and have also been grateful for the consideration the subcomittee has given to the requests that I have made on behalf of Chanute Air Force Base. Thank you very much.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Thank you.

Mr. Gonzalez, Representative from the State of Texas and our esteemed friend and strong supporter of a national defense effort. He is representing the State which has as much military in it, I think, perhaps more than any other State in the Union. Is that right or wrong? Is California first or is Texas first, Mr. Gonzalez?

Mr. **GONZALEZ**. We won't concede to California.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. That is good. Your State makes a fine contribution to the national defense effort. My own State of Georgia, Mr. Barnard's State and mine is No. 5, I believe.

Please proceed.

## STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Mr. **GONZALEZ**. I thought Georgia was higher up on the scale than that.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. It really should be.

Mr. **GONZALEZ**. And there is a lot of interconnection between Georgia and Texas. As a matter of fact, San Antonio happens to be historically from the beginning indentified with national defense.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Yes.

Mr. **GONZALEZ**. From the very beginning of its history, which is 200 some 70 years ago, and it certainly does have a continuing mission. I deeply appreciate the Chairman's knowledge and understanding of that. In the State of Texas generally, yes, it does have this identification. As he probably brought out, some other States have equal or maybe more. But historically perhaps not.

I wish to express my gratitude to the chairman and the members of the subcommittee for allowing me this opportunity to present the case here in three specific instances. I am very well aware of the pressures on the subcommittee, because I am chairman of another subcommittee, and I realize the thing that is confronting us at this point. But I will point out that I have very seldom importuned, in fact this is the second time in 20 years and 3 months that I come before the subcommittee, even though, as I say and repeat, my district does have substantial activity.

As a matter of fact, I might say this connection between Georgia and Texas was very much dramatized when we had our distinguished colleague, Mr. Barnard's son, at the OTS, Officers Training School there in San Antonio just recently. He is a very fine graduate, and, so this is how we find out the interconnections.

Mr. **Brinkley.** Georgia's best and prettiest.

Mr. **Gonzalez.** That is right. As I say, the reason that impels me is basically three things. The first one, and everyone of these installations, of course, I am intimately familiar with; I have visitied there repeatedly and my purpose here was to call your attention to these three I consider very important items.

The first one is on budget. But I want to single it out because it is a request for a new logistics system operation center facilities at Kelly Air Force Base, a logistics center. Today, the key to a successful logistics operation is computer capability, as well as parts and people. It is information that puts the parts and people in the right place at the right time—computerized information.

The computer facility at Kelly Air Force Base is presently located in a converted, 43-year-old warehouse. There are 400 people employed there, operating 208 major data systems.

I have been in that facility, and can tell you that despite efforts to make it reasonably good, there is no way that a truly efficient data center can be operated in the present building. The building is crowded, it is noisy, and it is congested. Efforts to create reasonably effective work areas by installing room dividers have reduced the place to a maze, and the building itself has growing structural problems—floors that drop away, and have in places pulled away from walls. The roof becomes a lake when it rains—which means problems in keeping the computer equipment from suffering the effects of excessive humidity.

The proposed new computer facility at Kelly is more than justified—it is desperately needed. I repeat it is on budget. Every single project proposed at San Antonio installations is needed—let me say these three are very much needed, but this one is one that I believe merits special attention, and I single it out for that reason. I hope and trust that the subcommittee will approve this $8.5 million item.

The other two items are not in the budget and I am respectfully submitting them for inclusion in the budget. They both have to do with Fort Sam Houston, this great historical Army base. First, I suggest that the committee accelerate from 1984 to the 1983 budget, a proposed training barracks and dining facility to be used for the trainees of the Academy of Health Sciences. The training barracks would cost $28.6 million and the dining facility $333,000.

The Army is changing its training program for combat medics, with the result that beginning this October, the number of medics in training at Fort Sam Houston will nearly double. An additional 1,050 trainees will be working there, bringing the total up to 2,500. These trainees must have adequate quarters and dining facilities.

The added training load exists because the Army believes that combat medics in the future will have to have greater skills than they do today. The reason for this is that while in Vietnam and Korea it was no problem to evacuate wounded troops by air (since we enjoyed control of the air); it is not likely that this will always be the case. Therefore, while in Vietnam wounded soldiers could be taken to hospital facilities in a matter of minutes. The record of the achievement in that area is simply unbelievable; it was tremendous, but the absence of air control would mean that hospital care might be many hours away. We have the physical means to move wounded soldiers quickly, by helicopter—but we might not always have the ability to do so. This means that combat medics must be trained to a point where they can sustain life for many hours or even a day or two, rather than the 1 or 2 hours that was the case in Vietnam. Medics of the future will have to be more skilled, they will have to carry greater responsibility, and they will have to be able to provide lifesaving care for a very considerable amount of time, just as they did in the past, before helicopter evacuation was invented.

To provide this new level of training, the Army is lengthening its training course for medics from 6 to 10 weeks. This new training program starts on October 1, and the consequence of it, as I have said, will be to greatly increase the student load at the Academy of Health Sciences.

The additional trainees will be housed, for the time being, in old barracks that are presently being refurbished. However, I believe that new housing and dining facilities should be provided at the earliest possible time—this would be better for the troops, better for the program, and better for the Army. I have visited with the post commander at Fort Sam Houston, with the people who are responsible for the training program, itself, and with the post engineer, and they all agree that it would be beneficial to have this building program underway at the earliest possible date. Therefore, I ask and urge that the subcommittee move up to the 1983 program the $28.6 million housing facility and $330,000 dining facility that are now programed for 1984.

Finally, I want to make an unusual request, but one that is fully justified. I am sure if I have the ability to have each and every one of you come to this school, you would agree without doubt.

Fort Sam Houston's military dependents receive their elementary and high school education at the Fort Sam Houston Independent School District. This is one of only three in the whole Nation of school districts that are contiguous with the military installation on the premises and, therefore, have no property tax base.

Fort Sam Houston Independent School District has been in operation since 1951. There are presently 1,500 students enrolled in the schools there. The schools are supported by a combination of State aid and Federal assistance through the impacted areas assistance programs. The Federal aid programs have been subjected to—as the committee knows—severe cutbacks in the past several years.

The schools at Fort Sam Houston are not air-conditioned, and I am asking that funds for providing air-conditioning be put into the military construction program, since there is no possibility that funds will ever be provided through the Public Law 815 where we have tried year after year after year to get it for this facility program—despite the fact that the air-conditioning project has been approved by the Department of Education since 1975. There has not, is not, and will not be money available through the Public Law 815 program for this project. The military construction program offers the only alternative, since there is no way that the district can impose taxes or find any other funding source.

Fort Sam Houston Independent School District has the only facilities in San Antonio that are not air-conditioned. Air-conditioning in schools there is a necessity, if the schools are to do their job effectively.

It would cost about $2 million to provide the necessary improvements at the Fort Sam Houston schools, and I request respectfully that this amount be added to the fiscal year 1983 budget.

I do not believe the committee should fear that it is setting a bad precedent here; there are other military school districts in San Antonio, but none have the problem of lacking air-conditioning. I know of no other district in the Nation that has a problem like this, and believe that the action I am requesting would be unique, limited to this one case alone, and not repeated.

I appreciate the time the subcommittee has afforded me. I will be grateful for your consideration of my requests, and I offer these only because I know that they are fully justified, they are urgent, and they are essential for the best interests of the taxpayers and the Government.

I thank you for your courtesy.

I thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

Let me say that I am grateful to the Subcommittee for providing me the opportunity to be heard. I know how great the demands are upon you, and I requested this time only because there are several matters that need special attention. It is only rarely that I impose upon you, this being only my second appearance here in all my years in the House—so you know that my concerns today are keenly felt.

I have three items that I wish to call to your attention. To begin with, I have visited the installations in San Antonio, and verified the need for each project that is included in the Administration's budget, and I endorse all of them. My purpose today is to call your attention to one project in particular, and then to request the addition of two items that are not in the budget request.

With respect to items that are in the budget, I want to single out one project, and that is the request for a new Logistics Systems Operations Center Facility at Kelly Air Force Base.

Today, the key to a successful logistics operation is computer capability, as well as parts and people. It is information that puts the parts and people in the right place at the right time—computerized information.

The computer facility at Kelly AFB is presently located in a converted, 43-year old warehouse. There are 400 people employed there, operating 208 major data systems.

I have been in that facility, and can tell you that despite efforts to make it reasonably good, there is no way that a truly efficient data center can be operated in the present building. The building is crowded, it is noisy, and it is congested. Efforts to create reasonably effective work areas by utilizing room dividers have reduced the place to a maze, and the building itself has growing structural problems—floors that drop away, and have in places pulled away from walls. The roof becomes a lake when it rains—which means problems in keeping the computer equipment from suffering the effects of excessive humidity.

The proposed new computer facility at Kelly is more than justified—it is desperately needed. Every single project proposed at San Antonio installations is needed, but this is one that I believe merits special attention, and I single it out for that reason. I hope and trust that the Subcommittee will approve this $8.5 million item.

I would now like to turn to two items that are not in the budget, and request that they be added.

Both the items I am requesting are at Fort Sam Houston.

First, I suggest that the Committee accelerate from 1984 to the 1983 budget, a proposed training barracks and dining facility to be used for the trainees of the Academy of Health Sciences. The training barracks would cost $28.6 billion and the dining facility $333,000.

The Army is changing its training program for combat medics, with the result that beginning this October, the number of medics in training at Fort Sam Houston will nearly double. An additional 1,050 trainees will be working there, bringing the total up to 2,500. These trainees must have adequate quarters and dining facilities. The added training load exists because the Army believes that combat medics in the future will have to have greater skills than they do today. The reason for this is that while in Vietnam and Korea it was no problem to evacuate wounded troops by air (since we enjoyed control of the air) it is not likely that this will always be the case. Therefore, while in Vietnam a wounded soldier could be gotten to hospital facilities in a matter of minutes, the absence of air control would mean that hospital care might be many hours away. We have the physical means to move wounded soldiers quickly, by helicopter—but might not always have the ability to do so. This means that combat medics must be trained to a point where they can sustain life for many hours, or even a day or two, rather than the one or two hours that was the case in Vietnam. Medics of the future will have to be more skilled, they will have to carry greater responsibility, and they will have to be able to provide lifesaving care for a very considerable amount of time, just as they did in the past, before helicopter evacuation was invented.

To provide this new level of training, the Army is lengthening its training course for medics from six to ten weeks. This new training program starts on October 1, and the consequence of it, as I have said, will be to greatly increase the student load at the Academy of Health Sciences.

The additional trainees will be housed, for the time being, in old barracks that are presently being refurbished. However, I believe that new housing and dining facilities should be provided at the earliest possible time—this would be better for the troops, better for the program, and better for the Army. I have visited with the Post Commander at Fort Sam Houston, with the people who are responsible for the training program, itself, and with the Post Engineer, and they all agree that it would be beneficial to have this building program underway at the earliest possible date. Therefore, I ask and urge that the Subcommittee move up to the 1983 program the $28.6 million housing facility and $330,000 dining facility that are now programmed for 1984.

Finally, I want to make an unusual request, but one that is fully justified.

Fort Sam Houston's military dependents receive their elementary and high school education at the Fort Sam Houston Independent School District. This is one of only a few school districts in the nation that is contiguous with a military installation—and therefore has no property tax base.

Fort Sam Houston Independent School District has been in operation since 1951. There are presently 1500 students enrolled in the schools there. The schools are supported by a combination of state aid and Federal assistance through the Impacted Areas Assistance programs. The Federal aid programs have been subjected to—as the Committee knows—severe cutbacks in the past several years.

The schools at Fort Sam Houston are not air-conditioned, and I am asking that funds for providing air conditioning be put into the military construction program, since there is no possibility that funds will ever be provided through the Public Law 815 facilities program—despite the fact that the air conditioning project has been approved by the Department of Education since 1975. There has not, is not, and will not be money available through the Public Law 815 program for this project. The military construction program offers the only alternative, since there is no way that the district can impose taxes or find any other funding source.

Fort Sam Houston Independent School District has the only facilities in San Antonio that are not air-conditioned. Air conditioning in schools there is a necessity, if the schools are to do their job effectively.

It would cost about $2 million to provide the necessary improvements at the Fort Sam Houston schools, and I request that this amount be added to the fiscal year 1983 budget.

I do not believe the Committee should fear that it is setting a bad precedent here; there are other military school districts in San Antonio, but none have the problem of lacking air conditioning. I know of no other district in the nation that has a problem like this, and believe that the action I am requesting would be unique, limited to this one case alone, and not repeated.

I appreciated the time the Subcommittee has afforded me. I will be grateful for your consideration of my requests, and I offer these only because I know that they are fully justified, they are urgent, and they are essential for the best interests of the taxpayers and the Government.

I thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. Brinkley. Mr. Gonzalez, we thank you very much and as usual you have done a fine job of homework.

Mr. Won Pat, any questions?

Mr. Won Pat. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. Gonzalez, I know you have a beautiful city of San Antonio. I had the opportunity to visit there. As a matter of fact, one of my daughters lives there as a resident.

Mr. Gonzalez. That is right. I forgot to mention that Mr. Won Pat has personal familiarity with San Antonio. His daughter is living there.

Mr. Won Pat. I agree with you with respect to and I do support your request for these two items. The training barracks will cost about $28.6 million and the dining facility $333,000.

Mr. Gonzalez. Yes.

Mr. Won Pat. Of course, it remains for the committee to give its approval, but you can depend, I can assure you, that I will be very supportive.

With respect to this school you are talking about, that needs air-conditioning, surprisingly today when using air-conditioning, but remember in Guam before the war we never used air-conditioning? I used to be a school teacher. I taught school for 14 years before the war and was a school principal for 7 years. We never used air-conditioning. The Texas climate is about the same as Guam at least. I think Guam is more humid.

Mr. Gonzalez. Do you reach 100 degrees, 106, very often?

Mr. Won Pat. No; we reach as high as 90 degrees.

Mr. Gonzalez. You know, you would be amazed, we have had 96, 98 in the middle of January in San Antonio. We have such violent changes. For instance, I have experienced days on which I went to the office in short sleeves, short shirt sleeves at 9, 8:30 in the morning, and by 4 o'clock that afternoon I don't know what to do because the temperature had dropped to the low 40's, and by midnight it was freezing. We have this kind of violent change. And then within a few days that had gone out, and the temperature become balmy; and then it became oppressively hot.

When we go into spring as we are, the condition does become intolerable.

Also, since the advent of air-conditioning, some of the architectural design didn't take into consideration the energy shortage, and so you have some structures—I am not saying this is the case at Fort Sam Houston, but this is the case in some of the other school districts in the city—where you have structures that are windowless, and, therefore, dependent on air-conditioning and central heating.

Mr. Won Pat. I fully agree with you. We do not need air-conditioning because even in Guam, as I said, all of the schools have air-conditioning. I must say when I go to Guam, I just couldn't go out without any air-conditioning; I couldn't stand it any longer. I am getting used to the climate over here.

Mr. Gonzalez. I will tell you, I have been in the non-air-conditioning generation, don't like air-conditioning today, but when the Army officials at Fort Sam, the last three base commanders, have appealed personally in this situation, you know they are pretty hard bitten individuals, and when they say, hey, look, this is indispensible now, it means you have some really intolerable situations and it really is an important item and I know it is hard to conceive of it. But in this case, I did want, Mr. Chairman, to correct the record. I may have left a misimpression. I think I said that Fort Sam Houston was the only contiguous school district. I think actually Randolph Air Force Base and Lackland are in the same category. They have their independent school districts, and in the San Antonio area and then I understand that there are under 15,000 throughout the country. So I didn't want the record to go uncorrected in that respect.

Mr. Brinkley. I see. Thank you.

Mr. Won Pat. Well, thank you, Mr. Gonzalez.

Mr. Gonzalez. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, with reference to the proposed new computer facility at Kelly, the request is for $8.5 million.

Mr. Gonzalez. Yes.

Mr. Brinkley. And that project looks solid and we thank you for buttressing that testimony.

Mr. Gonzalez. Thank you.

Mr. Brinkley. Then we turn to $28.6 million for the training barracks and the dining facility for $333,000. That large of an add on would be contingent really upon some leeway in the budget opening up, and obviously it is part of our priority, too, to provide these facilities which are needed for the training of people and would add to their quality of life as they train.

In the event we do not find sufficient leeway to do that, we could consider language to make certain that in fiscal year 1984 it would be on target and on track. But this is not to say we won't consider it along with or other projects this year.

Mr. Gonzalez. I understand.

Mr. Brinkley. With reference to air-conditioners for the schools, let us look into that.

Mr. Gonzalez. All right, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. And see what the precedents would be. I know that the gentleman would want us to go into it with our eyes open. We are sympathetic to the situation because many of us who do represent military bases know that there are unique problems associated with them. Does the gentleman know who built the schools there?

Mr. Gonzalez. Who built the schools?

Mr. Brinkley. Yes.

Mr. Gonzalez. Well, I believe functionally they have been operating actively since about 1939 and so they came in you know with the original impacted aid program, it was contemporaneous. They were actually built through the Public Law 815, which also was contemporaneous impact. I think impacted aid is public law, it is 815.

Mr. **Brinkley**. 874.

Mr. **Gonzalez**. Right, so this was 815 grant money.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very good. The gentleman is always a persuasive witness. We appreciate your good counsel. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Gonzalez**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And you are a consistent supporter of a strong national defense.

Mr. **Gonzalez**. Thank you very much and let me express again what I have said to you, and I regret very deeply and sincerely that you have decided to retire from the Congress.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, I thank you.

Mr. **Gonzalez**. It is a great loss, as I told you, a great loss to defense.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I go with good vibrations to the institution which you and I both serve and shall vouch for its good name back in Georgia.

Mr. **Gonzalez**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, sir. We have saved the best for last, at least up to this point—Mr. Doug Barnard of the State of Georgia. Doug, we welcome you and we understand that you have in the audience with you today, cadets, and one of them is the president of his class. Would you introduce your backup witnesses and your friends.

## STATEMENT OF HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE FROM GEORGIA

Mr. **Barnard**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am indeed delighted to have visiting with me today here in Washington two senior midshipmen from the Naval Academy, of whom I have great pride. Both of them are constituents of mine, one from McDuffie County and one from Newton County, and they are Midshipmen Tommy Garrison, from McDuffie County and Liddon Pate from Covington, Ga. Midshipman Garrison happens to be president of the senior class at the Naval Academy and we are delighted to have him here today.

I am delighted they could come and watch the procedures of this hearing today and see how their future equipment and housing and so forth is going to be taken care of as they start out with their careers. Both of them are going to be naval aviators and so I am delighted to have them here today and I appreciate this opportunity to bring them here to the committee.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We are glad to have them and glad to have you, Doug.

Mr. **Barnard**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I, first of all, want to thank you very much and your committee for permitting me to come and testify as to two very important matters concerning military installations, military activities in the 10th District of Georgia.

My request is for assistance with two items which do not appear in the administration's fiscal year 1983 budget request, and both of these items, I believe, are of sufficient importance to this committee to consider them as part of the fiscal year 1983 military construction authorization bill.

The first pertains to Fort Gordon, Ga., headquarters of the Signal Corps Training Center and, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for taking your important time last year to come and visit this very important post.

As you know, and as the committee knows, Fort Gordon's mission has been steadily evolving into one of an ultrasophisticated training facility, one which must deal with the myriad new technologies of communication. In 1973, we had the decision to consolidate all Signal Corps training there. More recently, the Army has decided to transfer many of the basic training functions away from Gordon, in order to make room for even more advanced programs.

To accommodate this advanced training, the Signal Corps has been designing a new academic training building, designated project No. 121, phase IV-A. This will consist of 32 classrooms and administrative offices. Design is now 85 percent complete.

At the present time, the administration plans to request construction authorization for fiscal year 1984 in the amount of $9.8 million. However, if the authorization could be incorporated into the fiscal year 1983 budget, the project could be completed at the lower cost of $9.2 million, a savings of some $600,000.

We know this saving is a good enough reason to move the authorization ahead by a year, but I would also point out the dilapidated condition of the facilities now in use. They were constructed as temporary buildings 40 years ago. They are submarginal in terms of energy efficiency, and they are impeding the mission of Fort Gordon. Perhaps one of the most compelling reasons for replacing them is the acquisition of new expensive training equipment which is put at risk by being housed in these old buildings.

As a final point, the Army has said that they can move ahead into the construction phase before the beginning of the next fiscal year if we incorporate this into the fiscal year 1983 budget.

The second item which I would like to bring to your attention concerns an exchange of land between the Army and the board of education in Clarke County, Ga., which would require an authorization. I have included with my testimony today a letter from Lt. Col. Horace E. Hudson, commanding officer of the Department of the Army Headquarters, 357th Supply and Service Battalion, which sets out in great detail this exchange request.

But let me summarize by saying that the Army Reserve, the Army's 357th Supply and Service Battalion, the service facilities being in Athens, Ga., have grown completely inadequate. Physical expansion now there is impossible and yet the Army plans to send more troops into the facility.

Because the Reserve Center is situated adjacent to part of the Clarke County school system, and because the system possesses a parcel of land suitable for the Reserve's expanded activities, it appears a land exchange would be the logical solution. Both parties are endorsing this action, which would require an authorization of $300,000 according to the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced H.R. 5336 to accomplish this authorization, and would ask the committee to incorporate its provisions into the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization bill.

[H.R. 5336 is as follows:]

I

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5336

To authorize the exchange of properties in Athens, Georgia, between the United States and the Clarke County Board of Education.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1982

Mr. BARNARD introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

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# A BILL

To authorize the exchange of properties in Athens, Georgia, between the United States and the Clarke County Board of Education.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) subject to the provisions of subsections (b) through (g) below, the Secretary of the Army (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) is authorized to convey to the Clarke County Board of Education (hereinafter referred to as the board) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land, aggregating three and eighty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less, together with improvements thereon, situated in Clarke County, city of Athens, State of

Georgia, presently used by the United States for Army Reserve purposes.

(b) In consideration for such conveyance by the Secretary, the board shall convey to the United States, all its right, title, and interest in and to a parcel of land, aggregating twelve and five-tenths acres, more or less, together with improvements thereon, being the site of the Lyons School. This parcel of twelve and five-tenths acres is delineated on a plat dated December 21, 1953, and entitled "Plat of land deeded to the Clarke County Board of Education by Clarke County, Ga.", annexed to the deed from the commissioner of roads and revenues of Clarke County, Georgia, to the Clarke County Board of Education, dated January 9, 1954, and recorded in deed book 139, page 368 in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Clarke County, Georgia.

(c) If the fair market value of the board's property, above, is less than the fair market value of the property of the United States, the board shall pay to the United States the amount of the difference, which shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(d) If the fair market value (as determined by the Secretary) of the property of the United States, above, is less than the fair market value of the board's property, the United States shall pay the amount of the difference, provided such payment by the United States shall not exceed $300,000.

(e) The exact acreages and legal descriptions of the properties shall be determined by surveys which are satisfactory to the Secretary.

(f) The Secretary is authorized to accept and administer any real property conveyed to the United States under this section.

(g) The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

Mr. **Barnard**. Such a land exchange would be in the interests of the Reserve, the continued training of the Rapid Deployment Force in our area, and the local board of education. I am submitting with my testimony a technical description of the two properties and hope you will be able to give favorable consideration to the proposal.

be able to give favorable consideration to the proposal.

I would like to at this point elaborate as to the exchange and how it would take place.

First of all, the Army's portion, which would be exchanged with the board of education, includes 3.9 acres of land as opposed to an acquisition by the Army of 12 acres of land. The Army would be giving up 18,000 square feet. Its main building would be 18,000 square feet. It would be a large motor pool maintenance building that would be giving up over 3,700 square feet, and a storage building of 2,160 square feet. In other words, less than 24,000 square feet, and only 3.9 acres of land.

In return, the Army would be getting what we know in Athens today as the land's middle school, which is located near the Athens Airport. It is located near a rock quarry and certain commercial property as well as the airport. The facility that it would be acquiring would include 44,000 square feet and 12 acres of land and the facilities would be much more extensive. They would be able to offer not only administrative and storage space but also they would have a dining facility and parking areas which the Army presently does not have the utility of. So I bring this point out to show you that for the $300,000 that it would require from the Army, they are getting what I feel is a very, very good bargain.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I certainly thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today and testifying on the request for these two activities, and I certainly assure you that your consideration of these requests is greatly appreciated.

### Written Statement of Hon. Doug Barnard, Jr.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the subcommittee this morning on two items of much personal interest to me. Before I begin, permit me also to say that I am grateful to this committee for the important role it is playing in issues of national defense. This is a crucial year for these issues.

I am here to request your assistance with two items which do not appear in the Administration's fiscal year 1983 budget request. Both of these items, I believe, are of sufficient importance for you to consider them as part of the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Bill.

The first pertains to Fort Gordon, Georgia, the headquarters of the Signal Corps. As the committee knows, Fort Gordon's mission has been steadily evolving into one of an ultra-sophisticated training facility, one which must deal with the myriad new technologies of communication. In 1973, we had the decision to consolidate all Signal Corps training there. More recently, the Army has decided to transfer many of the basic training functions away from Gordon, in order to make room for even more advanced programs.

To accommodate this advanced training, the Army has been designing a new academic training building, designated project number 121, phase IV-A. This will consist of 32 classrooms and administrative offices. Design is now 85 percent complete.

At the present time, the Administration plans to request construction authorization for fiscal year 1984 in the amount of $9.8 million. However, if the authorization could be incorporated into the fiscal year 1983 budget, the project could be completed at the lower cost of $9.2 million, a savings of some $600,000.

This saving is a good enough reason to move the authorization ahead by a year, but I would also point out the dilapidated condition of the facilities now in use. They were constructed as temporary buildings forty years ago. They are submarginal in terms of energy efficiency, and they are impeding the mission of Fort

Gordon. Perhaps one of the most compelling reasons for replacing them is the acquisition of new expensive training equipment which is put at risk by being housed in these old buildings.

As a final point, the Army has said that they can move ahead into the construction phase before the beginning of the next fiscal year if we incorporate this into the fiscal year 1983 budget.

The second item which I would like to bring to your attention concerns an exchange of land between the Army and the Board of Education in Clarke County, Georgia, which would require an authorization.

As described in the attached letter from the Army's 357th Supply and Service Battalion, the reserve facilities in Athens, Georgia, have grown inadequate. Physical expansion is impossible, yet the Army plans to send more troops into the facility.

Because the Reserve Center is situated adjacent to part of the Clarke County School System, and because the system possesses a parcel of land suitable for the Reserve's expanded activities, it appears a land exchange would be the logical solution. Both parties are endorsing this action, which would require an authorization of $300,000 according to the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced H.R. 5336 to accomplish this authorization, and would ask the committee to incorporate its provisions into the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Bill.

Mr. BARNARD. Such a land exchange would be in the interests of the Reserve, the continued training of the Rapid Deployment Force in our area, and the local board of education. I am submitting with my testimony a technical description of the two properties and hope you will be able to give favorable consideration to the proposal.

Again, I thank the Chairman and the subcommittee for allowing me to come before you on these two matters and am certainly available at your convenience to answer any questions not treated in the attachments to my testimony.

Thank you.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>ARMY | FY 19⁸³ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>1 Mar 1982 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>Fort Gordon, Georgia | 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>Signal School Addition |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. PROGRAM ELEMENT<br>84731A | 6. CATEGORY CODE<br>171 | 7. PROJECT NUMBER<br>3B303-121 | 8. PROJECT COST ($000)<br>9,200 |

9. COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Facility | | | | 7,139 |
| General Instruction Bldg. | SF | 73,864 | 70.81 | (5,230) |
| Addn to H/C Plant | | | LS | (1,909) |
| Supporting Facilities | | | | 1,176 |
| Electric Service | | | LS | (343) |
| Water, Sewer (13) HTW/CHW Dist (511) | | | LS | (524) |
| Paving, Walks, Curb & Gutter | | | LS | ( 54) |
| Storm Drainage | | | | (53) |
| Site Improvement (117) Demolition (27) | | | | (144) |
| Communications | | | | (58) |
| Subtotal | | | | 8,315 |
| Contingency (5%) | | | | 416 |
| Total Contract Cost | | | | 8,731 |
| Supervision Inspection & Overhead (5%) | | | | 436 |
| Total Request | | | | 9,167 |
| Total Request (Rounded) | | | | 9,200 |
| Installed Equipment - Other Appropriations | | | | |

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION Construction of a permanent fire resistant academic training building complete with required utilities pservices, fire protection, communications, paving, walks, curbs, gutters, storm drainage and site improvements. Work also includes provision of outside training areas of concrete slabs and outside training administrative building with fencing and area lighting. Heating from central plant. Demolish 20 temporary buildings (75,003 SF). Not sited in a flood plain. Air Conditioning - 310 Tons.

REQUIREMENT: 1,270,000 SF Adequate: 847,041 SF Substandard: 336,315 SF

PROJECT: Construction of an academic facility at Fort Gordon.

REQUIREMENT: This project is required to provide permanent classrooms and associated outside training areas for basic electronics, common precision soldering, and repair courses, now taught in temporary facilities. This requirement is driven by a decision in 1973 to consolidate all Signal Corps training at Fort Gordon, originally the site of the US Army Southeastern Signal School and subsequently redesignated as the US Army Signal Center. This project is the first increment of a program to provide construction of academic facilities required to satisfy the current training mission at the Center. Requests for the remaining 50 percent of the academic facilities required at the installation will be submitted in future program years.

CURRENT SITUATION: Before the consolidation of training at Fort Gordon, considerable construction was done for the US Army Southeastern Signal School. Included were academic facilities for 05B/C: however, it was determined that the new facilities could be more effectively used in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. COMPONENT<br>ARMY | FY 1983 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2. DATE<br>1 Mar 1982 |
| 3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>Fort Gordon, Georgia | | |
| 4. PROJECT TITLE<br>Signal School Addition | | 5. PROJECT NUMBER<br>B303-121 |

11. REQUIREMENT: (Continued)
CURRENT SITUATION: (Continued)
support of the highly complex programs being relocated at Fort Gordon as a result of the consolidation. Consequently, the radio teletype and operators courses remained in their temporary facilities to make room for the new incoming training requirements. The temporary facilities are still in use. They are delapidated World War II mobilization buildings nearly 40 years old. Their physical layout does not allow efficient manpower or space utilization. Poor acoustics and visual obstructions hamper instruction. Lighting and heating are submarginal. In general, these buildings provide an environment completely out of tune with effective methods of instruction and learning achievement. These buildings are remotely located from necessary outside training areas resulting in loss of class time and costly use of transportation facilities.
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Substandard facilities will continue in use resulting in inadequate training for teletype and radio operators with ultimate adverse impact on the operations of organizations to which they are assigned.

Department of the Army,
Headquarters 357th Supply and Service Battalion,
*Athens, Ga., March 9, 1982.*

Mr. Ted L. Hammock,
*Administrative Assistant, to Congressman Doug Barnard,*
*Federal Building, Athens, Ga.*

Dear Mr. Hammock: In response to your telephone request for information to be used by Congressman Barnard in testifying before the House Arms Service Committee scheduled for 20 March 1982, the following information is provided. The U.S. Army Reserve Center, Athens, Georgia, located at 789 Waddell Street, is the home of three units. These units are the HQ Co 357th Supply and Service Battalion, 1014th Supply and Service Company and the 341st Postal Detachment.

The Athens U.S. Army Reserve facility consists of three buildings located on 3.9 acres. The three brick buildings include a main building (18,700 sq. ft.) a large motor pool maintenance building (3,700 sq. ft.) and a storage building (2,160 sq. ft.). The facility is enclosed by a 6 ft. security fence and includes approximately 2 acres of paved parking area. The initial construction costs not including the real estate, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Main Reserve center, motor pool and storage building | $762,982 |
| Additional minor construction | 21,200 |
| Total | 784,182 |

The property is bordered physically by the Clarke County High School and residential homes.

The present facility is overcrowded and is located in an area that prohibits expansion. Even if space was available, the high cost of initial construction would be prohibitive in correcting the existing facility. The current facility is deficient in administrative and storage space and has no kitchen or dining areas.

This center is designed for only 200 members, but houses approximately 250 reservists. The space limitations are prohibitive in expanding the present reserve units through organizational changes or in assigning additional units. However, the current Troop Action Program places additional personnel in this facility in fiscal year 1983. Personnel attending scheduled drills must park outside the reserve center on property owned by the Clarke County School District. Advance coordination must be made to ensure that schedule conflicts are not created and compete for parking space.

The expansion problems of this Reserve Center are not new. Construction of a new facility has been authorized twice in the past 15 years. Availability of suitable property at a reasonable cost has been a limiting factor. A possible solution would be exchanging the facility for a facility located in a more remote area. The Clarke County Board of Education has expressed an interest in exchanging the Lyons Middle School facility for the Reserve facility.

The Lyons Middle School is located adjacent to the Athens Airport property, a rock quarry and commercial property. The facility includes a 44,000 sq. ft. building located on approximately 12 acres of land. In addition to the Clarke County School Board favoring the exchange there is also local citizen support. Several newspaper articles and editorals have appeared in the local paper favoring this exchange.

The following considerations summarize the situation:

1. The Clarke Central High School is located in an area that prohibits their physical expansion without additional property; the Athens U.S. Army Reserve Center likewise cannot be expanded.
2. Both parties favor an exchange with support by the local citizenry.
3. Both facilities are alike in that each have classrooms and would require minor renovations to make operational. Property values are near enough that moderate monetary negotiations are feasible, when compared to purchasing real estate and constructing new facilities.
4. Although construction of a new U.S. Army Reserve Facility has been approved twice in the past 15 years, availability of suitable property at a reasonable cost has been prohibitive.
5. The Lyons Middle School property would offer additional administrative and storage space, a dining facility and parking areas.
6. The Lyons Middle School property offers outside areas that can be used for some training especially for the operational use of large equipment and small unit tatics. Additionally, the property provides easy access to the airport for use by the two units are members of the Rapid Deployment Force and for air resupply training. The school property is within walking distance of a firing range and other prop-

erty owned by the Clarke County Board of Commissioners. The firing range is presently used by the U.S. Army Reserve Units.

If additional information is needed, please do not hesitate to call me or Mr. Virlyn Stancil.

Horace E. Hudson,
*LTC, QM—USAR, Commanding.*

### LYONS PROPERTY

Location: Metropolitan fringe area adjacent to Athens Airport.

Space: 44,000 sq. ft. building situated on 12 acres of ground.

### ARMY RESERVE CENTER

Location: Central city bordering commercial/residential area.

Space: Approximately 19,000 sq. ft. on 3.9 acres.

Relevant information: The United States Army Reserve Center headquarters three ready reserve units (Hq 357 Supply and Svc Ba, 341st Ag Det Postal, and the 1014th Supply and Svc Co); the Center's present location is situated on Waddell Street in densely occupied central city location adjacent to one of Clarke County School District's high schools, Clarke Central. Originally, the Reserve Center property was deeded to the Army by the Board of Education in 1954. As a result of the steady growth of Athens and Clarke County, Clarke Central High School has outgrown the original structure erected in the mid-50's. Several portable units have been added to help provide instructional classroom space in a portion of the faculty parking lot. Present site restrictions prohibit additional construction; the school campus is circumscribed by permanent residential dwellings and durable commercial buildings.

A desirable solution to the school district's site limitations would be an arrangement which would deed the bordering Reserve Center property to the Clarke County Board of Education. In exchange, the Army would receive the 12-acre Lyons Middle School property (Lyons is in its final year of operation as an instructional site and is scheduled for closing in mid-June, 1982). The building and grounds of Lyons are characterized by eighteen (18) classrooms, a cafeteria and kitchen, an expansive gymnasium and accompanying locker rooms, adequate parking, and eight acres of athletic fields. Buildings and grounds have been routinely maintained, and portions of the building modernized as funds were available.

In anticipation of a possible exchange, two separate appraisals were conducted last spring. The two evaluations established the value of the Lyons property at $1,150,000; both appraisals also agreed on the Reserve Center property and assessed its value at $675,000.

There has been continued, and growing recommendations from the Athens citizenry to enlarge the Clarke Central facilities. Although conversion of the Reserve Center to an appropriate instructional addition to the high school campus would require rather expensive modifications, local newspapers have joined civic leaders and parents in endorsing this possible expansion.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

Concerning the authority for the land exchange, the Army is in agreement and the local authorities are in agreement?

Mr. **Barnard**. Yes sir, it is a perfect agreement between both parties as to the exchange and, of course, that agreement was the reason I introduced the legislation.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And the legislation does reflect a fair dollar exchange?

Mr. **Barnard**. The fact is I think the Army is getting a good deal. I think the benefits to the board of education come from location. They are acquiring a facility right next to another facility which they need, but the Army would be getting an expanded facility and certainly something that is not going to cramp their expansion in years to come and there are good plans right now to expand that unit of the Army Reserve.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

With reference to Fort Gordon, I have visited there and I am impressed with the mission and the quality of the personnel, the motivation. The academic training building about which you testified, the fact that the design is now 85 percent complete, is impressive. There would be a savings of $600,000 from the $9.8 figure. The net would be $9.2 million.

The various titles sometime give us a program as to total expenditures which we can authorize and the total ceiling is an added problem. But it is something to keep in mind. We shouldn't be pennywise and pound foolish; an item can be moved up effectively. If there is some leeway within the bill that we have introduced, we certainly would want to give very close and careful consideration toward accommodating the gentleman.

Mr. **Barnard**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat, do you have any questions?

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions, except that I fully agree with his recommendations.

Mr. **Barnard**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Kramer.

Mr. **Kramer**. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. **Mitchell**. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We are sorry that your luncheon date has been pushed back a bit, but we wish you well, and thank you very much, and we will keep you posted on this.

Mr. **Barnard**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We have Mr. Panetta and Mr. Martin. Mr. Panetta arrived earlier and left to come again. In the intervening time, Mr. Martin has come. In view of those circumstances, we will proceed with you, Mr. Panetta. We always welcome you before this subcommittee.

## STATEMENT OF HON. LEON E. PANETTA, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA

Mr. **Panetta**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will try to keep my remarks short. I would ask unanimous consent to have my remarks be inserted in the record.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection.

Mr. **Panetta**. Mr. Chairman, first of all, allow me to express my appreciation for giving me the opportunity to come before your subcommittee. The basic topic is one that I think I have addressed before this subcommittee in the past, which is the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif. There is presently a request by the Department for a $31 million addition in terms of barracks and classrooms, and I am here to express my encouragement to the subcommittee to go along with that very needed request.

The Foreign Language Institute is a very unique institution. Its whole mission, its whole purpose is to train our military in foreign language needs. DLI I think, as we call it in our area—Defense Language Institute—has become increasingly important to our military mission in the world. Certainly it is essential to our intelligence capability, it is essential I think to our national security.

So often we play down the importance of foreign languages in terms of a military mission, but it is extremely important. Other countries recognize the importance of that. I have always had some difficulty trying to convince the Pentagon that foreign languages are as important in terms of training our military as learning how to use a weapon. It is extremely important today in terms of our intelligence and our security capacity.

We are having finally, I think as a result of individuals within the Defense Department who recognize the importance of the role of the Defense Language Institute, they are now in the process of increasing student loads at the Defense Language Institute. We have a shortage of adequate barracks and classroom facilities at the Presidio Monterey where the institute is located. The basic thrust of the $31 million request in the President's 1983 budget is intended to meet the need for this new construction at DLI.

The problem we are running into is that we are, because of the facility needs there and because of increased student load there now, having decisions made to try to locate these students in programs at other or sections in other areas. For example, the Department, 1½ years ago, shifted about 500 students of Russian to Lackland Air Force Base and there is now some discussion about switching a portion of the student load to San Francisco, in terms of a hospital there that is not being used as a facility. All of this is very short term.

I think everybody agrees that good management practices would dictate that we retain the integrity of DLI at Monterey and in terms of faculty and in terms of staff and in terms of ability to better manage the curriculum and presentation of languages, we would like to have it all and I think it is the clear intention of the Pentagon to have it all located at the Defense Language Institute. That is why it is extremely important to provide this additional authorization.

The commandant there at the Defense Language Institute is currently in the process of trying to use some additional classroom space that has been made available in the community. He has already negotiated to use one which is called the Lighthouse School. They are now in negotiation to use another school, Larkin School, because the school district is closing down some of its school capacity within the district. It makes it convenient for DLI to use those.

I would stress that that has been on a temporary basis because once you begin to do that, you lose I think some important management tools as far as the expenditures that are involved.

The construction shortage, therefore, is a severe problem. We expect the student population at the Defense Language Institute is virtually going to double between the years 1979 and 1983. There are now 3,100 students that are going to be attending the Defense Language Institute in 1982. That is going to go up to 3,500 in 1983. We expect increasing additions over the next few years.

So it is for that purpose that I would urge the subcommittee to go along with the $31 million requested in the President's 1983 budget. We would like to be able to kick that construction off as soon as possible because, as you know better than anyone, once that has been agreed to we aren't probably going to be able to occupy those facilities until sometime in 1986. As a consequence, the sooner we can get the authorization, the sooner we can get the appropriation, the sooner we can get the construction in place.

For those reasons, I am here to strongly endorse that authorization and thank you for giving me the opportunity to come before you.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. LEON E. PANETTA

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, allow me to express my sincere appreciation to you for granting me the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee today. The topic to which I would like to address myself is that of a $31 million request in the President's budget for new construction at the Defense Language Institute (DLI) in Monterey, California. The Chairman knows my interest in this matter is a longstanding one—I have appeared before this subcommittee in the past to emphasize the importance of this issue not only to the residents of my district, but to our Nation as a whole.

As members of this subcommittee know, the foreign language training now being conducted by the Department of Defense at the DLI is critical to our Nation's intelligence capability, and is therefore critical to our national security as well. In recent years, however, the steadily increasing student loads at DLI have resulted in a shortage of adequate barracks and classroom facilities at the Presidio of Monteery, where the Institute is located. The $31 million requested in the President's 1983 budget is intended to meet the need for new construction at DLI, and I would strongly recommend the subcommittee's support for this request.

Indicative of the facilities problem at the DLI is the decision by the Department of the Army a year and a half ago to shift about five hundred students of Russian, along with the required faculty, from the Presidio to Lackland Air Force Base. While this may be a tolerable short-term response to the shortage of classroom and barracks at the DLI, good management practices dictate that we move to restore the integrity of the language training program under one roof.

In addition to relocating some students and faculty to Lackland Air Force Base, DLI has had to lease out a local school, the Lighthouse School, in order to house certain staff functions to free up building space for other purposes. Moreover, because of insufficient billeting at DLI for students, many are now housed in the surrounding community, a practice which is undesirable because of the importance of regular study and full participation in the language training environment at DLI.

The construction shortage at DLI at the present time is severe, but it will grow a good deal worse unless the Congress approves the necessary remedial action which has been recommended in the President's budget. The most recent projections for future student loads at the DLI clearly indicate that without new barracks and classroom construction the pressing need for new facilities will soon become a critical problem. The student population at DLI has risen steadily over the past few years, to the point that a one hundred percent increase in student population is expected to occur over the five-year period 1979 to 1983.

Even in the event that the Congress approves the Administration's request for new construction at DLI for the 1983 fiscal year, the requested facilities are not expected to become available for occupancy until the 1986 calendar year. It is imperative that we begin work on these projects as soon as possible.

Finally, I would point out that for the first time the construction request for the DLI has been included by the Pentagon in the Defense Agencies account, rather than that of the Department of the Army, as has been the case in the past. This move reflects the very high priority granted to the 1983 construction request for DLI by the Defense Department, and the service-wide mission which is accomplished at the Institute.

In the interests of maintaining the quality and integrity of the Defense Language Institute's training programs, I strongly urge the subcommittee's support for the $31 million requested in the President's 1983 budget for construction at the DLI.

Thank you again for permitting me the opportunity to present testimony on this matter to the subcommittee.

Mr. **BRINKLEY**. Thank you, Mr. Panetta for your appearance, and support of the $31 million request, which is in the fiscal year 1983 budget, I believe you will find this committee to be supportive, and I believe Mr. Tsompanas has a brief comment in support of it at this time.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I had the opportunity this summer to visit the Defense Language Institute and I met with the commanding officer there, and visited with some students, and I was greatly impressed with the requirement for these two projects. So as a staffer, I would certainly recommend them.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. I have no questions. I think we are in full support of that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. **Mitchell**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to commend my friend on his statement. It appears to be a very worthy request and I agree that the Foreign Language Institute does play a key role in our military mission.

One genuine concern of Americans is that we are not bilingual. Far too few of us are. It is terribly difficult to communicate with our allies even when we know the language. We don't know the ramifications of the language and nuances very often so it is terribly important that we do communicate better and if funds are available, I certainly would be supportive of this project.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Kramer.

Mr. **Kramer**. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

I also appreciate the statement and hope we can all have the opportunity to visit Monterey.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes, indeed. The forecast is good and we thank you.

Mr. **Panetta**. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Finally, Mr. Martin, of New York. I noticed you have a very outstanding staff member with you, who formerly served with Mr. McEwen.

George, we welcome you.

## STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID O'B. MARTIN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. GEORGE H. HALLANAN

Mr. **Martin**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The other members I have with me, Col. George Hallanan from my staff, and I want to thank you and my colleagues for the opportunity to request that your subcommittee authorize fiscal year 1983 military construction funding in the amount of $1,808,000 to insulate certain buildings at Fort Drum, N.Y., a modest figure indeed considering some of the requests that we have had today, but very important.

Indeed, this project is long overdue. It will save energy and will certainly be cost effective promising an early payback of expenditures.

Each winter, at least brigade size Active Army units are rotated to Fort Drum for continuous winter training from early January through the end of March, or for longer periods. These units are accommodated in old, World War II uninsulated wooden buildings, in a climate where 20 below zero to 27 below zero temperatures are experienced during this period. I have attached to my statement a copy of some weather reports for the committee and the staff.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very good. They are helpful.

Mr. **Martin**. These cold temperatures are further aggravated by high winds from nearby Lake Ontario. This causes a tremendous waste of heat energy and an inconvenience to troops living in drafty old buildings. Accordingly, there is an urgent requirement to insulate sufficient buildings to accommodate at least a brigade.

These buildings were rehabilitated a few years ago, to include covering the outsides with metal siding. Unfortunately, funding was provided to the Army National Guard, which trains primarily in the summer. Not recognizing winter use of the buildings, and in order to save National Guard funds, they failed to include insulation. This error in judgment was recognized by the Department of Defense in early 1980, and an insulation project was planned for the fiscal year 1982 energy conservation program. For budgetary reasons, this has now been slipped to fiscal year 1984. Certainly, this is false economy which is costing the Government more money each year as the buildings become older.

Since some buildings have been insulated for permanent party units, there would be no design problem and funds could be obligated in fiscal year 1983.

In view of the need, and to allow this project to get underway in fiscal year 1983, I would appreciate a strong consideration of this project to insulate a brigade set of buildings at Fort Drum, this No. 1 of all winter training facilities.

Mr. **Brinkley**. As the gentleman points out, it is a modest figure of $1.8 million. The demonstrative evidence that you put with the statement, the weather reports, is quite apt. Further evidence might be found if members of the subcommittee should wish to visit Fort Drum to spend the night in the Luray Mansion.

Mr. **Mitchell**. I suggest they do it in February if they are going to go.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very good.

Mr. **Martin**. I know that the chairman has been at Fort Drum and appreciates the facility and I certainly look forward to the gentleman from Colorado and I know the gentleman from New York has been there and my friend Mr. Won Pat, we would like to have you summer or winter, sir, anytime you can make it.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, I am very supportive of the Fort Drum facility. You have everything in the world that you need to train soldiers. You have a fine river, you have acreage, and it is a shame how our buildings have been neglected, and so within the bounds of the authority, the resources that we have, we certainly will give this very close consideration.

Mr. **Martin**. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat.

Mr. **Won Pat**. No questions. I support this request 100 percent. I do want to visit the installation one of these days. I visited New York several times. I love New York.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. **Mitchell**. Can you sing it, Mr. Won Pat?

I want to commend my colleague from New York for his statement. Coming from that general area, I certainly understand his concern. I have been going over your mean temperatures and mean snowfall for the area and I represent two counties that are just about the same latitude and some of you may have heard of Old Forge, N.Y., where they have temperatures as low as 50 degrees below zero in the winters.

This is just the same latitude as Watertown. The winters are long and cold. Cold weather starts in November, really, and lasts until the end of March. They have record snowfalls because we are downwind from the Great Lakes. It is difficult to think of any base, any continental base that would be more worthy of some insulation than Mr. Martin's.

Mr. Martin, I know our primary concern isn't the years it will take to pay back. Do you have any figures? I noticed you mentioned it would save energy, and do you have any numbers as to how long it would take to get this money back if we did invest in it?

Mr. MARTIN. In the study that was done, Mr. Mitchell, it is estimated that it would be a savings of about $156,000 a year and the entire thing in slightly less than 10 years, should get the total payback. Every year we let it go further we are wasting $156,000 or thereabouts and that is why we would like to move it up.

Mr. MITCHELL. Your statement says the plans were in place to do this 4 years ago but we have let it slide.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. So there isn't any problem with having blueprints available or designs or plans of that nature?

Mr. MARTIN. None whatsoever. As a matter of fact, the Army Engineers themselves, who have done this study, say that there are no problems whatsoever. There is no new construction involved here. It just consists of insulating the walls, ceilings, floors, and storm doors, and the kind of thing you and I have to do in our individual homes in order to survive up there.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would say that 4 years is a good long time to wait for insulation. If the subcommittee is in doubt, I would suggest a February trip to upstate New York. Sometimes when we fly there to Syracuse, Mr. Martin has to take another shuttle plane, we land in Canada because a snow storm is so severe we can't land. So that would be the time for you to visit if you need any convincing.

Mr. BRINKLEY. I recommend February 1983.

Mr. MITCHELL. That will suit the chairman and myself very well. I will be in upstate at that time.

Mr. BRINKLEY. By that time we hope to have met and addressed the need.

Mr. Kramer.

Mr. KRAMER. I have a substitute recommendation.

Mr. Martin chased me around yesterday to make sure that I had the statement before the hearing and I appreciate his need and it doesn't seem like the kind of a glamor type project, and so I am convinced that there is a real need for it, especially after seeing those temperature reports. But my substitute recommendation is that in light of those reports—nothing against New York—but that we make two trips to Monterey and probably none to New York.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Martin. We appreciate your testimony. We will be considering this in markup within the next few weeks and we will keep you posted.

Mr. **Martin**. I appreciate that, and I would ask unanimous consent that my statement be incorporated.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection, your full statement will be included in the record.

Thank you, sir.

### Written Statement of Hon. David O'B. Martin

Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate this opportunity to request that your Subcommittee authorize fiscal year 1983 military construction funding in the amount of $1,808,000 to insulate certain buildings at Fort Drum, New York. This project is long overdue. It will save energy and will certainly be cost effective, promising an early payback of expenditures.

Each winter, at least brigade-size active Army units are rotated to Fort Drum for continuous winter training from early January through the end of March, or for longer periods. These units are accommodated in old, World War II uninsulated wooden buildings, in a climate where −20° to −27° temperatures are experienced during this period (see attached weather report). It is further aggravated by high winds from nearby Lake Ontario. This causes a tremendous waste of heat energy and an inconvenience to troops living in drafty old buildings. Accordingly, there is an urgent requirement to insulate sufficient buildings to accommodate at least a brigade.

These buildings were rehabilitated a few years ago, to include covering the outsides with metal siding. Unfortunately, funding was provided to the Army National Guard, which trains primarily in summer. Not recognizing winter use of the buildings, and in order to save National Guard funds, they failed to include insulation. This error in judgment was recognized by the Department of Defense in early 1980, and an insulation project was planned for the fiscal year 1982 Energy Conservation Investment Program (see attached DOD Letter). For budgetary reasons, this has now been slipped to fiscal year 1984. Certainly, this is false economy which is costing the government more money each year as the buildings become older.

Since some buildings have been insulated for permanent party units, there would be no design problem and funds could be obligated in fiscal year 1983.

In view of the recognized need, and to allow this project to get underway in fiscal year 1983, I would appreciate strong consideration of this project to insulate a brigade set of buildings at Fort Drum.

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Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense,
*Washington, D.C., May 2, 1980.*

Mr. Donald P. Smith,
*Staff Assistant, Military Construction Subcommittee,*
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

Dear Mr. Smith: This is to follow up on my letter of February 6, 1980, to you regarding insulation of buildings at Ft. Drum, New York. Mr. Thomas Boni had written to Congressman Robert McEwen on the remodeling of 15 buildings on that installation, and you had asked me on January 24, 1980, to look into the situation.

The Army has re-evaluated the situation at Ft. Drum. While historically the Army Reserve and U.S. Marine Corps occupy the buildings in question for only brief periods, during winter months, we cannot predict future cold weather use. It seems prudent, therefore, to insulate. The appropriate Army major command has been asked to either include these buildings in another large insulation project as part of the fiscal year 1982 Energy Conservation Investment Program or to install insulation as a separate project.

Thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Sincerely,

George Marienthal,
*Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense*
*(Energy, Environment & Safety).*

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Mr. **Kramer**. I would like to ask unanimous consent, if I might, to speak in favor of the request for construction for the Consolidated Space Operations Center to be located 9 miles east of Peterson Field, El Paso County, Colo., and would ask permission to leave the record open and insert a full statement.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Without objection, so ordered.

### Written Statement of Hon. Ken Kramer, a Representative From Colorado

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for giving me the opportunity to submit a statement in support of the Consolidated Space Operations Center (CSOC), which is to be built at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

At this time of fast-moving changes in our nation's approach to the military uses of space, I believe it is appropriate to look at the rationale for this Air Force facility.

This facility is critical to future U.S. military space operations. It is up for its first major increment of military construction funding this year. The fiscal year 1983 request for the CSOC is for $67.7 million to cover the first of two years of construction activity, with the balance of the total $145 million military construction cost coming in the fiscal year 1984 request.

The rationale for the CSOC is straightforward: the Air Force and the Defense Department badly need a new facility to house satellite control and shuttle control operations. At present, Air Force satellite tracking and on-orbit control of satellites is managed through the Satellite Control Facility (SCF) in Sunnyvale, California. The on-orbit control of miltary shuttle flights for the next five years will be performed through an iterim facility, called the "Controlled Mode", at NASA's Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Houston, Texas.

However, there are serious problems with both of these facilities. The SCF is located in a heavily industrialized area offering poor security from sabotage or terrorist actions. It is also located near major earthquake faults, raising the prospect that a sufficiently strong earthquake could sever our control of our highest priority satellites. There also is not enough room for expansion because of continuing commercial and industrial encroachment around the Sunnyvale facility.

We badly need redundancy for what is today a "single node" ground operation at Sunnyvale. We also need to locate that new redundancy in a facility that has plenty of room for expansion and which can also incorporate the new equipment and software that is being phased into such operations. However, we must also assure that this new capability is located in a different location than the geologically vulnerable siting of the Satellite Control Facility today.

The Johnson Space Center in Houston also offers serious problems in its "controlled mode" of operation for military shuttle flights. As a NASA facility, JSC's operating philosophy is one of easy accessibility to the public and to commercial operators of space systems. Its "operating mode" therefore tends to have inherently less security than is needed for DOD missions. Consequently, the Defense Department feels that over the long term it cannot fly these security-demanding missions with the safeguards that it needs against security compromises, particularly as the number of missions begins to build up.

Consequently, the CSOC represents for the Air Force and the Defense Department a fully military-controlled mode of control. Current planning calls for the satellite-control portion of the CSOC to come on-line in 1986 and the shuttle-control part in 1987. With the completion of the shuttle-control part, control over DOD shuttle flights will shift to Colorado Springs from Houston, with Johnson Space Center maintained essentially as a backup center. There may also be a potential for using CSOC to provide redundancy for NASA's own shuttle operations out of JSC.

Without a full-capability CSOC at Colorado Springs—one which could handle the shuttle-control as well as the satellite-control missions—the Defense Department could continue to use Johnson Space Center only at the cost of additional money, continued risks of security compromises, and overloaded mission-control capabilities. Redundancy is badly needed in this area, particularly given the complexity of manned orbital operations with the shuttle, as well as the heavy reliance we will place on such military operations.

As a result of these converging requirements for redundancy and better security, the Air Force designed the CSOC as a consolidation of two complexes, one controlling satellites, the other military shuttle flights. Such consolidation offers increased efficiencies through shared overhead and technical support. Another very critical feature, however, is that it encourages close interaction between these two complexes, which at present are located hundreds of miles from each other.

The siting of CSOC at Colorado Springs was also intended to provide other operational efficiencies. First of all, Colorado Springs already is the site of the Cheyenne Mountain complex of NORAD (North American Aero Defense Command). The colocation of CSOC and NORAD is especially significant when one looks at the Space Defense Operations Center (SPADOC) complex that is already operating inside Cheyenne Mountain.

The SPADOC is designed to track, and defend against, hostile enemy actions aimed at our satellites. These satellites could include civilian as well as military satellites. The CSOC, on the other hand, is designed to manage the military satellites that SPADOC seeks to protect. Given the pace of Soviet space warfare activities SPADOC may acquire an even more difficult, complex task than it has faced so far.

The close siting of CSOC and SPADOC thus makes operational sense, particularly when one realizes that the Air Force's "pool" of officers qualified for such extremely complex space operations is a limited one and must be carefully managed. With the siting of both facilties in Colorado Springs, this scarce Air Force expertise can be used more efficiently.

I should note that these kinds of space operations represent activities of high complexity and will require sustained computational and communications support on the ground. It thus makes sense for the Air Force to site these facilities, which share a lot of commonality, in the Colorado Springs area.

However, the CSOC also figures in another way. On January 29, 1982, the General Accounting Office released a report entitled "Consolidated Space Operations Center Lack Adequate DOD Planning" (MASAD-82-14). This analysis was highly critical of Air Force and Defense Department planning and organization for space operations. The GAO perceived CSOC as requiring major changes in Air Force and Defense Department approaches to space operation before its capabilities could be fully used. Consequently, the GAO recommended that Congress restrict the funding of the CSOC to the level required for an "interim" Satellite Operations Complex, or SOC, until the Defense Department had completed an adequate plan for the military exploitation of space and the cost/benefit analyses related to that. It also urged the Secretary of Defense to designate a "single manager" to manage military space development and operation.

I should note that the GAO's observations about fragmented and diffuse orgainzation of Air Force and DOD space operations paralleled my own at that time. I have long been concerned about these deficiencies and sought to redress them by introducing on December 8 a bill, H.R. 5130, that called on the Secretary of the Air Force to assess the desirability and feasibility of a space command that would consolidate and streamline a good deal of this fragmented organization. My bill suggested that such a study of a new space command would cover the possible use of existing command structures inside the Air Force as the building blocks for such a new entity.

I am happy to report that the Air Force appears to be moving vigorously to study and reorganize its space operations. Earlier this month, General Lew Allen, Air Force Chief of Staff, said that a space command was definitely in the offing. However, I have learned that not only is this command structure being investigated right now, but that there are at least two studies underway inside the Air Force concerning reorganization for space operations.

I should also note that there is a national space policy study underway that includes an extensively researched military space policy study. As I understand, there may well be some major attention devoted to what reorganization is necessary for improved military operations in space. The study, as I understand it, is scheduled for completion later this year.

What this suggests, then, is that the GAO's reservations about the adequacy of Air Force and Defense Department thinking about space operations—to which the CSOC would necessarily be central—may not be true much longer. There is indeed a considerable amount of new thinking about space going on inside the Air Force.

I should also note that new satellite programs supporting such administration initiatives as improved communications, early warning, attack assessment, and other "support" activities may well be in prospect. What the members of Congress should realize is that all of these satellites have to have a "ground segment" located somewhere on the ground, to control them. Certain satellite programs such as the Global Positioning Satellite System (GPS), will be very heavily used by non-military "customers": oil companies, fishermen, freighters, rescue operations, and many other users that we couldn't identify today. Yet this "ground segment" has to go somewhere—and there is every prospect that such "military/civilian" satellites as GPS will be controlled out of CSOC.

Thus the CSOC will be managing not only military satellites for military users, but will also be performing a unique national service for civilian users as well.

I urge the committee's strong support, therefore, of the fiscal year 1983 request for military construction funding of the CSOC. This year's request will build a complete technical facility and power plant for both the shuttle control and satellite control complexes, with the fiscal year 1984 request allocated to the necessary engineering and support facilities.

In conclusion, the CSOC is needed—and needed badly. The "space dependence" of American forces is very great—and the Soviets have every incentive to exploit that "space dependence" to their advantage. "Decapitation attacks" in space against our satellites are unfortunately, a prospect that we cannot rule out today. But I should note that an almost equivalent amount of damage to our national security could come about through damage to single geologically vulnerable, complex in California.

I urge that this year's funding request be approved in full. I would be glad to answer inquiries from any offices that are interested in this critical national project.

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| ABS MAX TMP (F) | 64 | 60 | 66 | 81 | 86 | 93 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 84 | 73 | 64 | 97 | 10 | 3102 |
| MEAN MAX TMP (F) | 31 | 31 | 40 | 53 | 66 | 76 | 80 | 78 | 69 | 61 | 46 | 34 | 55 | 10 | 3102 |
| MEAN MIN TMP (F) | 13 | 13 | 22 | 34 | 44 | 53 | 59 | 56 | 49 | 40 | 31 | 16 | 36 | 10 | 3102 |
| ABS MIN TMP (F) | -20 | -27 | -15 | 6 | 27 | 29 | 40 | 37 | 27 | 20 | 2 | -23 | -33 | 10 | 3102 |
| MEAN NO DYS TMP = OR GTR 90(F) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 10 | 3102 |
| MEAN NO DYS TMP = OR LES 32(F) | 29.0 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 11.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 17.2 | 30.6 | 167.1 | 10 | 3102 |
| MEAN NO DYS TMP = OR LES 0(F) | 7.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 18.2 | 10 | 3102 |
| MEAN DEW PT TMP (F) | 18 | 19 | 26 | 35 | 44 | 53 | 59 | 58 | 51 | 43 | 32 | 22 | 38 | 6 | 49453 |
| MEAN REL HUM (PCT) | 77 | 77 | 76 | 72 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 74 | 6 | 49458 |
| MEAN PRESS ALT (FT) | 182 | 207 | 247 | 267 | 261 | 284 | 277 | 242 | 207 | 186 | 195 | 201 | 230 | 0. | -80 |
| MEAN PRECIP (IN) | 2.51 | 2.16 | 2.39 | 1.98 | 2.28 | 1.57 | 1.77 | 3.04 | 2.76 | 1.01 | 2.92 | 3.11 | 28.1 | 10 | 3156 |
| MEAN SNOW FALL (IN) | 17.0 | 12.0 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 20.4 | 63.7 | 10 | 3159 |
| MEAN NO DYS PRCP = OR GTR 0.1 IN | 7.4 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 60.0 | 10 | 3188 |
| MEAN NO DYS SNFL = OR GTR 1.5 IN | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 10 | 3159 |
| MEAN NO DYS W/OCUR VSBY LES 1/2 MI | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 17.2 | 6 | 2063 |
| MEAN NO DYS TSTMS | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 10 | 3161 |
| P FREQ WND SPD = OR GTR 17 KTS | 33.5 | 30.1 | 26.6 | 21.8 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 20.2 | 26.7 | 18.2 | 6 | 49475 |
| P FREQ WND SPD = OR GTR 28 KTS | 6.3 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 6 | 49475 |
| P FREQ LES 3000 FT A/D LES 3 MI | 53.5 | 47.2 | 43.0 | 30.8 | 26.5 | 20.4 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 52.3 | 55.8 | 36.3 | 6 | 49436 |
| P FREQ LES 1000 FT A/D LES 3 MI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FOR 00-02 LST | 14.7 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 6 | 6178 |
| 03-05 LST | 12.9 | 16.8 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 17.3 | 10.6 | 6 | 6186 |
| 06-08 LST | 18.3 | 17.5 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 12.3 | 6 | 6186 |
| 09-11 LST | 21.5 | 19.9 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 18.4 | 22.2 | 13.3 | 6 | 6187 |
| 12-14 LST | 19.4 | 17.6 | 11.0 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 14.4 | 23.4 | 9.9 | 6 | 6187 |
| 15-17 LST | 19.5 | 16.1 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 21.1 | 8.6 | 6 | 6186 |
| 18-20 LST | 14.0 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 7.9 | 6 | 6184 |
| 21-23 LST | 12.5 | 15.9 | 11.2 | 15.3 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 8.4 | 6 | 6180 |
| P FREQ LES 200 FT A/D LES 1 MI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FOR 00-02 LST | 1.1 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 6 | 6178 |
| 03-05 LST | 2.2 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 6 | 6186 |
| 06-08 LST | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 6 | 6186 |
| 09-11 LST | 3.9 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 6 | 6187 |
| 12-14 LST | 3.0 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 6 | 6187 |
| 15-17 LST | 3.2 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 6 | 6186 |
| 18-20 LST | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 6 | 6184 |
| 21-23 LST | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 6 | 6180 |

## CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER
## (DESCRIPTION/STATUS ~~VIEWGRAPH~~)

- REQUIREMENT
  - SATELLITE: SECOND CONTROL NODE IN SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK
    - INCREASE SURVIVABILITY (NON-NUCLEAR) BY ELIMINATING RELIANCE ON SINGLE CRITICAL NODES
    - ADD NETWORK CAPACITY
  - SHUTTLE: DEDICATED DOD SHUTTLE CONTROL
    - CAPACITY TO MEET DOD MISSION MODEL
    - INCREASE SURVIVABILITY
    - MISSIONS CLASSIFIED ABOVE SECRET
    - SEPERATES MILITARY FROM NASA CONTROL FUNCTIONS
  - CONSOLIDATION OFFERS
    - CLOSE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN SHUTTLE AND SATELLITE CONTROL ACTIVITIES
    - INCREASED EFFICIENCIES THROUGH SHARED OVERHEAD AND SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
- STATUS
  - STC AT SUNNYVALE THE SINGLE CONTROL NODE FOR SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY NETWORK
  - CONTROLLED MODE MODIFICATIONS AT JSC FOR INTERIM DOD SUPPORT
  - SECDEF VALIDATED MENS IN SEP 1979
  - CSOC PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN FY 81 FYDP; SPO AT SPACE DIVISION
  - SATELLITE CONTROL PLAN (DEC 81)
    - -- NEAR TERM: MORE ROBUST CONTROL NETWORK FOR ALL SATELLITE PROGRAMS
    - -- LONG TERM: ENDURING SATELLITE CONTROL
    - -- CSOC AN INTEGRAL PART OF PLAN

[From the Chicago Sun-Times, Mar. 3, 1982]

## SPACE COMMAND IN OFFING: GENERAL

(By Bruce Ingersoll, Sun-Times Bureau)

Washington—In this era of military space shuttles and antisatellite weapons, a special Air Force Space Command is definitely in the offing, says Gen. Lew Allen, Jr., the Air Force chief of staff.

But Allen said he has tried to discourage Rep. Kenneth B. Kramer (R-Colo.) from pushing a well-intentioned bill to recharter the Air Force as the U.S. Aerospace Force and to redefine its military missions.

Such a name change just is not necessary for the Air Force to fulfill its growing role in outer space, Allen said in an exclusive interview.

In view of the Air Force's proliferation of top-secret space programs, the continued launching of early-warning and spy satellites and the construction of the shuttle launch facility at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., the creation of a Space Command does make sense, he said.

"We feel it's important as the use of the shuttle becomes more routine and as new opportunities for military missions in space arise that we have a focus and a single point of responsibility," Allen said.

Air Force Secretary Verne E. Orr has told Kramer, a former Chicagoan and a 1963 graduate of the University of Illinois, that he too favors a Space Command.

"I would be hoping that at about the time I complete four years in office, or December, 1984, we might implement such a change in command," Orr said in a letter.

The Air Force is conducting two studies of a total reorganization of space activities under a single command. One is being overseen by Air Force Undersecretary Edward Aldridge, Jr., the other by Brig. Gen. John Storrie, deputy chief of operations for space.

Orr is just as adamant as Allen in his opposition to a name change. For one thing, said an Air Force official, it would mean replacing the Air Force emblems on thousands of uniforms, buying tons of new stationary and repainting or replacing hundreds of signs, all at a cost of millions.

The Air Force has long realized that outer space is the ultimate high ground for military operations. Its fiscal 1983 request for research and development funds is a recitation of intriguing programs—$211.8 million for space defense systems, $40.3 million for space surveillance technology, $40.5 million for the space laser program, $95.1 million for high-energy lasers and so forth.

The Space Defense Operations Center, opened up recently in the North American Aerospace Defense Command headquarters beneath Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, Colo., will eventually become the command and control center for antisatellite operations.

The Air Force also is working on a miniature homing vehicle, which is a rocket designed to be launched from an F-15 fighter against enemy satellites, Allen said.

"That will give us a limited operational [antisatellite] capability in a few years," he said.

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## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM FLORIDA

Mr. Chairman, I have asked to appear before you today to raise a matter concerning the Navy portion of the Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1983. The subject I will address is the new LAMPS MK III Helicopter. As you know, this helicopter will be introduced into the fleet within the next several years where it will be the principal ASW system for our surface ships.

LAMPS III is a highly sophisticated and expensive system that has been under development for a number of years. Just recently it successfully passed its major sea trials. Since the Mayport Naval Station in my District is going to be the homeport for over 35 destroyer and frigate type vessels, many of them LAMPS ships, the Navy Department has decided to homeport all of the LAMPS III helicopters assigned to the Atlantic Fleet at the same location—the first five helicopters will be delivered to Mayport by late fall 1984, and by late 1985, there will be 26 aircraft aboard as the Navy builds toward a total of 65 helicopters homeported at Mayport.

Specific military construction must accompany the introduction of this important new ASW system into the fleet. The military construction plan for LAMPS III at Mayport was to have been provided for in the fiscal year 1983 budget. Unfortunately, the hangars and the intermediate maintenance facilities were omitted at the last minute under a budget decision. Consequently, budget items P-230 and P-232 have been deferred until fiscal year 1984. If allowed to stand, this deferral will have significant and long term adverse effects on the LAMPS III program.

Design on the hangar and maintenance facility is now 10 percent complete. The current cost estimate for construction of the hangar is $12,200,000 and $8,000,000 for the intermediate maintenance facility. If these projects were funded in fiscal year 1983, construction award could occur in March of 1983, and lead to a completion date of December 1984. As things stand now, the construction award could not occur until about December of 1983, meaning completion in October of 1985. A delay in the construction of the hangars and maintenance facilities until fiscal year 1984 will mean that the LAMPS helicopter will be introduced at Mayport before its hangar and maintenance facilities have been completed. I can understand how last minute decisions are often necessary and that important projects sometimes need to be postponed. However, in this case, I respectfully submit that such a decision does not make sense fiscally or operationally. Postponing construction on these much needed ancillary facilities for the LAMPS III system will cause delays, disruptions and confusion as the Navy is forced to "make do" for hangars and facilities during construction.

I know that this committee would prefer not to interfere with the proposed military construction budget as presented. However, the facts that I have just presented here and in my extended remarks dictate that I request an amendment to the proposed military construction plan, and that this problem be addressed as a matter of high priority. Under these circumstances, I must strongly urge that you and the Committee support the addition of these two much needed military construction projects—the LAMPS hangar costing $12,200,000 and its intermediate maintenance facility costing $8,000,000. Thank you for your consideration.

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## LAMPS MILCON PROJECT AT NAVSTA MAYPORT

Purpose: To provide pertinent information regarding the deferral of two LAMPS MK III related MILCON Projects.

Background: Program budget decision (PEB) number 302 defers to fiscal year 1984 both the Maintenance Hangar (P-230) and the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Facility (P-232). The PEB stated that the LAMPS MK III would not be assigned to Mayport until 1985 and that typical construction period for smaller projects indicates construction can be delayed one year. Navy's reclama clarified the budget document citing arrival date of "1985" as meaning "first quarter of fiscal year 1985." When the Navy tried to buy these projects back they came up short of the required amount of acceptable (to OSD) offsets, and LAMPS MILCON remained out in the cold.

Discussion: The Fleet Readiness Squadron (FRS) for LAMPS MK III will be established at NAS North Island in fall 1983. By fall 1984, this FRS will split and one squadron will move to Mayport as the East Coast FRS, arriving in Mar 1985. In Dec 1984, associated with the stand up of an operational squadron (HSL-42), the first five aircraft will arrive at Mayport. Maintenance facilities must be available at that time. This will increase to 26 aircraft by Dec 1985, 43 by Jun 1986, and 65 by Mar 1987. Alternative East Coast facilities to support the FRS and the 16 operational jets (to be formed in 1985) are not available.

Introduction of LAMPS MK III into the Atlantic Fleet in late 1984 complements the commissioning in the 1980's of 19 FFG-7 Frigates. The LAMPS helicopter will mate with FFG-7's and other platforms giving the Navy a vital new capability in both ASW and ship surveillance.

Design completion for both P-230 & P-232 is anticipated in Feb 1983. Construction contracts could then be awarded in Mar 1983 and completed by Dec 1984. Fiscal year 1983 estimated project costs are: Maintenance Hangar (first two modules)—$12M (up from $10.3M) and Intermediate Maintenance Facility—$7.7M.

Conclusion: Based upon current planning and personnel staffing, the West Coast FRS is not capable of training the required East Coast personnel without impacting PACFLT readiness. The hangar and maintenance buildings for the LAMPS MK III are especially crucial at Mayport because the Naval Station, while it has ample runways, lacks sufficient hangar and maintenance facilities. AIRLANT's position has been that facilities are not available to accommodate LAMPS even on a temporary basis. Delay of the projects until fiscal year 1984 would mean the LAMPS squadron, representing a significant investment in defense dollars, would undergo some *9 to 12 months* without adequate maintenance. Without the availability of the Aircraft

Maintenance Facility, three tailored mini-vast test systems, valued in excess of $7.5M, will have to be stored.

Comment: There is no simple solution in standing up HSL-42 and the subsequent FRS (HSL-40) without the associated MILCON.

1. There is no space available at Mayport. The only operational unit now at Mayport is HSL-36, a LAMPS I Squadron that has been there several years. Lack of hangar space at NAS Norfolk for HSL-36 precludes moving this squadron from Mayport to Norfolk unless someone moves out of Norfolk.

2. The AIMD space at NAS JAX is insufficent to support LAMPS MK III.

3. The most reasonable work around would be to move HSL-42, the first unit arriving, to NAS JAX. AIMD equipment would have to be put in several vans. This would not be a completely satisfactory arrangement, but training at some reduced level could proceed.

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## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. RON MARLENEE, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM MONTANA

### INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a pleasure to appear before you and the Committee to ask your consideration of an authorization of $5.6 million for the upgrading of existing enlisted personnel dormitories at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.

### OVERVIEW

While I understand that there is not a great deal of slack in the proposed fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Program, I would greatly appreciate it if you would consider favorably the very great need at Malmstrom Air Force Base for the upgrading of these facilities. I believe that you will find strong support for this modest project among Air Force and Department of Defense officials.

### PROBLEM

If authorized, and then appropriated, the $5.6 million will upgrade three existing three story concrete and concrete masonry dormitory structures. Each dormitory has 72 sleeping rooms with a sink and mirror, two communal latrines and a lounge or dayroom on each floor and a laundry room on the first floor. Each sleeping room is occupied by two individuals. The current physical condition of the dormitories are of such poor standards that it has created a morale problem among the occupants. The current plumbing system has been in continuous service since 1954 with no major replacements or upgrading. The communal latrines and shower rooms afford the dormitory occupants very little privacy and convenience. This lack of privacy is the most prevalent recurring complaint received from the dormitory occupants. The existing hot water heating system has no provisions for individual sleeping room controls. As such, when the room is too warm the windows are opened to cool the room down. These dormitories were constructed before energy conservation became a concern. The electrical distribution and lighting systems are 1950 vintage, grossly inadequate, and do not have ground outlets. The latrines and sink areas do not have a ground fault indicator system as required by the National Electric Code. The only fire protection system in these dormitories are battery operated smoke detectors in each sleeping room and manual pull stations which are not connected to the Base Fire Station Alarm Center. The existing conditions do not meet with the National Fire Protection Association Codes.

### PROJECT

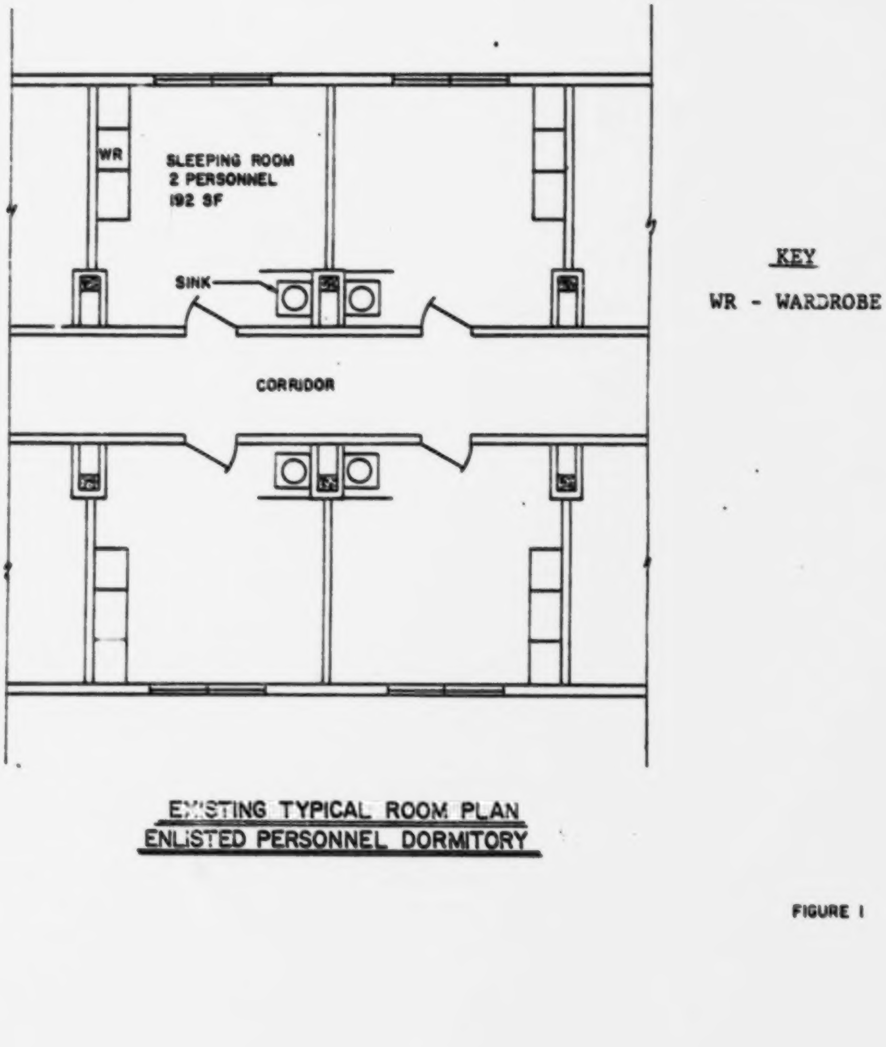
The requested project will include the following major items of work:

1. Semi-private bathroom between adjoining sleeping rooms.
2. Installation of exterior room entrances and balconies.
3. Incorporation of energy conservation measures.
4. Upgrade of the electrical, lighting, and fire protection systems.
5. Complete interior renovation.

If this project is not accomplished, the 341st Strategic Missile Wing will be required to continue utilization of run down, shabby, energy inefficient enlisted personnel dormitories. These deteriorated facilities result in poor morale among the assigned personnel and will have a very negative impact on first term airmen retention.

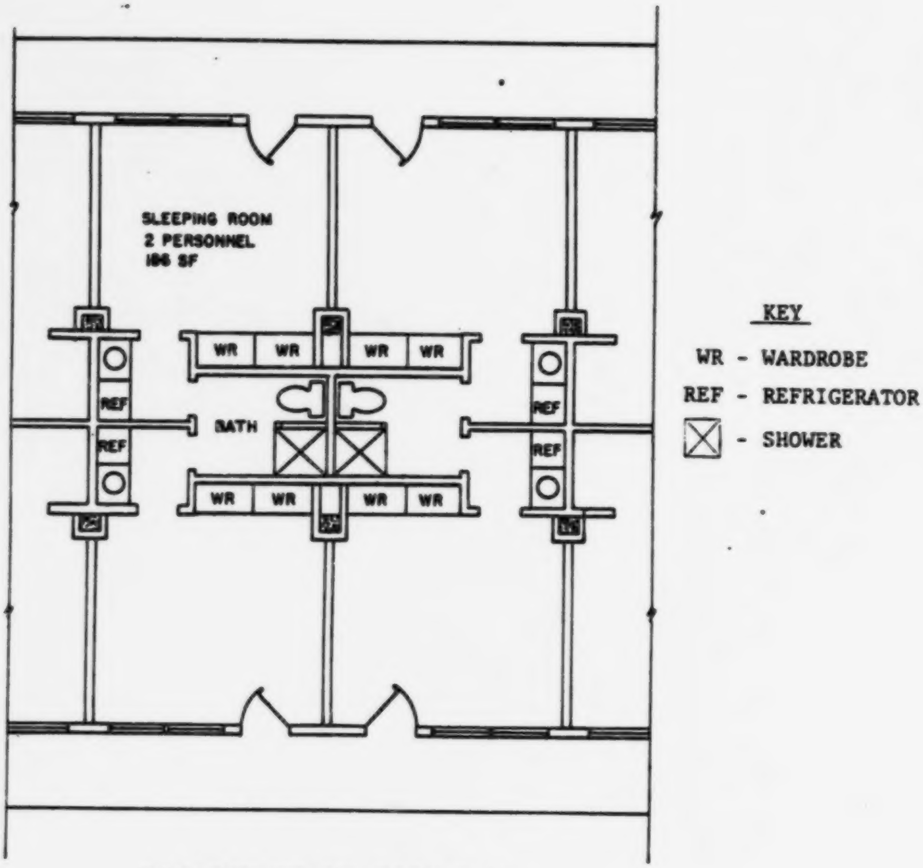
## SUMMARY

In conclusion, I wish to assure the Committee that I not only speak for myself, but for the entire Montana delegation. It is my purpose here today, to ask that this small project be approved, in order to help maintain Malmstrom Air Force Base as a vital part of this nation's defense structure. The delegation and I will continue to support Malmstrom Air Force Base and ensure its continued large role in the Strategic Air Command, but to maintain its attractiveness as a site for possible future flying missions, it needs to improve gradually some of its facilities. And again, one of the primary needs is to upgrade its dormitory facilities for its personnel



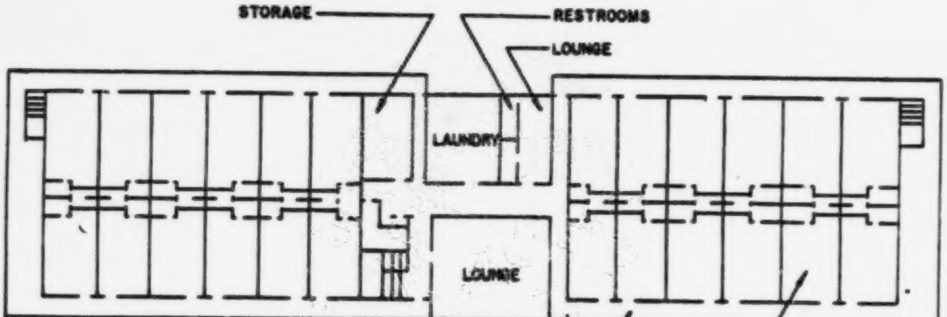
EXISTING TYPICAL ROOM PLAN
ENLISTED PERSONNEL DORMITORY

FIGURE I


SLEEPING ROOM
2 PERSONNEL
186 SF
WR
WR
WR
WR
REF
REF
BATH
REF
REF
WR
WR
WR
WR
KEY
WR - WARDROBE
REF - REFRIGERATOR
☒ - SHOWER

PROPOSED TYPICAL ROOM PLAN
BALCONY CONCEPT
E-2 THRU E-4

FIGURE 2


STORAGE
RESTROOMS
LOUNGE
LAUNDRY
LOUNGE
BALCONY
SLEEPING ROOM

PROPOSED TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN
BALCONY CONCEPT
BLDG. 740, 742, 764

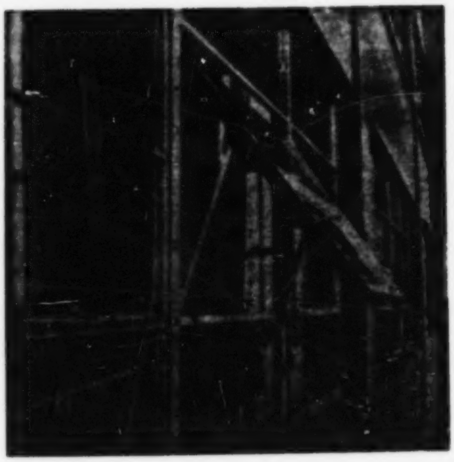
FIGURE 3

BLDG ELEVATION - TYPICAL

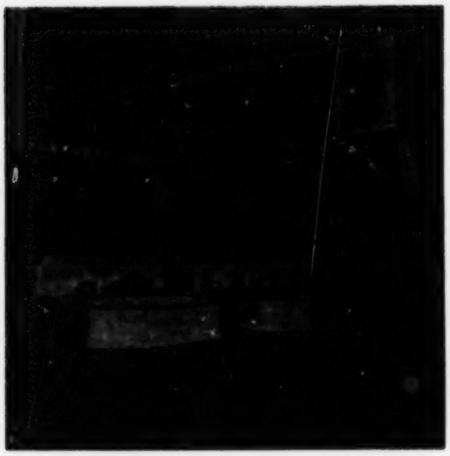
BLDG ELEVATION - TYPICAL

*DORMITORY EXTERIOR

PROVIDE BALCONY CONCEPT
INSTALL INDIVIDUAL ROOM ENTRANCES
INSTALL INSULATING DOORS AND WINDOWS
ELIMINATE DRAB APPEARANCE



EXT WINDOWS

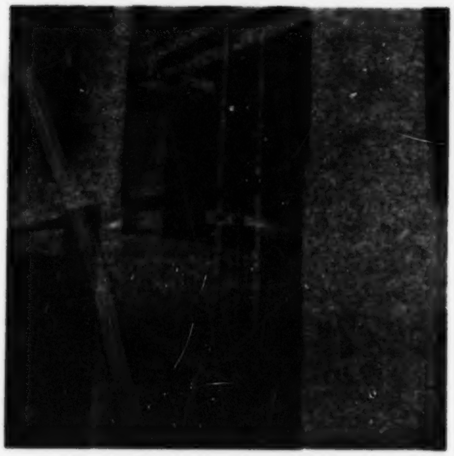


LAVATORY

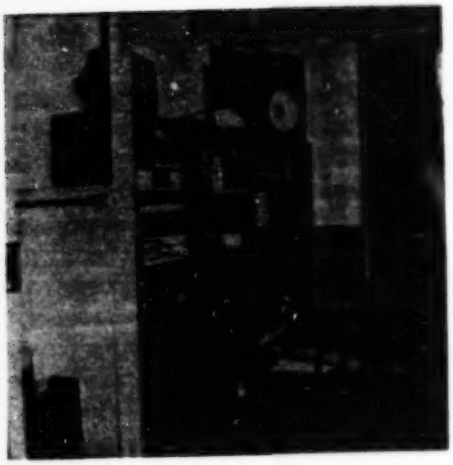
SHOWER

*COMMUNAL LATRINES

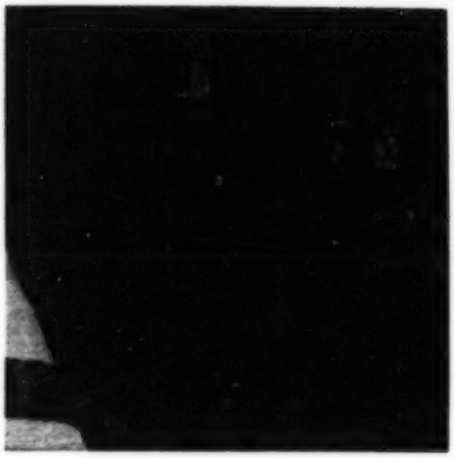
ELIMINATE CENTRAL LATRINE
CONCEAL PIPING
REPLACE SINKS WITH VANITY



SHOWER PLUMBING



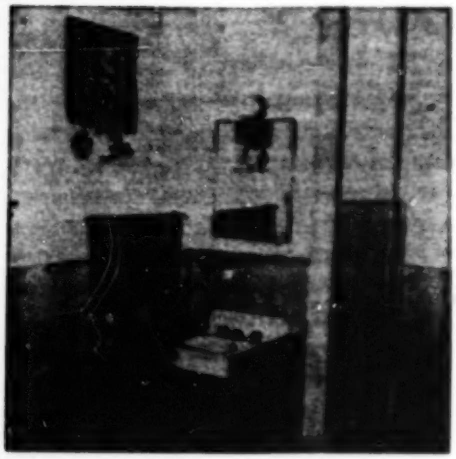
ROOM - TYPICAL



WARDROBE

*SLEEPING ROOM

CONVERT TO ROOM-BATH-ROOM CONFIGURATION
INCREASE ROOM SIZE TO 180 SF
CONCEAL PIPING SYSTEMS
REPLACE FLOOR/WALL COVERING
REPLACE WARDROBES
UPGRADE LIGHTING/HEATING



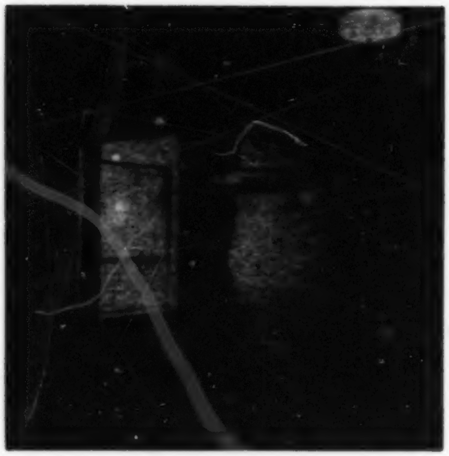
LAVATORY

WASHERS

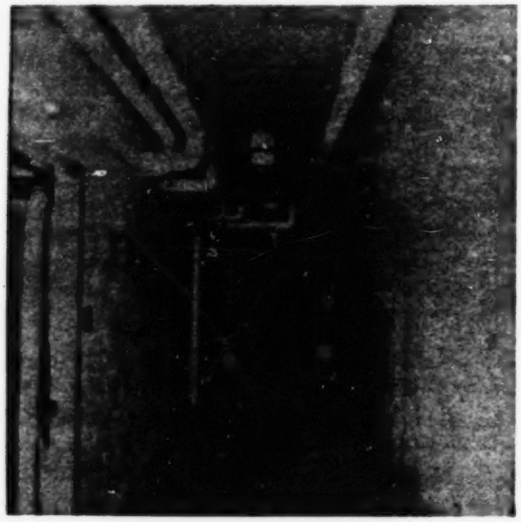
DRYERS

*LAUNDRY 1ST & 2ND FLOORS

UPGRADE LAUNDRY AREA
INCREASE NO. OF WASHERS
  AND DRYERS
CONCEAL PIPING
INSTALL FLOOR/WALL COVERING



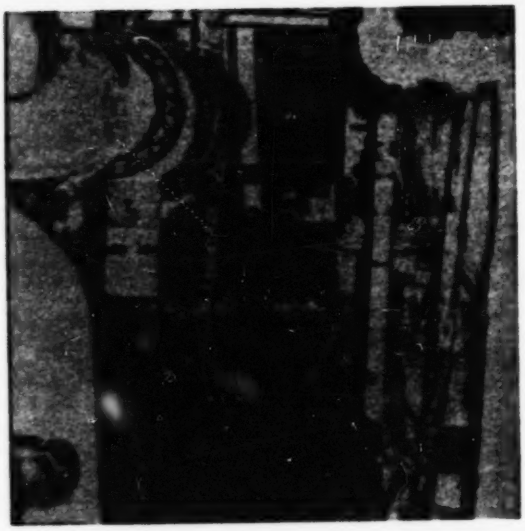
PIPING/VENT SYSTEM



*CENTRAL CORRIDOR

ELIMINATE ENTIRELY
PRISON APPEARANCE

CORRIDOR



*MECHANICAL ROOM

REPLACE DEFECTIVE/
INEFFICIENT EQUIPMENT

?

MECH ROOM

Mr. **Brinkley**. Members of the subcommittee, I thank you very much and also the members of the staff.

The subcommittee will stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

## CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER
(FUNDING ~~VIEWGRAPH~~)

- RDT&E REQUEST
  - INTEGRATION SUPPORT ASSISTS SPO:
    - -- SYSTEM ENGINEERING
    - -- CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT
    - -- SYSTEM SECURITY
    - -- LIFE CYCLE COST DESIGN
    - -- INTEGRATION SUPPORT
    - -- LOGISTICS SUPPORT
    - -- TRAINING & SIMULATION
    - -- MAINTENANCE CONCEPT
    - -- SUPPLY SUPPORT CONCEPT
  - AEROSPACE: SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL VALIDATION/VERIFICATION
  - NASA: DEFINITION AND DESIGN OF SHUTTLE OPERATIONS AND PLANNING COMPLEX
  - SATELLITE CONTROL: INTEGRATES CSOC INTO SCF NETWORK
  - COMMUNICATION: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS
  - SHUTTLE CONTROL: DESIGN ADVANCED MISSION PLANNING SYSTEM
- PROCUREMENT REQUEST
  - MISSION CONTROL COMPLEX: DSM TRANSITION AT THE SATELLITE TEST CENTER; TRANSFERRED TO CSOC FOR OPERATIONAL USE
  - THE DATA LOAD PREPARATION SYSTEM: SHUTTLE FLIGHT PLANNING
  - COMMUNICATION: LONG LEAD SYSTEM COMPONENTS
  - MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES ITEMS; SITE SECURITY
- MILCON REQUEST - (INCREMENTAL MILCON APPROACH)
  - FY 83: TECHNICAL FACILITY AND UTILITIES
  - FY 84: ENGINEERING & ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPPORT BUILDING

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# GUARD AND RESERVE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

House of Representatives,
Committee on Armed Services,
Military Installations and
Facilities Subcommittee,
*Washington, D.C., Thursday, March 25, 1982.*

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m. in room 2212 Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Jack Brinkley (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. **Brinkley**. The subcommittee will be in order.

We appreciate Mr. Reliable joining us today from the other full committee meeting and from the subcommittee meeting the gentleman was attending.

This morning the subcommittee will receive testimony on the Guard and Reserve military construction programs as requested in the fiscal 1983 military construction request.

The 1983 request totals $202.2 million for the various Reserve and Guard components. This appears to be below the amounts actually required for the Guard and Reserves to do the job expected of them. Unfortunately, we are in a critical fiscal bind that limits our efforts to add additional funds. As a result, the problem facing the Guard and Reserves will only be compounded.

I am hopeful, however, that we can lay the groundwork for additional support for the Guard and Reserves as our budgetary problems begin to ease.

Today's witnesses are as follows:

The Honorable Wes Watkins, Representative from Oklahoma.

Mr. Thomas V. Bee, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Facilities, Environment, and Economic Adjustment.

Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Deputy Director, Army National Guard.

Brig. Gen. Carl D. McIntosh, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve.

Rear Adm. W. D. Daniels, Deputy Chief, Naval Reserve.

Brig. Gen. Wess P. Chambers, Deputy Director, Air National Guard.

Brig. Gen. James C. Wahleithner, Deputy Chief, Air Force Reserve.

In addition, Maj. Gen. Francis S. Greenlief and Maj. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts will appear on behalf of the National Guard Association and Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

At this time it is a pleasure to welcome our colleague from the great State of Oklahoma, Mr. Wes Watkins, who is here to testify on an armory. Please come around, Wes. If you would like for any of your people to come up with you, it would be fine, who will testify on the needs of the National Guard in the State of Oklahoma. Welcome.

## STATEMENT OF HON. WESLEY W. WATKINS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM OKLAHOMA

**Mr. Watkins.** Thank you very much, and I want to express to you my deep and sincere appreciation for your kindness and your willingness to allow, you and the committee, allow me to appear before you for just a few moments to kind of plead the case for an armory that is very important in my area. My assistant to my right is Emma Ray who handles matters concerning military and defense in my office.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Welcome.

**Mr. Watkins.** Mr. Chairman, I'd like to say that the National Guard in Oklahoma is alive and well. We have a great deal of pride in the National Guard in Oklahoma and what it has done in prior missions in our State and for our country and overseas. But, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make a plea before this particular committee on something of utmost concern to me, it is of utmost concern because it deals with the readiness of our national defense forces, and it is the urgent need for the construction of a new armory in Ardmore, Okla.

Now, this is kind of an unusual appearance, I guess, for me to request to come because I know there are always requests for new armories, et cetera during the year. But let me say that this one is, I think, such an urgent situation that I want to come and personally make a request for this 150-unit armory to be built in Ardmore, Okla., and request $813,000 to be set aside for that particular facility if at all possible.

Mr. Chairman, the State has activated and appropriated $396,000 for this particular armory and I think that the city and the people there have responded in Ardmore, they have set aside and purchased over 10 acres of land for this facility, so the State and local people have met that particular obligation and have gone far out of their way.

Mr. Chairman, I think probably the thing that has touched me as much as anything about the importance and the need for this, the people in the Guard unit there have a great deal of pride, and I think you know what I mean when I say "pride," in their service in the military. I mean that in a very complimentary way. Even to the extent of taking money, Mr. Chairman, out of their own pockets, the officers and the troops, out of these two units that are housed there. We house the 1345th Transportation Company and the 245th Transportation Battalion headquarters there in Ardmore, and they have taken expense money out of their pocket to try to keep the facility up and try to meet the needs.

I think that speaks highly of the type of pride and concern of these people.

Mr. Chairman, I point out that with the exception of just a drill hall there is no place to assemble the entire company in this whole facility. No place at all. And the mess hall is not large enough to accommodate the people.

The vehicles are scattered everywhere, there are not adequate places to park them, and a minor fire or something would be very destructive to the entire facility and to others. The crowded conditions, Mr. Chairman, would probably be even more of a problem after May because we're shifting from two-and-a-half-ton cargo trucks to five-ton cargo trucks at that time. And as you know, that means that bigger units have to be utilized.

So I want to make this request, particularly for a unit of National Guard people that has shown a tremendous amount of patriotism and pride. They are operating at full strength. They never have any problem meeting their full strength and receiving a "C" rating for their readiness. I think that speaks quite highly. And being an old boy from the Air National Guard myself, I have to say that I see these people in the Army National Guard have a great deal going for them and I just would like to, in all respect of each of the members, ask you for your help in authorizing this new armory and hopefully we can have it in the fiscal year authorization for fiscal year 1983. We need it real badly, and I'd like to ask you for your help.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF HON. WESLEY W. WATKINS

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for allowing this opportunity to appear before you today. I want to bring to your attention a matter of utmost concern to the readiness of our national defense forces—the urgent need for the construction of a new armory for the Army National Guard at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Construction of a 150-person armory in Ardmore with a federal share of $813,000 has been proposed. Immediate authorization of the Ardmore facility is needed. Last year, the Oklahoma state legislature appropriated the state's share of funding for the Ardmore armory project ($396,000), and there is a 30-month deadline on utilization of those funds. Oklahoma's Adjutant General Robert Morgan and Governor George Nigh consider the Ardmore project a top priority, and the City of Ardmore fully supports the project, having already donated 10.001 acres of land as a building site.

The Ardmore armory houses two units—the 1345th Transportation company and the 245th Transportation Battalion Headquarters. The present building was constructed by the WPA in 1936. It is far from adequate to meet the training needs of the Guard units, and is very costly to maintain and operate. To make matters worse, it is located adjacent to a school. Improvements have been made in the existing facility as much as possible and economically feasible, including several out-of-pocket expenses borne by the officers and troops of the unit. However, many serious problems still exist.

With the exception of the drill hall, there is no place to assemble an entire company for formal training purposes at the Ardmore armory. The mess hall is not large enough to feed all the personnel of the two units housed in the facility at the same time. Restroom facilities are completely inadequate.

The Ardmore armory's vehicle parking area is over-crowded to the point of being dangerous—we believe that a minor fire could result in the loss of several hundred thousand dollars worth of government equipment simply because the compound could not be evacuated in a timely fashion. The crowded condition of the compound makes it impossible to move vehicles on a selective basis, necessitating time-consuming vehicle control measures. That situation will be compounded in May of this year, when the unit's 2½ ton cargo trucks will be replaced by 5 ton cargo trucks.

The Guard unit cannot store all of its equipment at the present armory in Ardmore. Some equipment is stored on the proposed building site for the new armory. That poses not only an inconvenience, but also a security problem and an extended reaction time in the event of an emergency.

The Ardmore Guard unit has proven to be a model organization over the years, operating at full strength and receiving high "C" ratings for readiness. The Ardmore armory has served as a gathering place and hub of activity for the Ardmore community. Therefore, the armory is a factor not only for the Guard personnel, but the entire citizenry as well.

A new armory is absolutely necessary if we continue to maintain Guard units in Ardmore with the readiness and strength capabilities required for our nation's defense. And, I believe you can see there is a critical need for the immediate authorization of a new armory in Ardmore. I respectfully request the members of the subcommittee to authorize construction of an Army National Guard armory in Ardmore, Oklahoma in fiscal year 1983.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Wes. You make a very effective case for the authorization and for the earmarking of funds for this particular armory.

Time does appear to be of the essence in that there is a 30-month deadline on the utilization of State funds in the amount of $396,000. And of course this is a partnership approach in that the State and the Federal Government work in tandem together in providing the wherewithal to build the facilities. I believe the city of Ardmore has already donated land.

Mr. **Watkins**. Yes, that's correct.

Mr. **Brinkley**. And the conveyance has been made.

Mr. **Watkins**. Right.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Won Pat. Questions?

Mr. **Won Pat**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to welcome, of course, our distinguished colleague this morning before this hearing, and I want to commend him for his presentation. I think that what you are asking for is fully justified. I, as a member of this committee, will fully support it.

Mr. **Watkins**. Thank you very much. I do know, and I deeply respect, the committee from the standpoint I know you have a lot of requests and that's why I just don't come down at every time something is mentioned about a new armory or new facility until it's an urgent situation. I wanted to reserve my appearance, Mr. Won Pat, until I felt it was one of these dire needs and very much a need for the area.

I think these people are so deserving of trying to have the armory there.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Watkins, if you will permit a staff question, too, so that we can lock in the details.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Congressman, if you could tell us, or perhaps we can get it from the services, in terms of when is this project now programed? What fiscal year?

Mr. **Watkins**. It's been programed for 1986. That's why I wanted to come and ask if you could at all possible shift it to 1983. We're forced to be able to get it on line in time to build it.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Do you happen to know the level of design at this time on the project? The subcommittee has adopted an informal policy of trying to see projects at about 35 percent design level because it's a better projection for costs.

Mr. **Watkins**. Right. I've been assured on a State level that they can meet all the requirements necessary to have their phase of it ready, there already has been the allocation of that $396,000 that I mentioned earlier. So I don't know as far as the design right now, but they said there wouldn't be any problem meeting their requirements.

Mr. **Scrivner**. All right. Fine. One final question is what is the organizational strength of the unit that would be housed in this facility? There's an authorized strength and then there's the actual strength level. Do you happen to know what——

**Mr. Watkins.** 104 percent of it.

**Mr. Scrivner.** Is it 104 percent?

**Mr. Watkins.** Yes. I know it was a very patriotic group there. I was there Friday night and I had a number of them come up there and talk to me about it. So they're not bashful about coming and asking, because they've got pride in there. So I think that points that out. You know, the armory that they are serving in, I might mention to members of the committee, was built in 1936. That doesn't seem like very old, but that's before I was born, and I'm getting pretty old. I'm getting worn, torn and rusty.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Thank you. Very good. Mr. Watkins, we have a following witness, General Temple, who I expect will be testifying on the need for armories in general, and I expect that he will welcome a little added push here and there because it would be, I'm certain, in concert with his own wishes. So we'll see if we can't nail this down and move it out in fiscal 1983.

**Mr. Watkins.** I deeply appreciate it very, very much from each of you if you could help us.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Mr. Kazen, before the witness leaves, would you have any questions of Mr. Watkins?

**Mr. Kazen.** No, Mr. Chairman. I think I'll just let him go. I don't want to get into this question of his age and so on. No, Wes, we'll give this thing very serious consideration. I know what some of these buildings are like; I have some down in Texas. And you needn't tell us about the patriotism of your constituents, and those young people in the Reserves, they are great and we ought to do everything we can to make their mission a lot more pleasurable.

**Mr. Watkins.** Thank you. I think, and you know I don't ever burden, I'd like to say I don't try to come on every whim of any person.

**Mr. Kazen.** I understand.

**Mr. Watkins.** But I think this is one that's very important. Let me say, Mr. Kazen, you're much easier on me in public than you are in private, and I appreciate that.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Thank you very much.

**Mr. Kazen.** Well, you're here on serious business, Wes, and this is serious business and we are going to give it real serious consideration.

**Mr. Watkins.** Thank you.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Thank you very much.

**Mr. Watkins.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, committee, very much.

**Mr. Brinkley.** Mr. Thomas Bee, will you please take the chair.

Mr. Thomas Bee is with the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Facilities, Environment, and Economic Adjustment.

We have your statement. I have read it. You may now present it before the committee.

## STATEMENT OF THOMAS V. BEE, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, FACILITIES, ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Mr. BEE. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

It is a privilege to appear before the committee to present the Department of Defense Guard and Reserve Forces Military Construction request. The Ready Reserve of the United States stands at 1.3 million men and women. These men and women are capable, dedicated, professional people. They are fully integrated into the total force to the extent that today they are no longer a force in reserve but they are a daily part of our military operations in the Department of Defense. In addition to their wartime missions, they perform many active duty missions regularly. They do this either in units or as individuals. For example, one-half of our air defense interceptor alert sites are now manned by crews of the Air National Guard. The Guard and Reserve also take part in military exercises here in the States and overseas each year side by side with their Active Force counterparts.

Our construction requests to support the Reserves is normally around 5 percent. Our total construction request this year totals $202 million, which is essentially the same as was requested last year. We are requesting sizable appropriations increases, however, this year against the standing authorization for planning and design and this will enable us to comply next year with the committee guidance to increase the program level for the Guard and Reserve.

The program is balanced between replacement or modernization of aging facilities and new facilities to support the new missions. The program request contains $33 million for the Army National Guard, $28 million for the Army Reserve, $22 million for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, $90 million for the Air National Guard, and $29 million for the Air Force Reserve. Each of the components will address the details of the request in their individual statements.

I would like to specifically address the legislative proposals in our request. There are two proposals which will enable us to execute the program more efficiently. The first proposal is a waiver of the reporting requirement in 10 U.S.C. 2662 for real estate acquisition. We believe that real estate acquisitions for the Guard and Reserve are seldom controversial since they are normally negotiated acquisitions rather than condemnations. In those cases where condemnation is required, or the acquisition could be controversial, the cost would generally be such that your committee would be notified through the traditional Guard and Reserve notification procedure under 10 U.S.C. 2233a. To the best of our knowledge, the Congress has never disapproved one of our requests.

The second proposal deals with the notification procedure under 10 U.S.C. 2233a that I just mentioned. Presently, whenever we intend to utilize the lump sum authorization provided for Guard and Reserve construction, we are required to notify the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate and then wait 30 days before we obligate any funds. The appropriations committees have levied the additional requirement that we report to them also and gain their approval before obligating funds whenever projects or project costs differ from the tentative listing that's in our justification books. We also report to the Armed Services Committees whenever the actual cost of a project exceeds the amount contained in the notification to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. Then we wait 14 days before obligating any additional funds. The new legislation would incorporate the basic principles of all of these practices but it would eliminate reports on projects that are in the justification books before you which you have already reviewed, unless of course there is a significant change in the scope of the project or the cost. This will let our program proceed quickly upon receipt of appropriations at the beginning of the fiscal year. It will eliminate many man-hours preparing, processing, and reviewing redundant reports, and perhaps establish a single baseline for reporting to the Congress. We believe that this could produce considerable savings each year.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement, and I'm ready to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Bee, on the top of page 2 you indicate you're requesting sizable increases against standing authority for planning and design purposes, and I certainly think that's a way to go.

Can you give us the amount you are asking——

Mr. BEE. I believe that our design program this year is about twice as large as it was last year. It's around $30 million totally. I can get you the exact figures if you would like.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, only through proceeding in such a fashion can we develop plans that are wise and can we shape funding authority and appropriations for future years. And so we applaud that effort.

Second, with reference to your two legislative proposals, we applaud those efforts, too, at least I do, and I expect the subcommittee will. Management today is the name of the game and if you come to us as good citizens and good soldiers with better ways to function and manage, you will certainly find us to be supportive partners. So I expect we'll be enthusiastically in support of that when we go to markup.

Mr. Kazen.

Mr. KAZEN. I don't have any questions, Mr. Chairman. I want to associate myself with the remarks that you have made. I think that this direction which you're going in is commendable.

You're asking for an authorization of $202 million. Isn't that correct?

Mr. BEE. That's correct, sir.

Mr. KAZEN. Is this within the budget?

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir. This is within the budget. Our appropriations request to include planning, design, and construction will be considerably larger, about $260 million, I believe.

Mr. KAZEN. I was just going by what quickly adds up here in what you say will replace facilities, and $202 million is what the various components are asking for in the way of modernization construction.

Mr. **Bee**. That, sir, is for modernization and also projects to support some new missions, particularly new aircraft in some of our flying units.

Mr. **Kazen**. Air National Guard, $90 million?

Mr. **Bee**. The $90 million for the Air National Guard includes the modernization of facilities in addition to new facilities to support some of the new aircraft.

Mr. **Kazen**. How are you doing on aircraft procurement? Not that that has anything to do with this, but I'd just like to know.

Mr. **Bee**. It's my understanding that the Air National Guard is getting some new aircraft right off the assembly line. Perhaps General Chambers could answer that better than I can.

Mr. **Kazen**. We'll get to that in a few minutes. I'm glad to hear that because it's about time that we start getting some new equipment into the Guard and the Reserves, and I'm delighted to hear this. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. No questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Bee, thank you very kindly.

Without objection, at this time we invite the next five witnesses to sit as a panel. Those witnesses are General Temple, General McIntosh, Rear Admiral Daniels, General Chambers, General Wahleithner.

We do welcome you very kindly. I think I should like to proceed again without objection to have each of you present extemporaneously perhaps under, say, the 3-minute rule, a brief overview of what you would like the committee to know. We will begin with General Temple but in the meantime, I should like for each of your statements to be placed in the record at this point and we will proceed with all five of the panelists prior to asking questions.

General Temple.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HERBERT R. TEMPLE, JR., DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

General **Temple**. Mr. Chairman, I suspect I'll make the 3-minute rule without any difficulty.

My name is Brig. Gen. Herbert Temple. I'm the Deputy Director for the Army National Guard.

It is a pleasure to be here today.

The funding for fiscal year 1983 will be used to provide for those facilities which will make the greatest contribution to readiness and which are essential for proper development, training, operation, support, and maintenance of the Army National Guard to meet premobilization requirements. The Army National Guard military construction requirements were developed by identifying the specific missions of our forces and then determining the facilities necessary to support those missions.

Today we are requesting an authorization for $33 million for armory and nonarmory facilities. This program will support mission requirements in 22 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands with the construction of 20 armories and 23 nonarmory facilities. The nonarmory facilities include four aviation facilities, eight vehicle maintenance shops, eight training facilities, two logistical support facilities, and one motor vehicle storage building.

All of these projects are urgently needed to support improved training and unit readiness. However, as all Army programs have suffered, the annual appropriations for the Army National Guard military construction programs have not kept pace with the effects of inflation that occurred in the late 1970's. For example, a project costing $400,000 in 1978, the program will cost approximately $610,000 today. The cumulative dollar shortfalls in the construction program funding, caused in part by not fully being compensated for the effects of inflation, has prevented an aggressive and sustained attack on the growing backlog of construction needs, which has increased from $740 million at the end of 1981 to $800 million at the end of 1982.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared statement.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HERBERT TEMPLE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to once again appear before this committee. My purpose is to request authorization for Military Construction, Army National Guard, for fiscal year 1983.

The funding for fiscal year 1983 will be used to provide for those facilities which will make the greatest contribution to readiness and which are essential for proper development, training, operation, support, and maintenance of the Army National Guard to meet pre-mobilization requirements. The Army National Guard military construction requirements were developed by identifying the specific missions of our forces and then determining the facilities necessary to support those missions.

Today we are requesting an authorization for $33 million for armory and nonarmory facilities. This program will support mission requirements in 22 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands with the construction of 20 armories and 23 nonarmory facilities. The nonarmory facilities include four aviation facilities, eight vehicle maintenance shops, eight training facilities, two logistical support facilities, and one motor vehicle storage building.

The $51.1 million fiscal year 1983 budget plan provides for:

*Estimated Federal Cost*

[In millions of dollars]

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 armory projects | 16.2 |
| 23 nonarmory projects | 16.8 |
| Minor construction | 15.1 |
| Planning (A/E) | 3.0 |
| Total | 51.1 |

All of these projects are urgently needed to support improved training and unit readiness. However, as all Army programs have suffered, the annual appropriations for the Army National Guard military construction programs have not kept pace with the effects of inflation that occurred in the late 1970's. For example, a project costing $400,000 in the fiscal year 1978 program will cost approximately $610,000 today. The cumulative dollar shortfalls in the construction program funding, caused in part by not fully being compensated for the effects of inflation, has prevented an aggressive and sustained attack on the growing backlog of construction needs, which has increased from $740 million at the end of fiscal year 1981 to $800 million at the end of fiscal year 1982.

Because of constrained funding for the MCARNG program, emphasis over the past few years has been directed toward renewal of the existing, outdated, or inadequate facilities in order to maintain an acceptable level of premobilization training and to improve troop morale and retention. With the programed increases in the basic equipment issues and programs to modernize outdated weapon systems, additional requirements for logistical and maintenance facilities and to develop advanced weapons training ranges have further made impact on the construction backlog and helped raise the total of unfinanced requirements to the current projection of $800 million.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement on behalf of the Army National Guard. I would like to express our appreciation for the support this subcommittee has given to our construction program. If there are any questions, I will be pleased to furnish the information that you require.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you, General Temple.

Let me deviate from the policy that I myself set, if you will defer, General McIntosh, for a moment. General Temple, you heard the earlier witness, Mr. Watkins of Oklahoma, and you heard him testify that the constraints of the State of Oklahoma relate to a 30-month period for which the legislative appropriation is in place and, further, that the Ardmore project was scheduled for fiscal year 1986. Under those criteria, would that project be in jeopardy if we were to wait until 1986, or do you know?

General TEMPLE. I don't know the reaction of the Oklahoma Legislature. Quite obviously, as Mr. Scrivner pointed out, inasmuch as the design at the present time is at zero level, it would take the concerted effort of both the State of Oklahoma and the National Guard Bureau of accomplish this project in 1983. However, we are prepared to do that. The Representative from Oklahoma made a very cogent argument, the facility itself was built in 1936, it does not satisfy the training needs of the units that are stationed there currently at 104 percent of their authorized strength. So the need is there.

What is required, of course, is a clear definition of how this will be inserted into the program. Will it be an add-on or will the State of Oklahoma substitute other projects. My understanding is that the Congressman was recommending an add-on to the Oklahoma appropriation.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, you wouldn't be adverse to that, would you?

General TEMPLE. No, sir. We're prepared to achieve that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, normally the States work very closely with you and these things are brought along together, aren't they?

General TEMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. In this case, though, it seems like the State of Oklahoma is out front. Why is that?

General TEMPLE. Because their long range program identified it as their 10th highest need out of 28, and with the budget guidance available at that time, the project was listed in our approved 1986 construction program. They have now asked for the support of Mr. Watkins in moving it into 1983, and to provide the dollars to do that.

Mr. BRINKLEY. But even so, that's a deviation from the norm, isn't it?

General TEMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. And so I presume that the State feels that there is a greater need for it than at times past.

General TEMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. What did you say, Pete, about the design? Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I just simply asked what the design level was, and then General Temple indicates that it is zero design. Do you have any idea when you would be at the 35-percent design level?

General **Temple**. Fred, can you help? Mr. Aron is the chief of our installations division, and would have to deal with the processing of the application. Do you have any information as to the status of design?

Mr. **Aron**. The State has assured us that it would be awarded in fiscal year 1983, but we do not have the submitted 1391's yet and have not yet authorized design.

Mr. **Scrivner**. Would you just provide that for the record and also indicate when the design level would reach 35 percent?

Mr. **Aron**. Yes, sir.

[The following information was received for the record:]

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| 1 COMPONENT<br>ARNG | FY 19 86 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA | 2 DATE<br>5 APR 82 |

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 3 INSTALLATION AND LOCATION<br>ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA | 4 PROJECT TITLE<br>150-PERSON ARMORY |

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 PROGRAM ELEMENT<br>55896A | 6 CATEGORY CODE<br>171 | 7 PROJECT NUMBER | 8 PROJECT COST ($000)<br>801 |

9 COST ESTIMATES

| ITEM | U/M | QUANTITY | UNIT COST | COST ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARMORY BUILDING.............................. | SF | 22,839 | 36.00 | 822 |
| SUPPORTING FACILITIES...................... | LS |  |  | 195 |
| SITE PREPARATION (100% STATE)........... | LS | - | - | (20) |
| FINE GRADING, SEEDING AND PLANTING...... | LS | - | - | (16) |
| FENCING.................................. | LF | 874 | 12.50 | (11) |
| PARKING: MILITARY, OFF-STREET & ACCESS | SY | 11,188 | 10.00 | (112) |
| FLAGPOLE................................. | LS | - | - | ( 3) |
| UTILITIES: WATER, SEWER & GAS.......... | LS | - | - | ( 6) |
| SIDEWALK AND WASH PLATFORM.............. | LS | - | - | ( 9) |
| CURBS AND GUTTERS....................... | LS | - | -- | ( 6) |
| FUEL DISPENSING SYSTEM.................. | LS | - | - | (10) |
| IDS INSTALLATION........................ | LS | - | - | ( 2) |
| SUBTOTAL.................................... |  |  |  | 1017 |
| CONTINGENCY (5%)............................ |  |  |  | 51 |
| FEDERAL SHARE............................ |  |  |  | 801 |
| STATE SHARE..................... NON ADD |  |  |  | (267) |
| SUPERVISION,INSP&OVERHEAD-FED(1.27%)NON ADD |  |  |  | (10) |
| TOTAL REQUEST............................... |  |  |  | 801 |

10 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

Is a specially designed armory facility of permanent masonry type construction, brick and concrete block units with built-up roof and concrete floors. A one-story structure with mechanical and electrical equipment. Air Conditioning - 15 tons.

11. REQUIREMENT: 22,839 SF ADEQUATE: 0 SUBSTANDARD: 22,738 SF

PROJECT: A new facility is requested to serve the peacetime mission of these units. The space will permit all Transportation personnel to perform the necessary tasks that will improve their readiness posture for support in combat objectives. The existing armory cannot be expanded.

REQUIREMENT: This facility is required to house HHD, 245 Trans Bn and 1345 Trans Co consisting of 172 personnel. This armory will provide the necessary administration, indoor training areas and storage of equipment space to achieve the proficiency in required training and to accomplish the assigned readiness objectives. New 10-acre site is owned by the State.

CURRENT SITUATION: The present armory consists of 22,738 SF and was constructed in 1938. With the additional training requirements and preparation of food for personnel, the existing areas and total space do not permit expansion. The existing armory is State-owned and will be disposed of after the new facility has been occupied, in accordance with State Laws.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Assigned units will be required to use the overcrowded facility with a deficiency of 101 SF in supply and training areas. The overcrowded conditions will continue to have an adverse effect on troop morale, affecting the retention and recruiting of personnel.

General TEMPLE. The State indicated that the 35-percent design level can be reached by 1 November 1982.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Will you stand up so I can see you, please.

The State prepares the designs, or does the Army prepare them?

Mr. ARON. No, sir. The State prepares the DD forms 1391 justification documents, and submits them to the National Guard Bureau for review. We approve the 1391's, the project and authorize them to go to design. Then we have to approve the design contract, and give them the Federal share of the design cost. They design it to 35 percent, submit the drawings to the National Guard Bureau for approval, then they come in with the final plans for our approval, and then we authorize the State to go out for bids.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Sounds like a good system. And you certainly have done well in the past under such system.

At this time I would presume that the proposition before the committee would be to approve 33,813 million. That would be in the nature of an add on. Mr. Bee had earlier testified that we are dealing with a 5-percent portion of the budget with all of these figures, which certainly isn't a whole lot, and so if here and there we see the need or even the desirability to provide a bit more, I think it would be well to consider that.

OK. We'll have more questions in a minute, General Temple. The next witness, please.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. CARL D. McINTOSH, DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

General MCINTOSH. Mr. Chairman, it's a pleasure to appear before the committee and present the 1983 Army Reserve Military Construction program. We have submitted our formal statement, and I would just like to speak from my notes.

The overall U.S. Army Reserve is on a positive note, our strength is up to 225,000 now in troop program units and our Individual Ready Reserve is at 213,000 for 438,000 men and women in the Army Reserve.

Our recruiting is exceeding the goals that have been set, and the quality of individual soldiers enlisting has improved. The retention program is also meeting its goals. Through the military construction program, we are providing facilities for the earliest deploying units in the Army Reserve to train the soldier, and to house and maintain the equipment in the local hometown center. We are also providing funds for two weeks annual training facilities.

We have come up with several initiatives to more effectivity use the money that the Congress is providing for us, by initiating the designs earlier and permitting earlier award of our contracts. Instead of a 1-year plan, where everything is prioritized, we now have in place and are developing our priorities on a 5-year plan and this has allowed us to improve programing and subsequent execution.

For example, all of our 1981 projects have been awarded. In 1982, we have advertised 13 projects and we awarded six. By mid-May we will have advertised 14 additional projects and awarded 16, which is 50 percent of our total program. By mid-August we will have advertised and awarded all but one.

An OSD policy change now permits us to acquire land 3 years before we actually award the project. This has been helpful in our design program.

The U.S. Army Reserve has identified a backlog of $938 million. Construction criteria constraints reduce the justifiable backlog to $701 million.

However, through 1985 and 1986, we do not see any actual growth in that backlog, unless structure changes occur which will create $500 million more in backlog by 1990 and 1991.

What all that brings me to say is that in the future we need to start programing about $70 million a year in fiscal year 1983 dollars to diminish that backlog in a reasonable period of time of 10 years.

This year we're asking for $28.5 million and those are for 16 of our highest priority projects in 15 different States.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that we appreciate the support that the Congress has given us, and we feel that military construction is an investment in the future because that's where our soldiers are prepared to insure our readiness for combat and we thank you for your concern.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. CARL D. McINTOSH

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I welcome this opportunity to present the Military Construction, Army Reserve Authorization request. I would also like to use this opportunity, on behalf of all members of the Army Reserve, to express appreciation for the support this committee has provided our construction program.

### INTRODUCTION

The Army Reserve is an essential part of the Total Army. The Army Reserve currently consists of over 438,000 men and women. Members of Army Reserve troop program units number over 225,000. In addition, there are approximately 213,000 members in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) not assigned in troop program units.

Army Reserve units are primarily combat support, combat service support and general support. They also include significant combat forces. Although the Army Reserve troop program unit structure is not a mirror image of the Active Army, its structure is required to ensure a balanced Total Army force structure.

The Army Reservists represents our long and proud tradition of the "citizen soldier" whose service contributes to our national security. The Reservist's military training to achieve individual and unit readiness takes place on weekends and during two weeks annual training periods.

We can all take pride in the dedicated men and women who serve our country in the Army Reserve. As part of the Total Army, they must be ready to go to war—today and tomorrow. They contribute to the Total Army's mission of deterrence and safeguarding our security. They deserve the support of their employers, families and fellow citizens.

### CURRENT STATUS

*Facilities.*—Training continues to be the most important responsibility of Reserve commanders at all levels. With the exception of two weeks annual active duty, this training takes place at the individual's home facility—the Reserve Center. Due to the decentralized nature of the Reserve Components, our construction requirements differ from those of the Active forces. We require a large number of much smaller and more specialized facilities located in the civilian community in which our members live. There are 1,075 Army Reserve Centers and 181 Maintenance Facilities, owned or leased for the Army reserve. In addition to providing a base for training and equipment maintenance, these centers contribute to our ability to attract and retain reservists. Only 45 percent of the existing facilities are considered adequate. There are long range military construction plans that provide for replacement of inadequate facilities, expansion of existing facilities to meet space requirements and replacement with Government-owned facilities of those leased or donated buildings which are either inefficient to maintain or are not adequate to meet needs.

Backlog.—Last year the projected beginning fiscal year 1982 backlog to replace obsolete or deteriorated facilities was reported as $848 million. Today, the projected backlog for the beginning of fiscal year 1983 is $938 million. The increase in the value of the total backlog is mainly attributed to the rise in the cost of construction and the better definition of requirements for specific projects. However, at this time, not all of these facility requirements meet the critieria that would allow us to identify them for funding. With respect to validated requirements that do meet criteria, it would require $701 million in fiscal year 1983 dollars to design and construct them. This includes all projects in the funded portion of the five-year plan plus that part of the backlog which meets the construction criteria of mission and strength. Our fiscal year 1983 appropriation request includes $8.6 million for planning and design. This is an increase of $2.6 million. These funds will provide for a greater effort in the design of projects in the backlog that are to be addressed in future authorization requests.

Progress on prior year programs.—The construction program of our fiscal year 1981 and prior programs is progressing very well. All major construction projects from these years have had contracts awarded.

With regard to the 32 fiscal year 1982 projects, we expect to award all but one project during the current fiscal year. As of 1 March 1982, there were four awards, four additional bids were opened, and five projects were being advertised. Our construction agents are preparing the bid packages for fourteen more projects and these should be advertised by mid-May.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Fiscal year 1983 requests.—The authorization requested for fiscal year 1983 is $28.5 million. This is $21.5 million less than that authorized by the Congress for fiscal year 1982.

We are proposing the construction of 16 major projects in 15 States. Specific projects are: five new Reserve centers, four maintenance facilities, the expansion or alteration of five existing centers, and improvements to two field training sites. These were selected and ranked based on need, the mission of the unit, mobilization schedules, and the general contribution to the readiness of the USAR. The design of all these projects is beyond the 35 percent level and we envision no difficulty in their award during fiscal year 1983.

## CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. This committee's continuing interest and support in satisfying the construction requirements of the Army Reserve is greatly appreciated.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Do you have certain standard plans for construction of facilities that may be utilized without going to entirely new plans?

General **McIntosh**. Yes, sir, we do. We have some standard plans. Up at McCoy this year where we are reconverting some facilities based on standard plans. But for the most part, we do not use standard plans in designing the facilities that we have for our centers.

Mr. **Brinkley**. You adapt the plans to the needs existing at that particular place?

General **McIntosh**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Bee has testified that more money would be allocated for that and perhaps we can come on line to utilize some of this additional funding which you recommend in the future years. Did you say $70 million for your particular shop?

General **McIntosh**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Is that in addition to the 28.5?

General **McIntosh**. As we go through our 5-year plan next year, we're going to be asking for approximately twice as much as we are asking for this year. This will reflect the $70 million annual program, over the next 10 years; we can however, address it only in 5-year increments.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, the Guard and Reserve play such an important part in the defense establishment and even the members of this committee sometimes fail to recognize the amount of strength that is involved there. If war should come, how long would it be before your folks were called? There is no waiting time now, is there?

General McINTOSH. No, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Used to be that you have about a year.

General McINTOSH. General Temple brought this up yesterday, to the House Appropriations Committee. When you talk about total force, we're integrated right into it.

Mr. BRINKLEY. And you're on call?

General McINTOSH. Yes, sir. Ready for deployment.

Mr. BRINKLEY. We'll come back. Admiral Daniels.

## STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. W. D. DANIELS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL RESERVE

Admiral DANIELS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to appear and to present the military construction requirements for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. With your permission, I would like to just briefly summarize.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you.

Admiral DANIELS. Again, in 1981 we enjoyed full manning of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. A major effort is now under way to achieve an increase for the Naval Reserve to a strength of 94,000 funded by the Congress for fiscal year 1982. To support and train these Reserve personnel for mobilization, we are making maximum use of our existing facilities. Our physical plant, however, is getting tired and worn out. Many of our structures were built during the 1940's and early 1950's. Four of our six naval air stations were constructed during World War II and show signs of block obsolescence. Our typical center is also a 1940's structure of two or three quonset huts connected by a headhouse structure. In total, 41 percent are substandard and have deteriorated beyond economic rehabilitation, maintenance and repair.

With the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve continuing to receive newer equipment and new challenges and missions, our facility requirements have increased. It is in this setting that we submit the military construction, Naval Reserve program for fiscal year 1983.

The objective of our military construction program, in concert with our facilities maintenance and repair program, is to provide adequate operational, training, administrative, and personnel support facilities to properly train our Reserve personnel to be mobilization ready.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve military construction authorization request totals $21.9 million including a $½ million for the energy conservation investment program. Two energy projects include storm windows, insulation, and weather stripping in about 31 buildings at two naval air stations. The authorization request this year is $13.1 million less than that authorized by the Congress in fiscal year 1982.

Similarly, as stated by General McIntosh, our proposed plan foresees growth in the out years of the military construction budget with perhaps a 10 percent per year reduction against our backlog. This would be in the neighborhood of $50 to $60 million annually during the out years.

Several factors have had a negative impact on the military construction program. In the recent past, we have experienced problems maintaining accurate project estimates and have received high bids, although the bidding climate has improved this year. We have had minor construction projects escalate into major ones and until recently, we have been impacted by inflation. Cost escalations experienced in the execution of the 1981 and prior programs and costs anticipated for the 1982 program are expected to produce a $3.6 million funding shortfall.

To help offset this shortfall and to allow us to resolve siting and design difficulties, you will again be reviewing the project for a new aircraft maintenance hangar at Dallas, Tex. As you know, the Naval-Marine Corps Reserves share a common construction program. Because of the savings involved, we are also endeavoring to improve our opportunities for joint construction with our guard and reserve counterparts, as well as consolidation actions. It is expected that in fiscal year 1984 over one-half of our Naval and Marine Corps Reserve construction dollars for that year will be devoted to joint construction and consolidation programs.

The backlog of construction deficiencies for the Naval-Marine Corps Reserve facilities totals $471 million, compared with $270 million reported last year. Last year, as you will recall, we testified that our backlog was understated.

This past year a major undertaking to accurately identify the backlog was initiated. The major emphasis was on surface reserve centers where we instituted a whole center repair program. Temporary centers, in the worst condition, are receiving priority consideration for replacement. The projects contained in our construction program will contribute substantially to the improved readiness and responsiveness of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. We appreciate the past support of this committee and earnestly seek your approval of the required projects that comprise our program for this year.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my summarization.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. WILLIAM D. DANIELS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before this committee and to present the Military Construction requirements of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

Again in 1981 we enjoyed full manning and maintained our Selected Reserve strength within one half a percent of our authorized level of 87,000. In 1982 a major effort is now underway to achieve the significant increase in strength to 94,000 funded by Congress for fiscal year 1982. While a growth of 7,000 by the end of this fiscal year will be a most difficult task we will utilize all of our assets to achieve this goal. To support and train these Reserve personnel for mobilization, we are making maximum use of our existing facilities. Unfortunately, our physical plant is tired and worn out. Many of our structures were built during the 1940's and early 1950's. Four of our six Naval Air Stations were constructed during World War II and show signs of block obsolescence. Our typical center is also a 1940's structure of two or three quonset huts connected by a headhouse structure. In total, 96 of 237 facilities or 41 percent are substandard and have deteriorated beyond economic rehabilitation, maintenance and repair.

With the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve continuing to receive newer equipment and new challenges and missions, our facility requirements have increased. It is in this setting that we submit the Military Construction, Naval Reserve Program for fiscal year 1983.

The objective of our military construction program, in concert with our Facilities Maintenance and Repair Program, is to provide adequate operational, training, administrative and personnel support facilities to properly train our Reserve personnel to be "Mobilization Ready." Our priority is on readiness.

The Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Military Construction Authorization Request totals $21.9 million including $0.5 million for the Energy Conservation Investment Program. Two energy projects include storm windows, insulation, and weather stripping in about 31 buildings at two Naval Air Stations. The authorization request this year is $13.1 million less than that authorized by the Congress in fiscal year 1982.

The Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve portion of our fiscal year 1983 Program includes: (a) two aircraft maintenance hangars to eliminate hangar space deficiencies at two of our Naval Air Stations, (b) an avionics facility upgrade to enable proper climatic control and a safer personnel environment, (c) a jet engine test cell to suppress noise associated with the testing of jet engine during out of aircraft operation (d) a project to provide a water connection to a water distribution system to supply the station with water that meets state and federal primary drinking standards (e) a storage warehouse to replace a substandard and inadequate facility which logistically supports a Marine Air Group.

The projects for the Naval Surface and Marine Corps Ground Reserve forces include: (a) one project which provides an addition to a Naval and Marine Corps Reserve training building with a structure that is properly configured and equipped to accommodate training that is applicable to modern Naval and Marine Corps operations and (b) three Combat Vehicle Maintenance facilities which replace substandard and inadequate structures where maintenance and repairs on wheeled and tracked equipment is performed.

Several factors have had a negative impact on the Military construction program resulting in the reduction of the buying power of our construction dollar. In the recent past we have experienced problems maintaining accurate project estimates; received high bids, although the bidding climate has improved this past year; had minor construction projects escalate to major projects and until recently had been impacted by inflation. Construction cost escalations experienced in the execution of the fiscal year 1981 and prior programs, and those anticipated for the fiscal year 1982 program are expected to produce about a $3.6 million funding shortfall.

To help offset this funding shortfall and to allow us to resolve siting and design difficulties, you will again this year be reviewing the project for a new Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas. While I do not desire to resubmit projects, I feel this action is prudent. As background, last year we reported a funding shortfall of $6.0 million and resubmitted one project to offset this deficit. While we have not totally eliminated the shortfall we have reduced it and are heading in the right direction. The specific project at Dallas is presently under design and has been delayed due to a site reevaluation, with a resulting building reconfigeration, as a result of aircraft parking constraints in the construction of the new hangar. In addition, as the design proceeded the costs increased significantly, $2.6 million to $3.9 million. From an execution point of view, it is unlikely it can be contracted in fiscal year 1982.

As you know, the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve share a common construction program. Because of the savings involved, we are endeavoring to improve our opportunities for joint construction with our Guard and Reserve counterparts. Eight projects have been identified for potential joint construction or consolidation within the Five Year Defense Plan. In fiscal year 1984, it is expected that over half of our Naval and Marine Corps Reserve construction dollars will be devoted to joint construction projects with other Guard and Reserve forces or consolidation of Navy and Marine Corps Activities. The entire Guard and Reserve Construction Programming community has placed more emphasis on joint intermediate and long range planning to more effectively use existing and new facilities.

Currently, the backlog of required construction for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is about $471 million compared with $270 million reported last year. This backlog represents necessary construction to support new equipment and to replace deteriorated and inadequate facilities. Last year as you recall we testified that our backlog was understated. This past year a major undertaking to accurately identify the backlog was initiated and is still continuing. The major emphasis was on our Surface Reserve Centers where we have instituted a whole center repair program. Those temporary centers in the worst condition are receiving priority consideration for replacement in our Military Construction program while those permanent centers in the worst condition are receiving priority attention in our Facilities Maintenance and Repair program.

The justification data books which have been furnished contain detailed project descriptions and supporting information. All proposed projects will improve training, operational, maintenance or personnel support facilities actively utilized by the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves. The projects contained in our program will contribute substantially to the improved readiness and responsiveness of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. We appreciate the past support of this committee and earnestly seek your approval of the required projects that comprise this program.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to answer any questions and to provide any additional information that may be desired.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral **Daniels**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It certainly seems to be a good example in proceeding with joint construction and joint use. This subcommittee has been inquiring into that very thing, and with reference to other facilities, and also with reference to civil defense matters.

Admiral **Daniels**. I assure you, sir, we're also in the adaptive reuse program that General McIntosh mentioned. We're using that technique at every opportunity.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Very good. I'm planning on being with some of your people on the 17th of April down in Atlanta. So, I'll see you there, maybe.

Admiral **Daniels**. I'm planning on seeing you there.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Good. We'll come back to you for questions in a minute.

Admiral **Daniels**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General Chambers, please.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WESS P. CHAMBERS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

General **Chambers**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Members of the committee, I am honored to appear before you today with the Air National Guard Military construction program request. The projects in our 1983 request will satisfy the majority of the National Guard's most urgent facility requirements. Each project is essential to the continuing modernization of the Air National Guard as an integral part of the total force.

The Air National Guard continues to provide a significant share of the Air Force total combat capability.

Today the Air National Guard has five flying units that are assigned to the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, along with five combat communications units. In fiscal year 1983, the Air National Guard will possess 66 percent of the total Air Force air defense interceptor forces; 54 percent of the tactical reconnaissance forces; 32 percent of the tactical air lift forces; 26 percent of the tactical fighter capability, and about one-half of the combat communications of the Air Force.

Facilities that meet present day needs of a highly sophisticated and mobile Air Force are essential to continued Air National Guard combat readiness and success in our total force role. The facilities necessary for conversion to new weapon systems have, for the most part, been made available through our military construction program. However, a substantial portion of the Air National Guard facilities are still inadequate or obsolete.

Longstanding facility requirements make up a large portion of the Air National Guard construction backlog. Last year at this time we reported a construction backlog of $490 million for the end of fiscal year 1982. That figure has now escalated to $574 million. This increase can be attributed to requirements for an auxiliary air field in southern Arizona, identification of additional facility requirements and growth due to inflation. These new requirements resulted from aircraft conversions, unit relocations, and continued identification and reporting of facility deficiencies. The backlog, after the execution of the 1983 construction program, will be reduced to $567 million. Our fiscal 1981 program is progressing very well at this time. In 1981 we were authorized $80 million. $76 million was obligated or committed as of March 1982. Due to the favorable bidding climate during 1981, $14.5 million was saved. This has been used by approved reprogramming to accelerate construction of 19 urgently required projects. The first and second increments of our 1982 program have been submitted for congressional clearance with a combined value of $71.9 million, or about 78 percent of our program. We anticipate no problems with the remaining items and project an obligation rate for the 1982 program of 85 percent by September 30 of this year.

The Air National Guard authorization request for 1983 is $89.8 million. This program is composed of 67 projects in 43 locations in 33 States and provides direct support for weapon system conversions, equipment modernizations, and unit relocations. Each project incorporates energy saving designs, equipment, and materials.

The Air National Guard has been able to respond favorably and rapidly to vital weapon system modifications and conversions, including unexpected program revisions, through your interest and support of our military construction program and the flexibility you have permitted us through lump sum authorization and appropriation. We strongly desire to preserve this privilege of being able to satisfy urgent, unanticipated requirements. Only absolutely essential changes in the Air National Guard program will be requested.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement on behalf of the Air National Guard for the fiscal year 1983 military construction request. I sincerely appreciate the committee's continuing interest and assistance in satisfying our growing needs. Thank you.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WESS P. CHAMBERS

### OVERVIEW

Introduction: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased and honored to appear before this committee with the Air National Guard military Construction Request for fiscal year 1983. The projects in its request will satisfy the majority of the Air National Guard's most urgent facility requirements for this coming year. Each project is essential to the continuing modernization of the Air National Guard as an integral part of the Total Force.

Modernization: The continued strong support of the Active Air Force is permitting us to replace older, less capable aircraft with more modern and sophisticated weapon systems.

In fiscal year 1982, we have already converted OA-37 and F-105 units to A-10a and A-7s respectively and upgraded two C-130 units to later E and H models. Still pending is the conversion of our only EB-57 unit to F-4s and the replacement of our last two F-101 units with F-4s. In fiscal year 1983, we will receive our first F-16s by converting an A-7 unit to this modern weapon system. Other modernization efforts include the conversion of 0-2 and F-105 units to F-4s. This will complete the retirement of the F-105 from the ANG. We also plan to convert an RF-4C unit to F-4s and increase the PAA for an RF-4C unit concurrent with the establishment of a replacement training unit for ANG reconnaissance assets. An A-7 unit will also increase its PAA from 18 to 24 aircraft. These are the types of actions that drive our requirements for military construction funds.

As a result of these concerted modernization efforts, Air National Guard flying units make a substantial contribution to the total Air Force combat capability and will fulfill a large portion of force commitment during a serious crisis. In fiscal year 1983, the Air National Guard will possess 66 percent of the total Air Force Air Defense Interceptor forces; 54 percent of Tactical Reconnaissance forces; 32 percent of Tactical Airlift forces; 26 percent of Tactical Fighter forces; 17 percent of the Aerial Refueling forces; 14 percent of the Rescue and Recovery forces; 25 percent of Electronic Combat Forces; and 32 percent of Tactical Air Support forces. In addition, five flying units are active members of our nation's Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force (RDJTF).

## CURRENT STATUS

Facilities: Facilities that meet present day needs of a highly sophisticated and mobile Air Force are essential to continued Air National Guard combat readiness and success in our Total Force role. The facilities necessary for conversion to new weapon systems, for the most part, have been made available through your past support of our annual military Construction Programs. However, the Air National Guard physical plant, which provides for operations, training, mobilization, maintenance, and support remains deficient. A portion of the Air National Guard is still functioning in inadequate or obsolete facilities. If facility deficiencies remain at the current level, reduced weapon system reliability, impaired recruiting and retention of personnel, and restrictions in training will occur, severely impacting the ability of the Air National Guard to sustain its current high combat readiness level.

Backlog: Longstanding facility requirements make up much of the Air National Guard construction backlog. The estimated end fiscal year 1982 construction backlog of $490 million reported last year has grown to $574 million. This significant increase is due to: a requirement to construct an auxiliary airfield in southern Arizona, identification of additional facility requirements and growth due to inflation. These new requirements resulted from aircraft conversions, unit relocations, and continued identification and reporting of facility deficiencies. The backlog, after execution of the fiscal year 1983 construction items, will be $494 million without considering the impact of inflation or new projects identified during fiscal year 1983.

Progress on prior year program; The fiscal year 1981 program is progressing very well. Of the fiscal year 1981 authorization of $80.0 million, 95 percent or $76.0 million, is cleared or under construction. Due to improved programming techniques and a favorable bidding climate during fiscal year 1981, the cost saving trend that developed in fiscal year 1980 has continued throughout fiscal year 1981. The savings have been used, via approved reprograming within the flexibility allowed by lump sum authorization and appropriation procedures, to accelerate accomplishment of nineteen urgently required projects. The first and second increments of the fiscal year 1982 program have been submitted for congressional clearance with a combined value of $71.9 million, or about 78 percent of the program. A third increment is being prepared for clearance at this time.

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION

Fiscal year 1983 request: As an active partner in the Total Air Force, our facility requirements have increased each year with the growth of Air National Guard missions. Realistic annual funding of the Air National Guard Military Construction Program request is necessary to satisfy the increase in facility needs to meet this mission growth.

The Air National Guard Authorization Request for the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Program is $89.8 million. The program is composed of 67 projects at 43 locations in 33 States/Territories and provides direct support for weapon system conversions, equipment modernizations, and unit relocations. Each project incorporates energy saving designs, equipment, and materials.

Continuation of Past Procedures: The Air National Guard has been able to respond favorably and rapidly to vital weapon system modifications and conversions, including unexpected program revisions through your interest and support or our Military Construction Program and the flexibility you have permitted us through lump sum authorization and appropriation. We strongly desire to preserve this privilege of being able to satisfy urgent, unanticipated requirements. Only absolutely essential changes in the Air National Guard program will be requested.

With costs continuing to rise, we find it increasingly beneficial to use the services of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer in each State to provide project design, procurement, and construction management of Air National Guard projects. An integral but detached part of the National Guard Bureau, these officers in each State provide highly efficient and cost effective support that is consistently responsive to our needs. We will continue to use the services of the Army Corps of Engineers or the Navy Facilities Engineering Command in those instances where the scope of a requirement or its proximity to one of these agencies dictates. With your concurrence, we will follow these successful procedures again this year.

### SUMMARY

Committee support: This committee has provided military construction that has been highly responsive to Air National Guard requirements. Your recognition and support of these requirements, and the continued privilege of the lump sum system of authorization and appropriation, have substantially assisted us in rapidly achieving unit combat readiness, and in maintaining the high state of overall readiness which as become the hallmark of the Air National Guard.

Conclusion: Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement in behalf of the Air National Guard fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Request. This committee's continuing interest and support to satisfy our growing needs is sincerely appreciated.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, General Chambers.

You know, usually we have Sonny Montgomery up here from moment one until the last moment, and I expect he will be here yet. But this committee under his leadership insofar as this particular segment of the bill is always an area where there is much agreement, where there is a recognition of need and service. We'll be back to you in a moment for questioning.

General **Chambers**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. OK. Let's go to General Wahleithner.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES C. WAHLEITHNER, DEPUTY CHIEF, AIR FORCE RESERVE

General **Wahleithner**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Air Force Reserve is fully capable of doing its war time mission today. We have demonstrated our capability to mobilize our forces within 24 hours and deploy them within 72 hours. We are meeting our end strengths. In fiscal year 1981 we had 16,565 personnel assigned in the Air Force Reserve which exceeded the programmed end strength by over 800 personnel, and we have done that for the last 4 years, exceeded the end strength each year for 4 years. We have exceeded our recruiting goals and our reenlistment goals. Our retention rates are the highest that they have ever been, and we are deeply appreciative for the facilities that we get because they have a direct impact on the retention of our force.

Our flying units are in excellent shape. 30 of our 35 equipped flying units are combat ready today. The five that are not are converting to new weapons systems. We are converting two units to F-4's today, two units to C-130's and one unit to A-10's. Next year we'll be converting additional units. In fact, we'll be converting a C-130H unit at Dobbins Air Force base in Georgia.

We have 17 associate flying squadrons and we have 50 percent of the air crews in the MAC associate program. We are daily supporting the Active Forces. We have KC-135 crews on alert on a daily basis. Our MAC associate crews are flying all over the world. Our airlift crews are moving cargo and dropping troops throughout the world. Our rescue forces are on our flying missions daily and we have been involved in a number of lives saved in this year all around the United States.

Our weather reconnaisance unit provides 70 percent of the hurricane reconnaisance in the Caribbean and North Atlantic and our fighter units are deploying worldwide. We did provide a number of units to Europe and other places in the world during the last year.

We are requesting $35.6 million in appropriations and $29 million in authorizations for new facilities, 80 percent of this money will go toward modernization of facilities and only 20 percent toward new facilities, and the major portion of that money will go to converting units for new missions.

We are doing well on our 1982 projects and we should be 100 percent obligated on the 1982 projects by the 30th of September.

We do have $148 million in backlog, however, we need help in that area.

I appreciate the opportunity to bring you up-to-date on the Air Force Reserve. Thank you, sir.

### WRITTEN STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES C. WAHLEITHNER

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee to present the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Program for fiscal year 1983.

We seek you continued support of the Air Force Reserve Military Construction Program to meet our essential facility needs. Over the years, we have made maximum use of existing facilities, often by extensive maintenance, repair, and alterations to accommodate our ever expanding role in the Total Force. As our missions increase and our aircraft become more sophisticated, some of these existing facilities cannot economically accommodate the new mission. Our requirements can then only be met by the construction of new facilities.

The projects in our fiscal year 1983 request will satisfy the majority of the Air Force Reserve's most urgent facility requirements. Our program for fiscal year 1983 has an increased share dedicated for new construction in support of mission conversions. About eighty percent of our construction project dollars included in the fiscal year 1983 program are in support of mission change requirements. This is an increase over our fiscal year 1982 program, which had two-thirds of the dollars programmed for mission change requirements. While the construction of new facilities to support mission conversions is on the rise, our need to replace existing inadequate, deteriorated, and substandard facilities still confronts us.

Our fiscal year 1983 MCP request totals $35.6 million in appropriation and $29.0 million in authorization. This is the minimum program required to support our essential facility needs. Of the authorization requested, $18.1 million is for aircraft and weapon system maintenance facility projects. The remaining $10.9 million is for operational, training and general support facilities.

During fiscal year 1982-85, 12 of 35 Air Force Reserve flying units will change equipage. Examples of mission change projects in this request are those required at Luke AFB, Arizona, to support Air Force Reserve acquisition of F-4 fighter aircraft, at Carswell AFB, Texas to support conversion from F-105 to F-4 aircraft, and at Greater Pittsburgh IAP to support conversion of C-123 to C-130 airlift aircraft.

The fiscal year 1982 Authorization and Appropriation Bills provided funding and authorization for the construction of a Fuel Cell Maintenance Dock at Dobbins AFB. This project was originally programmed for accomplishment under the fiscal year 1983 program. As a result of this action, five fiscal year 1984 projects were accelerated into the fiscal year 1983 program. We anticipate design to be completed on these projects in the Fall of 1982 and construction contract awards shortly thereafter.

The program book also contains another late starter project at Bergstrom AFB, Texas for a power checkpad with sound suppressor. This project requirement evolved when a sound suppressor became available to the Air Force Reserve earlier than originally programmed. Again, we expect design completion in the Fall of 1982 with construction award shortly thereafter, to meet the operational mission requirement.

This year's request to fund minor construction requirement is $3,000,000. This amount will satisfy our increased construction project requirements driven by mission changes. Increased project limits, up to $175,000 from $100,000, have also enhanced the opportunity to develop these type projects to support mission conversions.

Our design fund request has increased slightly over last year's, and is needed basically because there are more projects to design. Another factor is the desire for projects to be at the preliminary design stage before the program is submitted to Congress. Design of the fiscal year 1983 projects is progressing to enable early fiscal year obligation of construction funds. We will also soon begin design on our fiscal year 1984 projects.

We have improved considerably in getting our projects under contract. Twenty-four fiscal year 1981 projects are under contract with a 96 percent obligation rate for that year's funds. We expect to award the remaining two fiscal year 1981 projects shortly, giving a 100 percent obligation rate. Execution of the fiscal year 1982 program is progressing satisfactorily, even though we had a late start due to there being no fiscal year 1982 appropriation or authorization available until almost the end of the first quarter. We have had one bid award to date and another $19 million is expected to be awarded during the third quarter and a 100 percent obligation by the end of the fiscal year is forecast.

The Air Force Reserve is fulfilling its peacetime mission and is ready to meet its wartime commitments. All our units which are not in the midst of a conversion are combat ready. We have a motivated, professional force and are acquiring the most modern equipment to meet the mission demands. We need the essential facilities presented in this program request to train, maintain, and operate this Total Force component. These facilities are basic to retaining our people and preserving our high state of morale.

This concludes my statement on behalf of the Air Force Reserve fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Program request. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to answer any questions the Committee may have.

Mr. **Brinkley**. What kind of fighters do you fly? Do you still have 105's down in Georgia?

General **Wahleithner**. That's a Guard unit in Georgia. The F-105's in Georgia. We have F-4's, we have A-10's, we have one unit of F-105's left at Hill Air Force Base in Utah. That unit will be converting to F-16's on down the road.

But we have 7 units now and we will be going to 10 fighter units on out into the future.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

General **Wahleithner**. We're also in the KC-10 program. I didn't mention that one. We have a unit at Barksdale and we will have a second unit at March Air Force Base during the end of this year in the KC 10. We're in the associate program in that aircraft; 50 percent of the crews are Air Force Reserves.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson, Do you have questions for the panel?

Mr. **Dyson**. Mr. Chairman, I don't have a question. Just a statement to make.

I apologize I wasn't able to be here earlier. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee had a markup this morning.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Dyson**. I had the opportunity over the weekend in Ocean City, Md., to speak with the National Guard Association, and I would very much like to applaud the efforts that they are making. You know, last year I believe on the floor when we had the authorization bill up for the Defense Department, there was an amendment by a gentlelady from New Jersey to cut about 2 percent, and it was made apparent to me by the members of the Armed Services Committee, our colleagues, where that would have been right from the National Guard and those are people who can ill afford it.

So I think the one gentleman mentioned the tremendous backlog and each service has mentioned that again today. Unfortunately, this group here seems to get the brunt of that more than any other. I think that that is unfortunate.

One of the things that the association mentioned to me in Ocean City over the weekend was that notwithstanding the less than enthusiastic response they sometimes receive, they have always felt very comfortable with the chairman of this subcommittee, and that's Jack Brinkley of Georgia, and I see the smiles on their faces right now.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you.

Mr. **Dyson**. He has been very supportive of the National Guard. I'd like to applaud your efforts and thank you for coming today in the hearing before us.

Now I have to leave. I have a meeting with Secretary Carlucci. So I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to say that.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Dyson, before you came into the room, I think there was testimony from Mr. Bee about filling existing authority with some appropriations for planning and design, and there is a substantial amount—how much was that $26 million?

Mr. **Bee**. $26 million, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. $26 million. This portends good things for the Reserve and the Guard in the future. I think there is going to be a growing recognition of the very significant and important role which they play, the responsibilities which rest on their shoulders. And so as I leave for the climes of Georgia in 1983, it will be in the good hands of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. **Dyson**. I think you're absolutely right. You know, my grandfather was a part of the National Guard. He was a colonel. But I think most Americans have no idea what role they do play, and that's perhaps unfortunate. We have been talking about the joint use of facilities in some of the other hearings. These people are already far ahead of the rest of them in that regard.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes.

Mr. **Dyson**. Again, but no one knows that and that's good. So it's good to see that. You're our bright spot, I think.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Mr. Dyson.

Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. **Scrivner**. I will submit the questions for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Mr. Tsompanas.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My first question is addressed to General Temple. I was looking through your State list but it doesn't have the design status of the project. Are there any projects in your request that are below 35 percent?

General **Temple**. I believe they are all at 35 percent, sir.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Thank you, sir.

My next question is addressed to General Wahleithner. I noticed in your list that you have five projects, if I have counted correctly—yes—that are at zero design. Can you explain to us why they are at zero?

General **Wahleithner**. Yes, sir. Those are late starters, and they came from the 1982 appropriation which was given to us in December. So at that point—we had additional moneys that we could move ahead into 1982 which we are in the process of designing now. We'll make those. There will be no problem with them.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I see. You're talking about 1982 design now; is that right? I guess I just don't understand your response.

General **Wahleithner**. We received approximately $4 million over what we asked for last year. So we moved ahead these five projects and that's why we're late on them. But we'll make the suspense on them.

Now, let me turn over to my expert here——

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Would you identify yourself for the record, please?

Captain **Pryor**. Capt. John Pryor, Air Force Reserve.

What General Wahleithner is saying is when the 1982 appropriation and authorization bill came out in December, there was additional dollars above the request which allowed us to move the Dobbins fuel cell project into the 1982 program which had originally been a 1982 project—1983 project. So what we did in the 1983 project is then accelerate those five projects in December, so of course they wouldn't be at 35-percent design.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. I see. For the record, let me ask, have design contracts been let yet for these five projects?

Captain **Pryor**. I think I'd have to ask that for the record.

Mr. **Tsompanas**. Would you please give us an update? Because, you know, they were zero design as of January 1. So now we're a quarter of the way through the year. So if you would bring us up-to-date as to the design status, it would be helpful. Thank you.

[The following information was received for the record:]

Four of the five Air Force Reserve projects which were at 0 percent design on 1 January 1982 have project criteria reviews scheduled with Architect and Engineering firms during the month of April. The Westover project had a criteria review on 4 March 1982. All five projects are scheduled to be under design contract by the end of May 1982. The Design Agencies feel confident that these projects can be 100 percent design in time for fiscal year 1983 award. It is also important to note that in past years the Air Force Reserve Military Construction request has included late starter projects, and never has one had to be deferred because of late design or nonavailability of funds. These late starters evolve due to late program changes and not the indecisiveness of the Air Force Reserve to accomplish the project.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore.

Ms. **Moore**. I have no questions.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We had a question last year relating to the Fort Vally Armory. Are you familiar, General Temple, with the Fort Vally Armory?

General **Temple**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. General McIntosh.

General **Temple**. Perhaps that's a U.S. Army Reserve.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think it is.

General **McIntosh**. Yes, sir. That is in the fiscal year 1982 program and the design is now approximately 40 percent complete.

We are planning to execute this project in either August or September.

Mr. **Brinkley**. August or September of this year?

General **McIntosh**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. That's good work. I feel somewhat bad about limiting you men to this amount of time. Our subcommittee is spread all over the place and you have given a great deal of thought and effort to be here. I want you to know that we appreciate it. You have some fine backup witnesses in the audience, and I know that they are also prepared to give us information. But two remaining witnesses, General Roberts and General Greenlief, are not here and, therefore, their statements will be submitted for the record, and since we have additional time I would like to open this panel up for any further remarks that you would like to have in completing the record before we adjourn. And if you have any final thoughts that you would like to give to us, we would welcome you proceeding for as much time as you desire. And, General Temple, if you will lead off.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HERBERT R. TEMPLE, JR.—Continued

General **Temple**. I think it's been stated by my colleagues here that the issue of construction backlog is indeed a significant one and is having an adverse effect on the ability of our forces to gain the level of readiness which the American people expect of us.

The Army National Guard backlog at this time amounts to something like $800 million.

To even begin to make a dent in that, and with the understanding that this year's request from the Army National Guard is at $51 million, that each year just to offset inflation requires $64 million, with an approximately $10 million a year new requirement, somewhere between $75 and $100 million would have to be appropriated each year in order to begin to make some sort of reduction in that very healthy backlog.

Is it important? Yes, it is important. Let me give you an example. It just happens that Monday of this week at the Pentagon we celebrated an occasion—we don't celebrate very often at the Pentagon, but this week we did—we celebrated the 400,000th member of the Army National Guard; 400,000 men and women. Now, in real terms that amounts to something comparable to the 10th largest army in the world. If you look at the military forces in the Western Hemisphere, other than the active component of the U.S. Army, there is no other military force comparable to it in the Western Hemisphere.

If you transcend the Pacific Ocean, other than the People's Republic of China, perhaps Taiwan and North Korea, there is no other comparable to it in the Asian mainland. Africa, there is no military force comparable to it. And then take it and focus on Europe. Looking at the NATO Alliance, if you made the Army National Guard the military force representing any of the NATO members, that nation would suddenly become either the second or third most effective military force in the NATO Alliance.

So we have a nucleus here of probably one of the greatest defensive mechanisms for America's liberty today.

The question is not only the numbers, it's being able to provide the resources to it. The resources to train with, and the resources to be able to fly and fight with.

We see resources coming into the Guard, obviously, not as rapidly as we would like for the simple reason the American people have not been able to make the commitment to providing the resources we need. But they are coming in at a level that we probably have not seen in the past. One of the issues we wanted to bring out is the fact that much of the equipment needs to be stored in some form of local storage area available for early deployment. General McIntosh talked about we're now talking about hours and days in the case of Guardsmen and Reserves, we're bringing the issue to you that we'll be making requests for these limited storage facilities in order to put this equipment in close proximity to our units so they can meet their early deploying requirements.

The question is not only having the equipment and the people together, it's being able to train them. And in our program this year we are asking for a number of facilities close in to where our members live so that we can get the maximum amount of training time during those limited periods that they are on Active duty for training. And this is one of the key issues as far as the National Guard is concerned, close-in training areas.

As you probably know better than even I, Georgia stands out as one of the major contributors to the Army National Guard and particularly the relationship it has with the 24th Division through the 48th Infantry Brigade Mechanized which rounds out that 24th Division, one of the most ready divisions in the U.S. Army.

Yesterday I had an opportunity in speaking to the other subcommittee to bring to their attention the fact that in measuring the readiness and the ability of the Army National Guard to meet its worldwide contingencies, the issue is maybe not a numerical rating as to the readiness but a look at their ability to fight on a lethal battlefield.

Historically, the mechanism to ascertain the ability of the Army to meet those commitments is some form of maneuver or field training exercise; a joint exercise which puts the unit through tests of its total ability to perform all those tasks that are inherent in a military organization. Last year exercise Bold Eagle was conducted at Eglin Air Force Base, essentially the 24th was exercising against a 101st Air Mobile Division. Your 48th Brigade participated as a part of the 24th Division. The letter I read yesterday was to the commander of that brigade from the 24th Division commander, talking about the exceptional performance of that brigade in the exercise.

But in addition to that, there was a brigade of the Tennessee National Guard which was asked without prior notice, to come on Active duty to assist in the conduct of the exercise. They, too, joined the 24th Division.

The point I'm making is we have the 48th Brigade which has trained for years with the 24th Division, but also, now we have the 30th Brigade from Tennessee who has never been so coassociated with any element of the 24th Division. They went to the exercise.

What I'd like to do is quote to you, and I know it's an incursion on your time, but what the 24th Division commander said about this 30th Brigade that participated in the exercise. I think the point——

Chairman **Brinkley**. I'd be glad to hear that.

General **Temple**. These people are doing the things in the exercise that they would be asked to do in the battlefield if we must gc on to it for the next war.

> On behalf of the Victor Division, I would like to take this opportunity to commend you and the 30th Brigade staff and task force Third Battalion, 109th Armor, for outstanding tactical mission accomplishment in operation Bold Eagle. Your mobilization and deployment from Tennessee to Eglin Air Force Base were faultless and exemplary. You moved to assemble areas on schedule and conducted several days of preexercise training which was fully integrated with the Victor Division.
>
> As the center brigade in the offensive phase, you had the mission of attacking strongly to fix the enemy's forces and draw them into the center of the battlefield in order to facilitate our flanking movements against the opposing force. This mission was accomplished in every detail by a hard driving attack from your task force. As the battle continued, you were given operational control of the active Army task force—

Now, keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, they are exercising against the 101st Air Mobile Division and the 109th Armor of the U.S. Army, against two very capable organizations of the Army.

> As the battle continued, you were given operational control of the active Army composed of the Fifth and the 32nd armor and one company of the Second Battalion of the 1924th infantry.
>
> On assuming the main attack, you continued to drive hard in the center which focused a battle on that area and allowed a second flanking movement, resulting in the movement of a large portion of the opposing force.

It goes on talking about the tactical activities of that brigade and about its contribution to the total exercise. It concludes:

> All in all, your brigade headquarters and your task force completely controlled the center of the operational area for more than four days and provided for a tactical execution of offense and defense operations that went almost exactly as planned. You are to be highly commended as a tactical commander and your staff deserve accolades for its field operations and its ability to control both active and reserve forces on the extended maneuvers.

The point I'm trying to make is our commanders can command and our leaders can lead, and we have the quality of soldiers that the American people expect us to have in our force.

We have to have the facilities to train them in. We can't transport them for long hours on weekends to an area far from their home and expect them to achieve the level of readiness that we will need in the future. I know I have taken up more time than you probably desired, but I wanted to bring to your attention that we are not only making progress in strength but we are also making progress in taking that strength and turning it into a meaningful fighting force.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much. You make the point very effectively. To translate skills and abilities with soldiers, you have got to have the training facilities and once they are provided, they can be very effective as illustrated by the letter which you have read and shared with us. Thank you.

General McIntosh.

### STATEMENT OF BRIG, GEN. CARL D. McINTOSH—Continued

General **McIntosh**. Well, let me just add a very brief footnote to what General Temple said that the Guard and Reserve today are not a mirror image of the Active component. I wanted to show you this after the hearing today. This is a bar graph that displays the Total Army as it is today using different colors, the red represents the Active component and the green, the guard, and the blue, the Reserve. So when you talk about the Total Army, each one of us plays a distinct part.

General Temple just read to you that the National Guard is more oriented toward combat units. The U.S. Army Reserve is oriented more toward maintenance and supply units. We are the backup force in these areas when the Active component goes to war, including medical, engineer, and other combat support and combat service supports units.

Everyone might not want to be a policeman but no one would want to live in a community that didn't have a police force. That's really the point I'm trying to make.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Yes.

General MCINTOSH. All right. Now speaking as an engineer as opposed to a combat soldier, you need to talk about backlog in a sequence of years. As I mentioned earlier, if you're ever going to attempt to reduce the backlog, you need to put it in an orderly fashion with your highest priority projects going to the front, and that is what we're trying to do with our current plans.

As I mentioned in my previous testimony, OSD now permits us to buy land 3 years prior to the time that we are going to construct. This allows the design to be site specific and provides 26 months to get a project completely designed and costed. Three years in advance of construction is when we need to establish the $70 million funding level rather than this up and down situation that we find ourselves in so often.

So this is going to take a concerted effort by OSD, the services, and the Congress to get this country in the kind of defense posture that we will be satisfied with.

Mr. BRINKLEY. That's very useful. I think we should share both General Chambers' testimony and General McIntosh's testimony with all of our committee members, full committee members. Perhaps all the panel's testimony from the beginning of this summary statement until the completion thereof.

Admiral Daniels.

## STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. WILLIAM D. DANIELS, USNR—Continued

Admiral DANIELS. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to just take a minute. I appreciate the opportunity.

We have the best Navy and Marine Corps Reserve now that we have ever had. We're good, we're ready, we're receiving newer ships. We have the new 1052 *Knox* class frigates coming into the Naval Reserve force right now. We are very much looking forward to receiving the new FFG-7 frigates. These *Perry* class frigates should be coming in within the next 18 to 24 months. We are not quite so fortunate with our Navy and Marine Corps air squadrons at the moment.

?

We have some aviation squadrons that we cannot support. If we mobilize them and try to deploy them with a carrier, they can't be supported on board the carrier. We need new aircraft, particularly new tactical aircraft. We are looking at the FA-18's to be compatible with out active duty squadrons. Our construction battalions are in better shape and their equipment is coming along. Our Seabees are strong and in good shape. We are deploying with the fleet commanders on a regular basis; receiving probably the best training that can possibly be provided. We are deploying the Indian Ocean, the Western Pacific, and are continually in the Mediterranean with our P-3's, or patrol aircraft organizations. We're flying VR missions, Navy logistic support airlift in those same areas.

We do view with some regret your opening statement and sincerely need your help. We look forward to what we have enjoyed in past years; to put it right out front, the add-ons that we have had, to support our most urgent facility requirements. We have a very ready Naval and Marine Corps Reserve and we would like it to stay that way.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you. Very good.

General Chambers.

## STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WESS P. CHAMBERS—Continued

General CHAMBERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a few brief remarks.

I have had the opportunity to review General Greenlief's statement that he would make to you if he were here today, and will submit for the record. I'd like to say that he will discuss with you a couple of projects in that statement that I have not discussed and have not been submitted in our 1983 construction program. One of the projects is a joint project with the Marines and the other one involves the Air National Guard, the Air Force, and the U.S. Army.

I realize the climate of today's environment, the budget, the economy, and so on, but I certainly encourage this committee to take a full and deep look at these two recommendations by General Greenlief. I think they are badly needed and will improve the readiness and capability of the Air National Guard as well as the other services included in these projects.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Thank you.

General Wahleithner.

General WAHLEITHNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We deeply appreciate the work of this committee and the kind words that were said by yourself and members of this committee today about the Reserve Forces, and I'm sure that you fully understand the contribution that these citizen airmen and soldiers are making to this country today, and the cost effectiveness that they represent in our military services.

I know you have some concern about our late starters. It was through the wisdom of this committee that we received that additional money in December and rest assured that we will be on schedule with the design and we'll complete those projects on time.

We do have the concern with the backlog. We are continually looking at our backlog program and we certainly appreciate the efforts that you have made in that area to give us money to help us with the backlog.

Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

Admiral Daniels, you indicated something about the opening statement. Were you referring to the sentence where we said, "Unfortunately, we are in a critical fiscal bind that limits our efforts to add additional funds"?

Admiral **Daniels**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Well, you know, I believe the thinking of this subcommittee and I believe the full Armed Services Committee is leaning toward emphasizing and giving priority more to the conventional forces than nuclear systems, and perhaps that bodes well for the country. I believe, and I expect that you believe, that our country is enormously strong in its nuclear capability.

Admiral **Daniels**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. It would seem to me that the more visible we could be in demonstrating that strength it would serve us well insofar as to deterring aggression and insofar as responding to crisis. And so I think that if we must pick our priorities, and if we must choose where we are to spend our funds, I believe that more and more in the future that the expensive, experimental systems will come under greater scrutiny and that the Reserve and the Guard Forces will receive more and more of the percentage of the national budget. Five percent is far too low and with the five of you here, I wish you could have been on national television, especially your summary statements, because it makes me feel good about it, and I'm very grateful for your contribution to our country and I hope that you will continue to be motivated to do the good job in the future that you are now doing.

I'm glad I don't serve under you, sir. My efficiency report would be way low. But I respect all of you and wish you well.

Are there further questions of staff?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much.

I understand that General Roberts is now here, and I would like to invite General Roberts and Colonel Allen to come around.

Colonel Allen, glad to have you. We'll see if General Roberts is still in the——

Colonel **Allen**. He just stepped out, sir. I'm sure he'll be right back, and I'm sure General Greenlief will probably join him before I would get on. If General Roberts would go first, but I'm available right now.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Fine. Well, we'll let things settle down just a minute.

All right. Let the record show that the witness is Col. Merle F. Allen, Jr., who is pinch-hitting for the moment for General Greenlief.

We have earlier asked that the full statements of General Greenlief and General Roberts be submitted for the record.

General **Roberts**. I'm General Roberts. I just wondered if you wanted me to say anything.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I think I'd like you to come on to this witness table. We would certainly be glad to hear from you.

General **Roberts**. OK.

Chairman **Brinkley**. And perhaps the record does show that both statements have been submitted. So your entire statements have been put in the record. I think we could just have a brief overview of things that you would like for us to hear and then we might have a question for each of you.

General Roberts, why don't you give us your thoughts extemporaneously, if you will, and then we'll be grateful for those.

General **Roberts**. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

## STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. J. MILNOR ROBERTS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

General **Roberts**. I'd just like to make some comments about all three of the major services. One, on Army, we were disappointed to note that the request by the administration for Army Reserve construction is, in our judgment, less than they should be doing and we have no add-on list for you this morning, but I have asked the Office of Chief Army Reserve if they would be willing to give us some information about what other projects might be essential, in their view.

The request amount for 1983 is $28.5 million, it's much less than the last several years and the backlog is astronomical. And I think that it doesn't make much sense to go backwards instead of forwards. So at a later date, I might supply for the record some——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Was that Army Reserve, you said?

General **Roberts**. Army Reserve, yes. And they have 16 projects requested in 15 States right now. But we believe that this number should be increased.

Mr. **Brinkley**. I believe we have a copy of those.

General **Roberts**. Now, with regard to the Navy, at the present time 41 percent of their Surface Reserve sites are substandard, many of them dating back to World War II, and unfortunately again the backlog has been growing. It was $251 million in 1981, and at the rate they are going, it will be $471 million in 1983. So we have appended to our prepared statement a list of essential construction projects which the administration did not include in its budget request. And this would bring up the amount that we would like to see allocated to $65 million for 1983 and the list is attached. I presume you already have a copy of it. You may not have two items which we later on inserted.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Please give us those.

General **Roberts**. One would be in Massachusetts for South Weymouth, it has to deal with the naval air station there, they need——

Mr. **Brinkley**. Runway repairs?

General **Roberts**. Runway repairs.

Mr. **Brinkley**. We have that.

General **Roberts**. $3.4 million, and in San Antonio, Tex., a new Reserve center.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Yes. We have that one. $4.1 million.

General **Roberts**. Yes, sir. That would bring the total add-ons in our estimates to $28.48 million. And I'm very pleased to report that all of our Air Force people think the request for 1983 is adequate and we have no additional suggestions along that line for the Air Force Reserve.

You know they are in a high state of readiness and their construction program as outlined by the administration appears to be adequate for this year.

Mr. BRINKLEY. How much was it that you had recommended for the Army in add-ons?

General ROBERTS. We didn't have a bottom line because we are waiting to get some of their requests from the other side of the river. But when we do give you that list, we will give you the numbers.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, you have nothing at this time, though, to offer?

General ROBERTS. I don't have anything to present at this time. I have to do that for the record.

Mr. BRINKLEY. OK. Well, the Army had nothing to present either, so——

General ROBERTS. I know. Well, they—I don't think they can very well. But I think it's been suggested that we give you some additional sites that should be accomplished in 1983.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Well, we will let the record stay open to accommodate the gentleman.

General ROBERTS. Right.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. J. MILNOR ROBERTS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am especially pleased to have the opportunity of appearing before your committee to present the views of the Reserve Officers Association on the construction requirements of the Reserve Forces of the United States. World events continue to underline the importance of our Reserve Forces to our National Defense Posture.

No member of your Committee needs to be reminded of the ravages of our present rate of inflation and the need to reduce expenditures whenever possible; however, I am sure that you are fully aware that direct expenditures on Reserve Components is limited to about five percent of the Defense budget, yet the Services are relying to a very pronounced degree of those Components upon mobilization. For example, more than 50 percent of Army combat units and nearly half of the total Army available on "M" Day would come from reserves. Comparable statistics for other Services are available. Given this indication of reliance on Reserves, it is natural to wonder why these Forces are to a certain extent still being given second class treatment when they are expected to deliver first class performance within days or weeks in a crisis.

I would now like to address some general construction requirements for each of our military services.

### ARMY RESERVE

We are concerned that the $42.8 million requested in fiscal year 1983 for Army Reserve, Military Construction does not realistically address the critical problem of replacing the 55 percent of the 1,075 Army Reserve Centers and 181 maintenance facilities. These facilities are owned or leased for the Army Reserve and are considered inadequate to meet training and storage needs, or are obsolete, deteriorated and inefficient to maintain.

The fiscal year 1983 budget funds 16 major projects in 15 states, including five new centers, four maintenance facilities, expansion and alteration of five existing centers, and improvement of two field training sites. However, we question the adequacy and level of resources that have been dedicated to reduce the construction backlog. In fiscal year 1982 this significant backlog was estimated at $848 million; the backlog estimate for fiscal year 1983 will be $938 million.

With validated requirements for construction amounting to $701 million, it would take some 25 years to just take care of current identified requirements. Despite the backlog and the recognized need to provide close-to-home training facilities which contribute to better recruiting, retention, unit cohesion, and lower travel expenditures, the major construction portion of the military construction appropriation is at its lowest level in these years. The amount requested for fiscal year 1983, $28.5 million, is significantly less than the military construction funds appropriated in either fiscal year 1982 ($54.9 million) or fiscal year 1981 ($38.7 million).

We urge the Congress to require the Secretary of the Army to submit a realistic, substantiated funding plan to eliminate the Army Reserve construction backlog within a reasonable time frame.

### NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Mr. Chairman, as the Chief of Naval Reserve and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Marine Corps Reserve Affairs have testified, maximum use of existing facilities is being made; however, the physical plant is badly deteriorating. The Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Military Construction budget is chronically underfunded because such Reserve Construction is almost always found at the lowest priority level. The little program growth which has occurred over the years has been so miniscule that it hasn't even kept pace with the rate of inflation. Unless many of these Reserve facilities are replaced, renovated or upgraded, the adverse effect on personnel will increase and retention efforts will further deteriorate. Reserve planners state that a minimum of $60–70 million in Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Construction funding is urgently needed in the fiscal year 1984 budget submission which is currently in preparation. Experience indicates that they will be lucky if one-third that amount is finally requested. Meanwhile, the situation is growing progressively worse—the pace must be accelerated.

Currently, there are 237 Naval Surface Reserve sites throughout the country; 141 of them (59 percent) are adequate and 96 (41 percent) are substandard. The substandard facilities are generally the multiple Quonset and Butler huts with connecting frame headhouse typical of the mass construction undertaken for the Reserve program in the late 1940's. As the Butler and Quonset huts had an economic life of 20 to 25 years and with construction funds simply not available to replace them, those structures now have a high maintenance cost, degradated appearance and most critical of all, they are inefficient training sites.

There are six Naval Air Stations, two Naval Air Facilities and 15 other Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve sites. Four of the six Naval Air Stations were designed and constructed during World War II and now show the impact of block obsolescence. This obsolescence is due to the use of design and material "for duration only" which does not permit flexibility to upgrade the facilities to adequately meet today's support and training equipment requirement. Today's aircraft are larger, heavier and more sophisticated. Therefore, the facilities constructed during WWII, if adaptable at all, are not adaptable to current requirements without excessive cost. Additionally, the seven Naval Air Reserve Units (NARU) are located on Active Regular Naval Air Stations and have generally been relegated to excess facilities with problems similar to the four WWII vintage Naval Air Reserve Stations.

Another area of vital concern is the seemingly everpresent MCNR Construction backlog. As we noted in our fiscal year 1981 testimony before this Committee, the Senate Armed Services Committee in its Military Construction Authorization report for fiscal year 1979, directed the Defense Department to fund the Guard and Reserve Construction programs at levels that would reduce the construction backlogs. We also noted that no such action had been forthcoming. The situation grows worse with each passing year. Not only are there no funds programmed to reduce the backlog, the backlog has grown from $251 million in fiscal year 1981 to $270 million in fiscal year 1982 and to $471 million this year. Mr. Chairman, after observing this situation for many years, it is obvious that firm Congressional action must be taken if this potentially disastrous problem is to be addressed.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1983 MCNR program is appended. ROA has reviewed and concurs with the projects contained in this program. However, there are many vital projects which are not addressed. Accordingly, I have also appended a priority listing of essential Construction projects which have not been included in the fiscal year 1983 budget request.

Mr. Chairman, it is quite obvious that it would be impossible to appropriate sufficient funds to correct all noted deficiencies. However, it is also obvious that the requested $25.2 million is patently insufficient, in fact it is even $1.2 million below the level requested last year. The fiscal year 1982 MCNR budget request for $26.4 million was increased to $36 million by the Congress. Congressional action over the past several years has prevented total disaster in this area. Again, Congressional action is required this year. Mr. Chairman, in order to accomplish the projects submitted by the administration; to accomplish those top priority unbudgeted projects which we have submitted; and to accomplish a modicum of reduction of the Construction backlog, ROA urges approval of $65 million for the fiscal year 1983 Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Construction Program.

*Fiscal Year* 1983 *MCNR program*

[In millions]

| *State, installation and project* | *Estimated cost* |
|---|---|
| Florida: NMCRC Orlando—Reserve training building addition | $1.65 |
| Kentucky: NMCRC Louisville—Combat vehicle maintenance shop | .3 |
| Louisiana: NMCRC New Orleans—Combat vehicle maintenance shop | .27 |
| Pennsylvania: NAS Willow Grove—Marine Corps storage | .75 |
| South Carolina: NMCRC Columbia—Combat vehicle maintenance shop | .3 |
| Tennessee: NARU Memphis—Jet engine test cell | 3.1 |
| Texas: NAS Dallas— | |
| Aircraft maintenance hangar | 3.9 |
| Water Conntection with City | .33 |
| Washington: NARU Whidbey—Aircraft maintenace hangar | 10.3 |
| Washington D.C.: NAF Washington—Upgrade avionics building | .5 |
| Various locations— | |
| Energy conservation | .5 |
| Subtotal | $21.9 |
| Minor Construction | .5 |
| Planning and design | 2.8 |
| Subtotal | $3.3 |
| Total | $25.2 |

*Priority MCNR projects above fiscal year* 1983 *funding level*

[In millions]

| *State, installation and project* | *Estimated cost* |
|---|---|
| Califonia: | |
| NMCROC[1] Los Angeles—RESCEN | $6.6 |
| MCRC Hayward—RESCEN alteration | .3 |
| Indiana: NMCRC Fort Wayne—RESCEN (lease/purchase/repair excess school building) | 1.2 |
| Connecticut: NMCRC Hartford—RESCEN (lease/purchase/repair excess school building) | 1.1 |
| Missouri: NMCRC Kansas City—RESCEN rehab | 1.8 |
| West Virginia: NMCRC[2] Wheeling—RESCEN | 4.7 |
| Florida: NMCRC[2] Miami—RESCEN | 6.4 |
| Subtotal | 22.1 |
| Various locations— | |
| Minor construction | .75 |
| Planning and design | 2.0 |
| Subtotal | 2.75 |
| Total | 24.85 |

[1] NMCRC, Los Angeles almost totally destroyed by fire in 1981. Funding urgently needed to restore "permanent" building to operational status.

[2] NMCRC, WHEELING and Miami involve consolidation of separate Navy and Marine Corps Facilities into a single facility. Current buildings obsolete, inadequate and, in the case of NMCRC Miami, located in an exceptionally high risk area.

### AIR FORCE RESERVE

The Air Force Reserve is well into a modernization program for its assigned aircraft. Five units are currently converting to new aircraft: one to A-10's, two to F-4's, and two to C-130's. Although maximum use will be made of existing facilities to support these newer aircraft, the requirement exists for new operations and maintenance structures. In addition to the new requirements, inadequate and deteriorated facilities must also be replaced.

In fiscal year 1983 Air Force Reserve MCP totals are $35.6 million in appropriations and $29 million in authorization. Most of the authorization request is for projects in support of the aircraft modernization program. This is a trend that has been increasing since fiscal year 1980. The fiscal year 1983 request reflects the dollars necessary to meet the operational ready dates of the converting squadrons. Also included are funds to allow timely replacement of inadequate facilities.

With the exception of the five converting units all Air Force Reserve units are combat ready. Air Force Reserve crews are flying missions or standing alert on a daily basis as part of the total force. With your continued support in providing the necessary facilities, the Air Force Reserve will continue to maintain its superb state of readiness.

### CONCLUSION

This concludes my remarks. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Scrivner, questions? Mr. Tsompanas?

Mr. TSOMPANAS. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Miss Moore?

Ms. MOORE. No questions.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Why don't you stay at the table. I understand that you're being called upon by the personnel subcommittee. Thank you very kindly.

General ROBERTS. Well, thank you, sir. I appreciate your courtesy.

Mr. BRINKLEY. Colonel Allen, would you like to summarize your statement.

## STATEMENT OF COL. MERLE F. ALLEN, JR., EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT—AIR, NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Colonel ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the combination of the increased requirement plus inflation has caused the construction backlog to grow. And this has occurred despite the increasing budget requests and the generosity of this subcommittee. And for this reason, the estimated unfunded backlog of construction required in the Army National Guard was $800 million at the end of fiscal year 1982, and for the Air National Guard the backlog was $574 million. Last year, the Congress added $20.5 million for the Army National Guard and as a result, the projects which we listed last year as ready to build but not authorized or funded can be built. Considering the magnitude of the Army National Guard backlog, there is obviously a long list of projects that need to be built. However, at this time either those projects have not been designed in sufficient detail to qualify for authorization, or the States' lack of funds or sites would not justify the authorization and Federal funding.

We urge the full authorization and subsequent full funding of the $51.1 million in the 1983 Army National Guard program. An additional requirement does exist in the 1983 program estimated to cost $8.5 million. The increased issue of common table of allowance, clothing, and equipment which will occur in fiscal year 1983 and future years because of the increased funding to procure these items will require the construction of a regional storage facility in each of the 50 States.

Now, since this construction was to occur as minor construction, authorization is not required; however, a favorable recommendation by this subcommittee would be helpful as we seek an increase in Army National Guard appropriations. Armory supply rooms, built in accordance with existing OSD criteria, in many cases no longer provide adequate storage space and to solve this space problem, small unheated metal storage buildings are being built on armory property to provide space for equipment storage. This construction dictated by increased equipment issue should be 100 percent federally funded. Today the Army National Guard minor construction costs are limited to $175,000 per project, just last year the Active Army minor construction limits were increased from $500,000 to a million to compensate for inflation. That same inflation problem exists in the Army National Guard and I ask that you recommend to the appropriations committee to increase the minor construction limit for the Army Guard to $300,000.

Chairman Brinkley. Now, just a moment. To $300,000 from what?

Colonel. Allen. Presently $175,000, sir.

Mr. Brinkley. OK.

Colonel Allen. Legislation H.R. 3220 introduced by Representative Hyde would authorize the transfer of a 10-acre parcel of federally owned land to the State of Illinois. This land is part of a larger tract licensed to the State of Illinois for use by the Illinois National Guard. Normally, such a transfer would require compensation of the Federal Government by the State.

In this instance, however, the State has already spent at least $650,000 filling and reclaiming this swampy land. There are precedents for such a transfer. The State of Illinois and our association would urge an early favorable report on H.R. 3220. We fully support the Air National Guard fiscal year 1983 budget request of $106.8 million. There are two additional ANG projects which I believe this subcommittee and the House Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee have prior knowledge and General Chambers touched on these two projects. These should be added to the 1983 program. Unavoidable project development delay precluded the inclusion of the projects in the 1983 budget request, and these projects are Libby Army Airfield, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., which would construct a runway, taxiway, and aprons for the Southern Arizona Auxiliary Airfield at $28 million and Stewart Field, N.Y., at $12.3 million, the total additional requested $40.3 million.

In summary, we would urge your subcommittee recommend the addition of $8.5 million to the Army National Guard appropriation for the construction of regional storage facilities and we would urge that you recommend an additional $40.3 million to the Air National Guard program for the projects at the Southern Arizona Auxiliary Airfield and Stewart Field, N.Y.

We appreciate your holding these hearings longer, Mr. Chairman, and we appreciate your continued support which the subcommittee has provided in the past to the Army and Air National Guard, and we would pledge to produce the maximum combat readiness possible for the resources provided. Thank you.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you very much, Colonel Allen.

We certainly respect your comments very highly, because they represent the position of the National Guard Association of the United States. And as you know, even funding for the defense establishment is hard to come by in this new fiscal year because of the deficits that we are encountering.

I take it, then, that you are recommending a total add-on of $48.8 million——

Colonel **Allen**. $40.3 million, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman **Brinkley**. Then you had an earlier item. That was Air Force, $40.3 million.

Colonel **Allen**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. In Arizona and Stewart. And the earlier item was $8.5 million, for the storage facilities for the Army.

Colonel **Allen**. Yes, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. This fills in the record very nicely and we appreciate it and you may be sure that the subcommittee will give careful consideration to your recommendations.

Gentlemen, any questions?

Mr. **Tsompanas**. No, sir.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Ms. Moore?

Ms. **Moore**. No questions.

Colonel **Allen**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Thank you, Colonel Allen.

Mr. Bee, we appreciate your having come today and being our star witness to be followed by Colonel Allen and all of the others.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF (RET.), EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, I am Major General Francis S. Greenlief (retired), Executive Vice President of the National Guard Association of the United States. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee in support of the fiscal year 1983 Authorization Request for Military Construction Army National Guard (MCARNG) and to ask for an increase for Military Construction Air National Guard (MCANG).

### GENERAL

The increased reliance which the United States has placed on the Army and Air National Guard for national defense, accompanied by personnel strength growth, increased equipment issue, and expanded training activity has increased the requirement for facilities. The combination of the increased requirement plus raging inflation has caused the construction backlog to grow. This has occurred despite increasing budget requests and the generosity of this subcommittee.

For these reasons the estimated unfunded backlog of construction required by the ARNG was about $800 million at end fiscal year 1982. The unfunded backlog of Air National Guard construction was estimated to be $574 million at end fiscal year 1982.

### ARNG

Last year the Congress added $20.5 million for MCARNG. As a result, the projects which we listed last year as ready to build, but not authorized and funded, can be built.

Considering the magnitude of the backlog, there are obviously a long list of projects which need to be built. However, at this time, either those projects have not been designed in sufficient detail to qualify for authorization, or the States' lack of funds or sites would not justify authorization and Federal funding.

As a matter of fact, the States are beginning to experience great difficulty in obtaining adequate State funding to support the States' 25 percent share of funding for armory construction. In addition, the Adjutants General are experiencing difficulty in getting sufficient State funding to support the 100 percent State cost for armory operation and maintenance. This State funding problem is not the result of any lessened State desire to support the National Guard. Rather, the problem stems from the great pressure placed on State budgets because of reductions in other Federal non-defense programs.

The Adjutants General Association has developed a study which recommends that the Federal government increase the Federal share of operations and maintenance costs. We fully support that study, and hope that the Department of Defense will, after evaluation of the study, make positive recommendations to your subcommittee concerning the additional funds required.

The fiscal year 1983 MCARNG budget will permit the construction of 20 armory projects and 23 non-armory projects. Non-armory projects include eight Vehicle Maintenance Facilities, three Logistics Facilities, four Aviation Facilities, and eight Training Facilities. The following chart summarizes the program ($ shown in thousands):

| | |
|---|---|
| Major armory | $16,150 |
| Major non-armory | 16,850 |
| Minor construction | 15,100 |
| Planning | 3,000 |
| Total | 51,100 |

We urge full authorization and subsequent full finding of that program.

An additional requirement does exist in the fiscal year 1983 MCARNG program estimated to cost $8.5 million. The increased issue of Common Table of Allowance (CTA) clothing and equipment which will occur in fiscal year 1983 and future years because of increased funding to procure these items will require the construction of a Regional Storage Facility in each of the 50 States.

These buildings will be unheated, metal storage buildings and concrete slabs with about 10,000 square feet of space per building. Since this construction would occur as Minor Construction, authorization is not required. However, a favorable recommendation by this subcommittee in language would be helpful as we seek an increase in MCARNG appropriations.

I also want to call this subcommittee's attention to a situation caused by the increase in quantities of equipment issues to most Army National Guard units to meet increased readiness requirements. Army Guard armory supply rooms, built in accordance with existing OSD criteria, in many cases no longer provide adequate storage space. To solve the space problem, small unheated metal storage buildings are being built on armory property to provide space for equipment storage. This construction, dictated by increased equipment issue, should be 100 percent Federally funded.

A requirement exists to increase current limits placed on minor construction projects. Today, Army Guard minor construction costs are limited to $175,000 per project. Just last year, Active Army minor construction limits were increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000, to compensate for the ravages of inflation. That same inflation problem exists in the Army National Guard, and I ask that you recommend that the Appropriations Committee increase the minor construction limit for Army Guard projects to $300,000.

### ILLINOIS ARMY SITE—H.R. 3220

Although not directly related to the fiscal year 1983 Military Construction Authorization Bill, I do want to address an item of great importance to the Illinois Army National Guard.

H.R. 3220, introduced by Rep. Hyde and others, would authorize the transfer of a ten-acre parcel of Federally owned land to the State of Illinois. This land is part of a larger tract licensed to the State of Illinois for use by the Illinois National Guard.

The purpose of the requested transfer is to provide an urgently needed armory site within the existing National Guard Maintenance Center. Normally, such a transfer would require compensation of the Federal government by the State. In this instance, the State has already spent at least $650,000 filling and reclaiming this swampy land. We believe that expenditure should be accepted in lieu of further compensation.

There are precedents for such a transfer. The State of Illinois and our Association urge an early favorable report on H.R. 3220.

### ANG

Last year, the Congress added $16.1 million to the MCANG program, bringing the fiscal year 1982 Appropriation total to $105.2 million. The fiscal year 1983 MCANG budget request is $106.8. We are appreciative of the fiscal year 1982 Congressional add-on and the increase which the Department of Defense has requested in fiscal year 1983.

FISCAL YEAR 1983 MCANG PROGRAM

[Dollars in millions]

| | Number of projects | Cost | Percent of total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major construction: | | | |
| Operations | 19 | $19.4 | 18.2 |
| Maintenance | 15 | 21.8 | 20.4 |
| Training | 9 | 18.7 | 17.5 |
| General support | 24 | 28.5 | 26.7 |
| Energy conservation | 3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Subtotals | 70 | 89.8 | |
| Minor construction | | 9.0 | 8.4 |
| Planning | | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| Total | 70 | 106.8 | 100.0 |

### ADDITIONAL ANG REQUIREMENTS

There are to additional MCANG projects, which I believe both this subcommittee and the House Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee have prior knowledge, which should be added to the fiscal year 1983 program. Unavoidable project development delay precluded the inclusion of the projects in the fiscal year 1983 budget request.

These projects are:

| | *Millions* |
|---|---|
| Libby Army Airfield, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Construction runway/taxiway and apron for Southern Arizona Auxiliary Airfield | $28 |
| Stewart Field, N.Y.: | |
| Site preparation | 3.3 |
| Repair/replace aircraft apron | 4.0 |
| Jet fuel bulk storage | 2.0 |
| Military construction planning and design | 3.0 |
| Total additional requested | 40.3 |

### JUSTIFICATION

*Libby Army Airfield-Southern Arizona Auxiliary Airfield.*—The purpose of this project is to reduce overflights of the city of Tucson and reduce potential air traffic hazards created by the close proximity of the city of Tucson, Tucson International Airport (location of the 162d Tactical Fighter Group, Arizona ANG) and Davis-Monthan AFB. The project will provide a 12,000-foot runway, taxiways, apron and other supporting facilities for ANG and USAF use. Authority and funds for this project were earlier requested in the fiscal year 1982 MCANG budget request for construction at Marana Air Park. When the necessary agreements could not be reached, the project was deleted without prejudice. Because of a delayed final decision, initial engineering design could not be completed in time for submission in the fiscal year 1983 budget request. The design work is now 35 percent complete.

*Stewart Field, N.Y.*—Relocation of the 105th Tactical Air Support Group, New York ANG, from Westchester County Airport, White Plains, New York, to Stewart Field is necessary for operational and safety reasons. The planned operation at

Stewart Field will be a joint ANG/USMCR operation. Congress added $500,000 to the fiscal year 1982 MCANG Appropriation for initial planning of this relocation. Authorization and funding for design and planning completion and the beginning of some construction is necessary for fiscal year 1983 to permit major construction in fiscal year 1984.

### SUMMARY

We urge that your subcommittee recommend the addition of $8.5 million to the MCARNG appropriation for the construction of Regional Storage Facilities. We urge that you recommend the addition of $440.3 million to the MCANG program for the projects at the Southern Arizona Auxiliary Airfield and Stewart Field.

Again, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you. Mr. Chairman, we deeply appreciate the continued support which this subcommittee has provided to the Army and Air National Guard. We pledge to produce the maximum combat readiness possible for the resources provided.

Mr. **Brinkley**. Is there anything further?

With nothing further, this subcommittee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon at 12:10 p.m. the hearing was adjourned.]

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